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THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

VII, 480

VOLUME IV.

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THE Governments of India publish, on an average, a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a cutcha bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is, however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are, like all other blue books, dry, ill-digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the Editor is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India, what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for the blue books of England. The Annals comprise every fact, and almost every opinion of importance, in the Records of the quarter. A copious Index enables the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the records the Editor has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of Imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last.

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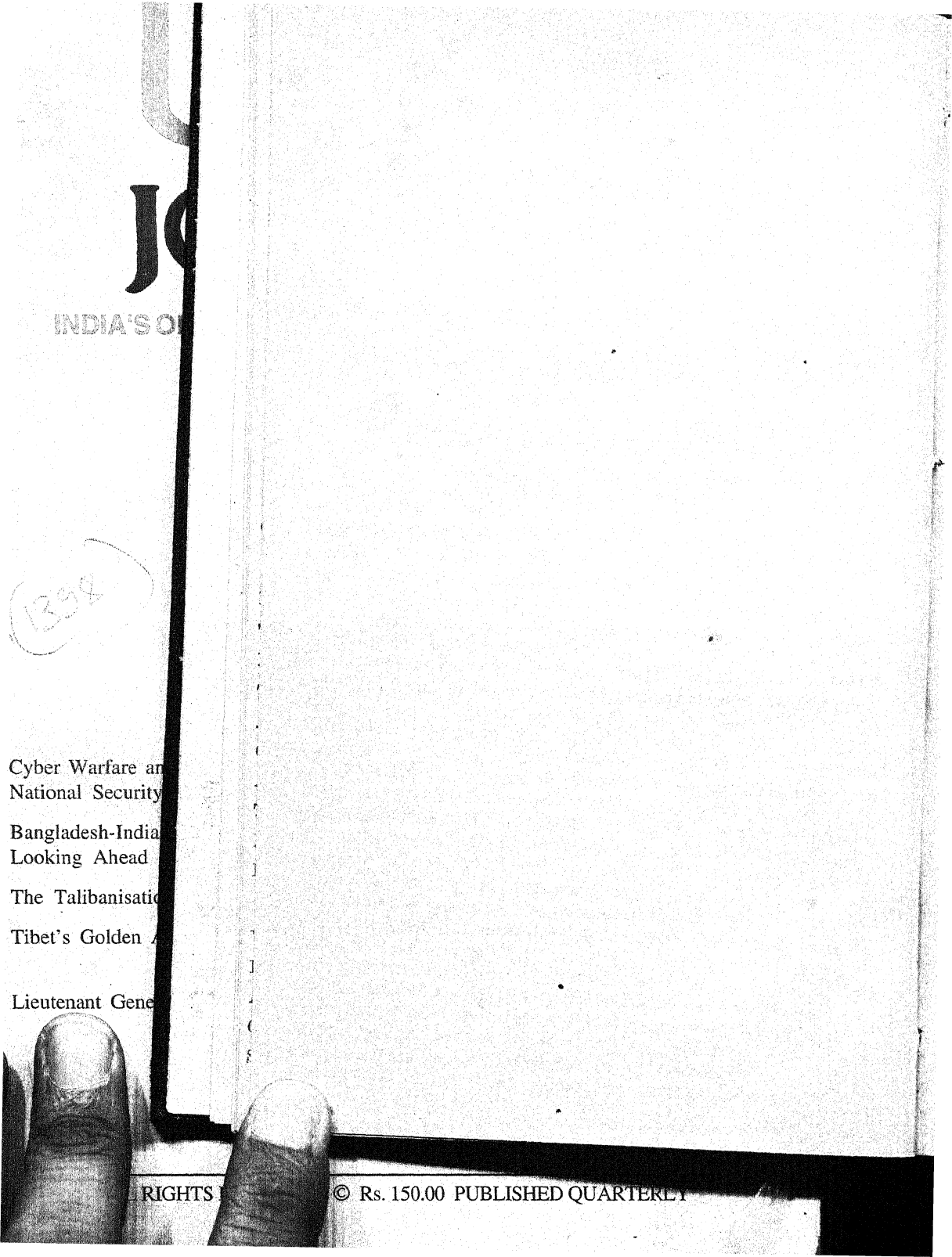
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THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION,

TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

Punjab Selections, Vol. IV., No. 2.

On the 6th July, 1858, Mr. H. C. Watts of 62, Moorgate Street, London, addressed the Secretary to the Court of Directors, asking the Court to surrender to a Company of gentlemen associated with himself, their several Himalayan tea nurseries, implements and establishments, on such conditions as may be considered absolutely essential to the success of the working. The object which the Government of India had in view in the establishment of these nurseries was declared by the late Chairman of the Court to be "the trying experiments for the sake of the settlers." These experiments have succeeded, and can be effectually and successfully continued only by such an outlay of capital as a large public company can supply. Mr. Watts' Company expressed itself as prepared, not only to make gratuitous distributions of seed, as is now done by the Government, but to promote the extension of cultivation among the zemindars and smaller landholders by a system of money advances, on the principle adopted by the indigo planters in Bengal, which the Government are precluded from doing,—and by the establishment of manufactories in convenient localities for the manipulation and preparation of tea from the raw leaves, which cannot be safely entrusted to native growers. Though the success of the tea growing experiments has been an established fact for the last twenty years; yet, up to this time, not more than half a dozen Europeans, and about as many Natives, have engaged in the cultivation, which does not extend beyond a few hundred acres. This is ascribed to want of capital. In six years after the dis-

covery of the plant growing indigenous in Assam a Company was formed and its operations have extended to almost national importance. The Government made over to that Company a portion, not exceeding two-thirds, of their plantations, with the establishment employed upon them, under special conditions. Mr. Watts asked the Court "to deal with this matter without farther reference to the local authorities."

In reply, the Court said they were anxious to give their most efficient aid to any well considered project for carrying such an undertaking into operation. But, as various applications had been made to the local authorities by both Companies and private individuals for the transfer to them of the tea plantations, the Court referred Mr. Watts and his Company to the Indian Government, promising to confirm any reasonable arrangements which might be made by the Local Government for carrying out an object of great national importance.

On the 11th June, 1859, the Secretary to the Punjab Government furnished the Government of India with an account of the cultivation and manufacture of tea in the Himalayan Provinces under the jurisdiction of the Punjab.

Though experience has shewn that at a certain elevation tea may be grown in the hill tracts of the Simla, Kangra, and Huzara districts, and it may be inferred that the Cashmere territory which lies between the two last, is equally adapted for the culture, yet the Kangra district is the only one where sufficient Government land is available for the establishment of a Joint Stock Company. The area in the Simla district is small, and the character of the people in Huzara is unfavourable to any experiment on a large scale.

Seven years ago tea was first planted near the town of Kangra itself. There, however, the trial was not successful. Further experiments were then made at Nagrota, in the Kangra valley, about 8 miles from the town, and at Bhawârna. At both these places the plant flourished. Close to Bhawârna, there was a tract of waste land, situated about N. latitude 32 degrees, and longitude 76 degrees 30 minutes, taking the name of Holta from a neighbouring village; and at least 4,000 or 5,000 acres in extent, which, being left uncultivated from superstitious motives by the natives, had been, at the time of the revenue settlement, reserved as the property of Government. It was soon found that tea throve as well there as at Bhawârna. Under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie, a Government plantation, under the superintendence of Mr. Jameson, was laid out. Year by year the cultivation was extended, until it now occupies 800 acres—bearing some five millions of plants. It is estimated that

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the produce of this year will amount to lbs. 26,000 of excellent tea, valued at rupees 52,000, or £5,200; and that, when in full bearing, the yield will increase to so large an amount as 1,50,000 Rs. The expenses are computed at rupees 16,000. Besides this vast quantities of seeds and seedlings are distributed *gratis* to the native landholders of the district. At Dhurmsala, 20 miles off, there is a smaller factory. Chinese, specially hired, conduct the manufacture and have trained several natives. The greater part of the tea produced is made over to the Commissariat department. Of the Holta area about 1,000 acres were conditionally granted to Mr. Atherton of the Bengal Civil Service, but the rest is absolutely at Government disposal. The capital of a Joint Stock Company might be invested in this land, with every prospect of success.

But would the transfer be detrimental to Government? The original intention of the State has been fulfilled. The experiment was never undertaken with any view of profit. It has been proved that the climate and soil of the hills are congenial to the tea plant; that its manufacture can be carried on without difficulty; that the quality of the tea is good; that the natives of the vicinity are willing to cultivate, and able to manipulate it; that labor is abundant, means of transport available, and a sufficient market certainly open. The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab considers that the time has come when the Government may advantageously commit the management of the enterprise to the mercantile interest on certain conditions:—

Firstly.—The stock and block of the Government plantations to be taken at a valuation, and a certain number of shares in the joint stock to be reserved for parties in India who have previously made similar offers to those of the Company.

Secondly.—The guarantee made by Government to zemindars cultivating tea to be maintained; viz., that they shall receive at the rate of 8 rupees per maund, for raw leaves, for a term of years.

Thirdly.—That the Company shall engage to pay at the above rates, for a period of six years, to those zemindars to whom, during the past and present seasons, seeds have been distributed.

Fourthly.—That the Company shall distribute, *gratis*, 100 maunds of seeds yearly, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation among the zemindars.

Fifthly.—Where no advances of money have been paid to a zemindar, it shall be optional to him to discontinue the cultivation of tea, at his discretion. Where advances have been made, he is of course bound to repay them in raw leaves.

Sixthly.—The Company should guarantee to the Chinese ma-

nufacturers the same terms on which they now work under Government.

Seventhly.—Land must only be rented or purchased from natives with their own consent.

The best plan for a Company will be to have but little direct concern with the cultivation, and to confine themselves to advancing money to landholders—whilst they devote their principal attention to the manufacture of the tea leaves grown by the aid of their capital. On this plan, willing labor will be easily procured, and the growth of tea indefinitely extended. The Company must choose such agents as will conciliate the simple people with whom they have to do, by the integrity both of their private and official intercourse. Mr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, N. W. Provinces, supports the views of the Punjab Government. He says, the out-turn of teas from the Kangra Plantations was in 1857 13,190 lbs., and is estimated for 1858 at 26,000 lbs. In addition 270 maunds of tea seeds and two lakhs of seedlings were distributed *gratis* to zemindars. These results were obtained at an expense of not more than 16,000 rupees. As the value of teas in the N. W. Provinces is Rs. 2 a pound, the value of the Punjab out-turn is Rs. 52,000, shewing a profit of Rs. 36,000. Moreover, there are upwards of 800 acres of land under cultivation, containing upwards of five millions of plants, the produce from which will annually greatly increase, and may be estimated next season at 40,000 lbs., and when in full bearing 150,000 lbs. Labour is abundant and cheap, and the field of operations is so wide as to be available for large capital.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, reports on the Tea Plantations there. Mr. Atherton's grant was conditional on his retiring from the service. The factory established at Dhurmsala was for the encouragement of Miân Têk Singh, a Rajpoot of royal descent, who established a plantation of about 100 acres in the vicinity. In 1859, this nursery yielded some 20 or 25 maunds of leaves. Others are following his example. But it is not true that land for the cultivation of tea may be procured in almost unlimited quantity, and at the most moderate rate in the Punjab. When Mr. Barnes settled the Kangra district, he made no reservation of the Government right to superfluous waste lands, although the settlement was not completed when the Board on 1st March 1852 declared all such lands the property of the State. This omission was not noticed in Mr. Barnes' report, even by Sir John Lawrence who was then a member of the Board and familiar with Kangra. As the case now stands, the local autho-

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rities consider their hands to be entirely tied in the matter of complying with applications for waste land, as the application even of the provisions of Section 8 of Regulation VII. of 1822, by which superfluous waste may be assigned to other parties than the original proprietors, on payment of a proprietary percentage or fee, is a process which should properly be resorted to at the time of settlement only. Sir John Lawrence, before his departure, was of opinion that if a handsome percentage on the assessment were allowed to the proprietors, the allotment to other parties of superfluous waste would in his opinion, be admissible and advantageous.

Mr. McLeod and Major Lake believe that the people of the hills are as yet unconscious of any proprietary title to unappropriated waste; and that whatever title they may now in fact possess, has been created by ourselves at the time of settlement. An authoritative enunciation of the course to be pursued is thus requisite before the local authorities can entertain applications for land. Mr. McLeod recommends that some discretion be allowed to them; that they be authorized to entertain applications, and to dispose of them on their merits, submitting propositions for grants only where they are convinced, that it will be to the advantage of all parties that the grant be made, allowing a proprietary fee when the village owners advance a claim, and the settlement record of the village bears them out in it, but refraining from the authoritative suggestion of such claims where not advanced or established by the settlement record. The whole waste of the district is estimated at 41,57,582 acres, but this is probably greatly below the truth. Not much less than a half will be found capable of bearing tea plantations with profit. The following tabular statement gives details regarding a few selected villages:—

Name of Tehseel of Pergunnah.	No. of villages or Tuppahs.	AREA IN ACRES.					
		Cultivated.	Recently thrown out of.	Rent-free.	Culturable waste.	Barren.	Total.
Kangra, ...	12	9,289	1,429	2,331	4,600	1,71,669	1,89,318
Nadôn, ...	12	45,553	.....	7,563	6,261	1,08,070	1,67,447
Nûrpûr, ..	5	5,333	1,878	2,827	.....	38,096	48,134
Harripûr, ...	3	7,526	257	13,409	.....	50,945	72,137
Kûllû, ...	3	1,189	.....	125	.....	58,791	60,105
Total, .	35	68,890	3,564	26,255	10,861	4,27,571	5,37,141

If the Company heartily carry out their plan of making advances to cultivators who will consent to raise tea, they will rapidly extend their operations and be in a great measure independent of special grants of land save for the erection of buildings. The more wealthy and enterprising, however, of the native tea growers, judging from the wishes already expressed by them, will probably desire to manufacture for themselves, as being much more profitable than the sale of raw leaves.

The Government of India, in a letter dated 3rd October, 1859, object to the *first*, *fifth*, *sixth* and *seventh* conditions, and direct the North West Government to call on Mr. Jameson for a descriptive statement of each of the Government tea plantations and factories within the jurisdiction of the North Western Provinces to be embodied in a public advertisement, stating at the same time his opinion as to the upset price which should be attached to each. At least one of the Plantations is to be retained in the hands of Government, that the gratis supply of seeds and plants may be continued for some time longer. An injurious monopoly will be prevented if such an extent of fresh land only be made over to each purchaser, in addition to that already under cultivation, as may seem to the local Government to be expedient, with reference to the ascertained means of the Company, or individual, purchasing, and if additional

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waste land be given under some reasonable conditions as to clearance. Waste land not at once taken up will remain, as at present, available for any persons who may desire to embark in the cultivation of tea. As there is room for many Companies the factories should be sold in several small lots.

THE INSALUBRITY OF PESHAWUR.

Punjab Selections, Vol. IV., No. 2.

Mr. W. Purdon, the Civil Engineer at Pind Dadun Khan, on the 23rd January, 1858 forwarded a Memo. to the Punjab Government on the causes of the malaria of the Peshawur valley, with recommendations as to the remedial measures which should be adopted.

The low elevation of the valley is not a cause of its unhealthiness. Rawul Pindee, very little higher, is remarkably healthy. When European troops were first stationed at Peshawur they were very healthy, but ever since mortality has been on the increase. Irrigation and cultivation, without which it would be a barren plain, have given it all the noxious elements of a marsh. The Europeans have created malaria by surrounding their houses with dense vegetation. The irrigation of the gardens is carried on also, by a net-work of open drains, which generate disease. The evil is increased by the fact that the moist soil containing putrifying vegetable matter is *twice* broken up during the year, and that the water contains dissolved vegetable matter. None of these causes are trifling; most of them might be corrected or destroyed. To remedy this state of things, all irrigation in mud drains should be prohibited, and stone channels substituted where required. The branch of the Bara river, which passes through the town, should be made to run in a stone channel, for a certain distance, in the vicinity of cantonments; all irrigation should be put a stop to if possible for a distance of not less than three miles from cantonments; for it has been proved experimentally in Italy, that marshy lands can influence to disease a locality 3 miles distant from them. Further, the barracks for Europeans should all be two-storied, the upper story for sleeping in,—for it is found to be a tolerably well established fact, that malaria is comparatively *inert* 16 feet from the ground, while it is well known that night is the time noxious vapours are most powerful, and the human frame most susceptible of disease.

The political importance of maintaining a large European force at Peshawur, is sufficient to outweigh the immediate loss of revenue, if these suggestions were carried out. Rawul Pindee has good natural drainage, and it may be presumed, will therefore be considerably increased as a European Station. A good tramway should be laid down between it and Peshawur over the present line of road. It would thus be within 9 hours of Peshawur, and the troops might be relieved frequently. Between Pindee and Jhelum also a tramway should be laid down, to be worked by horses at the rate of 10 miles an hour. As the road is not suitable for locomotives a good system of cheap tramways, and not high-speed railways, will best meet the requirements of the Punjab. The country, moreover, possesses great natural advantages for water communication. Its streams are navigable throughout the year, and should be opened up by cheap steam navigation. A beginning should be made with the Jhelum, as the obstacles in its channel are removeable at a very small cost. Steamers might run at all seasons up to Jhelum, whence, with a tramway to Peshawur, the communication with that important post would be placed upon a very complete footing. The cost of a complete tramway from Jhelum to Peshawur is estimated at 10½ lakhs of rupees, or little more than has been spent on the small station of Nowshera.

The Chief Commissioner approves of some of these suggestions. A large portion of the gardens and trees should be cleared away; the Bara river should be diverted from cantonments; and perhaps all irrigation within three miles should be stopped. Double-storied barracks are required, but the expenditure would be too large. Gardens, except one for vegetables and one for general amusement, should not be allowed at Nowshera. There is no prospect of a tramway being sanctioned between Jhelum and Peshawur, and Major Robertson estimated such a way at 30 lakhs of rupees.

Captain H. R. James, the Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, reports against the correctness of Mr. Purdon's facts and theories. He formed his opinion during a visit of a few days; the bleakest parts of the valley are as unhealthy as the others; there are scarcely any trees in the vicinity of the barracks; and the officers' gardens require much pruning and extension. Peshawur was healthy in 1858 in spite of both irrigation and vegetation, and this was probably owing to the fact that no rain fell till very late in the year. All that should be done is to maintain a careful supervision of conservancy arrangements, and to knock down one-third of the houses where they are too crowded.

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Major General Cotton, Commanding the Peshawur Division, agrees with Captain James. There is no part of the valley free from malarious fever; to remedy it everything is done that can be done. As the Peshawur fever clings to its victim till he has re-crossed the river, and frequent attacks produce organic diseases, the troops should be frequently relieved.

Mr. C. Mackinnon, the Inspector General of Hospitals, is of opinion that Mr. Purdon's conclusions are drawn from insufficient data, and are so sweeping as to be erroneous. The site of the Peshawur cantonment was selected for military reasons in spite of the opposition of Dr. Dempster. The extension swamp to the north should be drained. The irrigation canals should be adjusted, so as not to interfere with the natural drainage. The trees round the officers' bungalows are sources of health, acting as a protection against the malaria generated without cantonments. The suggestion to put the troops in double-storied barracks is a good one, but it would not secure the troops from malaria. The Fort is 40 or 50 feet above the level of the valley, yet its residents do not escape fever. It is doubtful if the Peshawur endemic fever will ever be eradicated. But Mr. Purdon deserves credit for having made his suggestions.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1858.

This annual return consists of a series of tables submitted by the Judges of the Fŏujdaree Adawlut, in illustration of the administration of criminal justice in each zillah.

The *Village Police* investigated 26,012 cases, against 14,821 in 1857. Of these, 8,439 were convicted and punished, the number in the previous year being 6,826. To the higher authorities 8,212 were referred. The *District Police* took up 2,35,274 cases, of which 1,06,944 were acquitted after investigation, 52,134 convicted and punished, and 12,449 referred to higher courts. 3,186 died, escaped or were otherwise disposed of. The *Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens* acquitted 3,397 cases, convicted 2,046, and referred 3,268 to Session Judges. The *Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates* acquitted 4,713, convicted 3,958, committed to subordinate criminal courts 767, discharged without trial 362, and

otherwise disposed of 1,214, leaving 270 under trial at the close of the year. The *Session Judges* discharged 14 without trial, acquitted 2,168, convicted 1,725, referred to Foujdaree Court 339, remanded 62 to the lower courts, and otherwise disposed of 308, leaving 258 under trial at the close of the year. The *Foujdaree Adawlut* released 167 unconditionally and 3 on security, convicted 261, and remanded 7, leaving 11 under trial at the close of the year. The sentences passed on those convicted were as follows —53 were imprisoned above 6 and not exceeding 7 years, 54 above 13 and not exceeding 14 years, and 2 for life: 41 were transported and 57 suffered death:—

AVERAGE DURATION OF THE CASES REFERRED TO THE FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From transference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1854	21	71	9	5	106
1855	22	50		5	84
1856	20	53		8	88
1857	21	55		10	93
1858	16	43		6	72

Offences against the person. Of 902 apprehended for murder, 611 were acquitted, and 121 discharged on security, 42 suffered death, 17 were transported, and 32 were imprisoned for various periods; 207 were charged with homicide and 158 acquitted; 1,387 with assault with wounding, and 850 acquitted; 801 with rape and 93 acquitted; 102 for abortion and 98 acquitted; 118 with torture and 95 acquitted; 14,043 with affray and 1,971 acquitted; 1,78,503 with petty assault and 64,708 acquitted.

Offences against property committed with violence. The following are the main points:—

Offence.	*Cases.*	*Acquitted.*
Dacoity, ...	4,934	3,751
Highway Robbery, ...	1,686	1,277
Theft and Burglary,	166	136
Affray, ...	561	365

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Offences against property without violence.

Offence.	*Cases.*	*Acquitted.*
Burglary,	5,572	4,437
Theft, ...	19,694	10,926
Receiving stolen goods,	1,601	939
Fraud, ...	878	1,297

Miscellaneous Offences against Property.

Offence.	*Cases.*	*Acquitted.*
Arson, ...	579	510
Cattle killing and maiming, ...	1,124	932
Damaging Crops, ...	835	229

Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

Offence.	*Cases.*	*Acquitted.*
Forgery, ...	452	399
Counterfeiting Coin, ...	20	12
Having do , ...	88	66

Miscellaneous.

Offence.	*Cases.*	*Acquitted.*
Prison-breaking, ...	196	53
Perjury, ...	84	40
Riot, Sedition, &c. ...	133	56
Felonies, Misdemeanours and other offences,	13,692	5,377

VACCINATION IN THE AGRA DIVISION,

1858-59.

The Vaccine operations were commenced on 3rd November, 1858. Fresh lymph received in capillary tubes from Scotland was used. By means of 28 vaccinators, three superintendents and three vaccinators from Rohilcund, the Zillahs of Agra, Muttra, Allygurh and Mynpoory were as thoroughly visited as that number of operators allowed of. The staff was too small

to visit Etawah and Furruckabad. Assistant Surgeon Christison, the Superintendent, considers the returns to be accurate :—

Months.	*Successful.*	*Unsuccessful.*	*Doubtful.*	Total.
November 1858, ...	1,056	434	304	1,794
December 1858, ...	8,620	1,806	1,299	11,725
January 1859, ...	16,028	2,652	2,778	21,458
February 1859, ...	15,509	2,916	2,591	21,016
March 1859, ...	28,943	6,258	12,690	47,891
Grand Total, ...	73,024	15,091	20,681	1,08,796

The general result is very satisfactory, and the number of children vaccinated is nearly double that of 1856-57, when operations were carried on with a similar number of Vaccinators. The people offer many obstacles to Vaccination, such as that the Vaccinators are searching for the incarnation of Seetla, (to be known by the milk appearing in the wound instead of blood ;) that the children are being marked that they may be recognised when older for some purpose unknown; that the Deity "Seetla" will be offended by the interference with his special province of watching over Small-pox. The work progressed least in large cities, where it was difficult to obtain access to the people, and most in villages where the zemindars were influential and saw the advantages to be derived. Much depended also on the influence of the Magistrates.

The large amount of doubtful and unsuccessful cases is owing to the facts that two-thirds of the Vaccinators were inexperienced, that, the children being generally destitute of clothing, the skin is tough and thick, that the parents often rub away the virus or apply native medicines, and that the children themselves constantly scratch the parts. The people believe that the result is to be obtained simply by inserting the lancet. The ordinary bleeding lancet was employed, but by using an instrument of needles for scratching in the virus, which will

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hereafter be used, 80 per cent. of successful cases can be obtained. The ages of the persons vaccinated were between infancy and five years, almost all persons above that age being marked with Small-pox.

The following represents the proportion in which the different castes and trades were vaccinated :

Caste or Occupation.	*Number.*	*Caste or Occupation.*	*Number.*
Chumar, ...	21,798	Sonar, ...	738
Brahmin, ...	10,736	Kissan, ...	696
Thakoor, ..	8,410	Durzee, ...	683
Colee, ...	7,210	Bhat, ...	662
Mahomedan, ..	6,222	Dheemur, ...	601
Jat, ...	5,920	Kayit, ...	586
Bunya, ..	5,681	Mallee, ...	586
Kachee, ..	4,747	Mullah, ...	555
Gudurrya, ..	4,216	Dhoonya, ...	519
Aheer, ..	3,883	Bhurjee, ..	492
Lodha, ..	3,760	Golaspoorub, ...	295
Kahar, ..	2,257	Cheepee, ...	254
Nayee, ...	2,060	Meerasee, ...	195
Barhaee, ...	1,889	Kunjur, ...	138
Komhar, ...	1,872	Tumbolee, ...	122
Lohar,	1,517	Mehter, ..	79
Dhobee, ..	1,407	Nadof, ..	67
Khuteek, ...	1,313	Ahairya, ...	56
Rajpoot, ...	1,308	Christian, ..	42
Tailee, ...	1,243	Hindoos, whose caste is not recorded.	1,229
Goojur, ..	1,091		
Jogee, ...	954		
Dhanuk, ...	740	...	
TOTAL, ...		... ...	1,08,796

The large proportion of Chumars is owing partly to their being numerous in most of the villages, and very much to their be-

ing of the humblest caste, and more submissive than others to the operations of the Vaccinators. Brahmins and Thakoors shew together the number of 19,146, which indicates that they have, in very fair proportion, accepted the benefit. The classes next in order of frequency, correspond very much to their relative numbers in the villages. Mahomedans are the only class who occasionally come forward voluntarily for vaccination, and they are generally most free from prejudice against it. The number of native Christians represents those of Agra city. Many of them are as averse to, and as ignorant about vaccination, as any of the Hindoo castes.

The loss of registers during the mutinies makes it difficult to trace any effect from the vaccine operations of past years. Dr. Christison is of opinion that effective vaccination can be alone maintained by the system in the Agra Division, which is essentially one of importunity or moral force, towards the people who only submit passively.

DACOITY IN BENGAL,

1856-57 and 1857-58.

Bengal Records, No. XXXI.

In 1856-57 Captain Keighly officiated as Commissioner of Dacoity. The returns shew a decrease in cases of 44 or 20 per cent. throughout the districts, as compared with the previous year

	1856	1857
24-Pergunnahs	3	0
Baraset	5	5
Howrah	3	3
Hooghly	41	30
Burdwan	12	19
Nuddea	8	15
Jessore	62	31
Moorshedabad	65	50
Midnapore	20	22
	219	175

The increase in Burdwan is ascribed to the inefficiency of the police. The increase in Midnapore is accounted for by the vicinity of the Mohur-Bhunj territory which affords ready shelter to dacoits. But Captain Keighly remarks;—"wretched as the Police is allowed to be by every one, it is difficult to know what can be done for a people who will do nothing for themselves. It is a bold step for a man (a Bengalee himself) to attack a house in a Village (small though it may be) with only 3 or 4 followers at the most, and yet this is constantly occurring and with impunity." During the year 26 prisoners were transported for life, 2 acquitted by the Sessions, 24 were before the Sessions on the 1st January, and 49 in the Deputy Magistrate's Hajut; 17 approvers were made during the year. In the higher Courts only 15 were acquitted against 126 convicted, a result attributed to the presence of Judges in the Higher Courts favourable to "the system." The results of those tried are as follows:—

	Transported.	Term of Imprisonment.	Sentenced as bad characters.	Acquitted by Sessions.	Acquitted by Nizamut.
Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.	28	13*	9	4	0
Chunderseker Roy	51	7†	0	2	6
Jessore Office ...	25	0	0	2	0
Moorshedabad Office ...	22	0	0	1	0
Total ..	126	20	9	9	6

*Of this number, 3 released on appeal to the Sudder.

†Of this number 2 ditto ditto ditto.

Out of 170 prisoners 159 were punished. The old proportion was fully obtained, and when to this is added the result of the Midnapore trials, 157 having been punished out of 162 prisoners; out of 332 prisoners brought to trial, but 25 were acquitted, and of the number punished, 250 were transported for life.

Six approvers forfeited their conditional pardon, and three absconded. Of these all but one were transported for sedition or seditious language. A Pundit was engaged for the education of approvers' sons. There were 43 pupils, of whom 26 were the sons of approvers.

In 1857-58, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw was Dacoity Commissioner. In the 24-Pergunnahs there was only one case; in Baraset there were none; in Howrah one; in Hooghly 27; in Burdwan 20 or an increase of two over the whole division, but in Thannahs where the Commission did not work; in Nuddea 15; in Jessore 15; in Moorshedabad 29; in Pubnah none; in Furreedpore 6; in Midnapore 15. "On the whole, during the year 1858, 499 cases of gang robbery occurred in the Districts of Bengal and Behar in which the almost incredible amount of Rupees 4,62,136-8-11 was plundered, the small sum of Rupees 7,290-2-9 was recovered by the Police, and of 2,901 dacoits brought to trial before District Magistrates, were committed for trial to the Sessions Court, in which only 667 convictions were obtained. These figures show the *utter inability* of the ordinary Courts to cope with the evil." Dacoity increased by 103 cases during the year. Of these 35 occurred in Behar, and is accounted for by the mutinies and the consequent disturbed state of the country. An increase of forty-six cases is shown in the Districts of Beerbhoom and Bograh. Notwithstanding the general increase, a decrease of nineteen and seventeen cases occurred in Bancoorah and Rungpore. The details are given in the following table :—

Officer and Total Number of Prisoners.	Commissioner's or Deputy Magistrate's Office.								Sessions Judges' Court.									Sudder Nizamut Court.								Remarks.
	Committed.	Sentenced by the Dacoity Commissioner or Deputy Magistrate.	Released.	Died.	Absconded.	Sent to other Districts.	Refd. to Sudder in Budmashee cases.	Pending.	Referred to Sessions.	Referred to Nizamut.	Acquitted.	Term Imprisonment.	Died.	Budmashee cases.	Acquitted in ditto.	Pending in ditto.	Absconded.	Pending trial.	Received on reference.	Transported.	Acquitted.	Security.	Term Imprisonment.	Died.	Absconded.	Pending trial.	
Dacoity Commissioner ... for 1857 9, „ 1858 137 = 146	101	3	19	1	0	4	13	5	For 1857 7, „ 1858 101 = 108	61	3	10 *	4	0	0	0	0	30	For 1857 19, „ 1858 61 = 80	59	12	0	7	0	0	2	* Of these, 5 men released on appeal to the Sudr.
Baboo Chunersekur Roy, Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly ... for 1857 5, „ 1858 115, ' 12 = 132	104	5	2	0	0	0	0	9	For 1857 9, „ 1858 104 = 113	67	0	12 †	2	0	0	0	0	32	For 1857 12, „ 1858 67 = 79	57	8	0	3	1	0	10	† Of these, 4 men released do. do.
Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate at Moorshedabad ... for 1857 5, „ 1858 111 = 116	92	1	4	1	0	0	0	18	For 1857 2, „ 1858 92 = 94	61	5	7 ‡‡	0	0	0	0	0	21	For 1857 2, „ 1858 59 = 61	50	5	0	0	0	0	6	‡ Of these, 5 men released on ditto.
Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss, Deputy Magistrate at Jessore for 1857 31, „ 1858 165 = 196	107	0	36	0	0	0	2	51	For 1857 24, „ 1858 107 = 131	87	1	9 §§	2	0	0	0	3	29		87	61	11	0	1	0	0	14	§ Of these, 5 men released on ditto.
Captain Boddam, Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, at Midnapore ... for 1857 71, „ 1858 116 = 187	137	2	20	5	2	0	0	21		137	81	11	32	3	0	0	0	0	10		81	27	19	0	27	0	0	8	
Total 765	541	11	81	7	2	4	15	104		583	357	20	70	11	0	0	0	3	122		388	254	55	0	38	1	0	40	

Mr. Ravenshaw complains that out of 388 prisoners tried by the Sessions Judge and recommended by him for a sentence of transportation for life, 55 were altogether acquitted, and on 38 a modified sentence was passed. Out of 38 prisoners actually convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, 19 were acquitted on appeal to the Sudder Court. That is, in cases in which the Sessions Judge was competent to pass sentence, his judgment was held to have been as often right as wrong, and in referred cases, the Sessions Judge had recommended the conviction of one innocent man in every seven, and of the remainder rather more than one decision in every eight required modification. Yet, not one commitment was condemned as made on insufficient grounds. There is an urgent necessity for the establishment of a special tribunal for the trial of dacoits. The ordinary courts are unable to cope with the evil.

The conduct of approvers was good. There were 92 approvers resident with their families on the premises at Hooghly at the close of the year; 5 approvers were transported during the year for misconduct, and 5 absconded. From the high price of food the 2 annas a day allowed them was not sufficient to maintain those with families. They were encouraged to work at various trades, and of the whole only 10 or 12 were disinclined. There was not one instance of the abuse of confidence placed in an approver. At Midnapore there were on the 31st December 97 Dacoit, Keechuk and Thug approvers; at Jessore 33 and at Moorshedabad 23. The Guard at Hooghly, Jessore and Moorshedabad consisted of 150 Nujeebs, 1 European Sergeant, 1 Jemadar and 11 Duffadars. At Midnapore the Guard numbered 70 men, who were also employed in tracing Thugs and escorting prisoners. The School flourished. There were 21 approvers' children under instruction, and 49 children from the immediate neighbourhood. A second schoolmaster was appointed.

The Lieutenant Governor observes "with great satisfaction the increased and very remarkable results presented by the Returns." He records his full approbation of Mr. Ravenshaw's ability and energy, extending his authority and that of his Assistants.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING OF RANGOON AND BASSEIN.

1858-59.

Rangoon.—The total value of Imports from Ports not in Ben-

gal into Rangoon for the official year was Rs. 28,11,899-3-9 yielding a duty of Rs. 1,74,047-0-5¾. The total value of Exports to ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency was Rs. 31,51,854-3-4 on which a gross duty of Rs. 96,455-9-1¼ was levied. The value of free imports from ports not in Bengal was Rs. 15,60,794-8-11; the value of similar free exports Rs. 10,73,495-12-10; and of free imports re-exported Rs. 55,980-1-6.

The total number of ships that arrived at Rangoon from external and home ports was 227 with a tonnage of 9,96,432½. Of these, 221 were square rigged, 5 native craft under British colours and one under Chinese colours. The number of departures was 273 with a tonnage of 1,12,114. Of these 252 were square rigged, 13 native under British colours, 6 under Chinese colours, and 2 under Burmese colours.

Bassein.—As in Rangoon, the Returns are applicable only to ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency. The Imports were of the value of Rs. 88,356-5-7, and the duty levied Rs. 13,485-12-11. The exports were Rs. 14,04,224-14-3 and the duty levied 38,519-11-6. The free imports were Rs. 8,29,208-0-11 the free exports by sea 1,29,211-2-0, and the imports re-exported none. 80 ships with a tonnage of 25,703 arrived, of which 36 were native. 144 ships with a tonnage of 33,008 departed, of which 87 were native.

TRADE OF SIND.

1858-59.

I. External Trade.

The Returns shew a total increase in the movement of seaborne trade of upwards of 42½ Lakhs of Rupees (£450,000) or more than 19½ per cent. on the year previous:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1858–59	1,54,06,000	1,04,42,000	2,58,48,000
1857–58	1,08,11,000	1,07,81,000	2,15,92,000

The steady increase of the trade from the date of the conquest of Sind is seen in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1843–44	1,21,150	1,010	1,22,160
1844–45	2,17,700	9,300	2,27,000
1845–46	3,12,900	40,500	3,53,400
1846–47	2,93,400	49,300	3,42,700
1847–48	2,87,872	1,54,730	4,42,600
1848–49	3,44,715	1,07,133	4,51,849
1849–50	4,19,352	1,14,378	5,33,731
1850–51	4,25,831	1,96,461	6,22,293
1851–52	4,89,220	2,44,122	7,33,343
1852–53	5,35,690	3,76,337	8,00,000
1853–54	5,08,793	3,76,310	8,85,103
1854–55	5,75,196	3,46,893	9,22,089
1855–56	6,29,813	6,04,440	12,34,253
1856–57	6,85,665	7,34,522	14,20,187
1857–58	10,81,100	10,78,100	21,59,200
1858–59	15,40,600	10,44,200	25,84,800

The Export trade, which at first bore but a small proportion to the Imports, has been increasing faster than the Import trade. In 1855-56 they were nearly balanced. In the year under report the value of the Import trade increased by nearly 42 per cent. while there is a trifling falling off in the value of Exports. This is ascribed to general commercial depression, to the low prices of eastern produce in the markets of Europe, and to inadequate facilities for transit, especially on the Indus. Of the increase in the imports, Rs. 10,17,000 are direct from England, but of that sum about 7¾ lakhs of rupees are Railway Materials. The great increase in the Imports of Piece Goods of all kinds during the past two years will be seen from the table:—

	1853–54	1854–55	1855–56	1856–57	1857–58	1858–59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Imports of Cotton and Silk Piece Goods	20,82,000	22,80,000	28,26,000	27,39,000	46,69,000	67,14,000

Of the Imports Sind or the Punjab ought to supply the following:—

Alum.
Bardhans.
Cotton Wool.
Cotton Goods (many of the coarser kinds.)
Duppers.
Indigo.
Grain.
Gunny bags.
Kirby and Grass.
Molasses.
Oils of kinds.
Provisions of ditto.
Silk.
Sugar.
Tobacco.

There was a decrease in the import of Cotton owing to extended cultivation in Sind itself, and large imports from the Punjab and overland from Rajpootana. The total Import by Sea was only 2,496 Maunds, while the cultivation in Sind, which, in 1857-58, was 59,209 Beegas, was 79,696 Beegas in 1858-59. Sind will soon become a great cotton and also grain exporting country, when there are greater facilities of transport. The existing means of communication between Kurrachee and the Indus are so imperfect that it is cheaper to bring Kirby and Grass in years when no rain falls from long distances by sea than from the banks of the river. Most of the principal staples of Export trade show, in the present Returns, a large and satisfactory increase. Horses were brought down and exported to a greater extent than was ever before known. Upwards of 3,000 arrived at Kurrachee, of which 310 were pur-

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chased for the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab, and many went Overland to India. 2,374 appear among the Exports by Sea, valued at Rs. 9,54,000 (£95,400.) These Horses are chiefly bred in the Khelat and Candahar territory, and with Wool and Munjeet and a few Drug and Dye Stuffs, form the principal articles which are received from the Affghans in exchange for our manufactured goods. The supply of both Horses and Wool may be said to be practically unlimited, and there is no surer mode of extending our influence over those countries than by being their customers and suppliers on a large scale. The benefit is mutual, for the experience of the last two years has shown that we can depend on the breeding countries between Kurrachee and Herat for a supply of Horses, sufficient for almost any possible demand of our mounted Corps, costing, on an average, less than £37, and inferior only to the Arab and Persian Horses brought by Sea to Bombay.

The rapid increase of the export of Horses from Sind, is shown in the annexed Table:—

Value of Exports from Sind.

	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	3,39,000	4,38,000	3,39,000	9,54,000
Salt	...	13,000	28,000	2,09,000
Saltpetre	2,12,000	3,75,000	5,96,000	9,45,000
Jinjelly Seed (Sesamum)	5,91,000	8,37,000	16,06,000	10,87,000
Sursee	4,76,000	3,18,000	13,51,000	17,11 000
Wool (Sheep's) ...	22,13,000	31,15,000	39,37,000	26,16,000
Cashmere Shawls ...	...	25,000	5,34,000	9,64,000

The export of Cashmere Shawls shews to what an extent the Punjab dealers are availing themselves of the Indus route. The increase in Exports to Calcutta is on account of Sind Salt exported by private individuals, Rupees 48,711, from 12 annas duty on the Indian Maund of 82lbs., and Rupees 1,60,850 on

account of the Bengal Government. The External Trade of Sind is thus alone 2½ millions sterling. The Commissioner remarks;—"Since we have known Sind, wages have never been so high, nor agriculture so extended and flourishing as during the past year, and if peace continues along the valley of the Indus and its neighbourhood, there can be but little doubt that commerce will continue to extend at a rate as rapid as during the past few years."

In the Tonnage employed there was a considerable increase, especially in the square-rigged tonnage, which has only been engaged in the trade since 1851-2, previous to which no square-rigged sailing Merchant Ships frequented Kurrachee:—

Year.	Number Inward and Outward.		Tons.	
	Square Rigged and Steamers.	Country Craft.	Square Rigged and Steamers	Country Craft.
1858-59	197	3,046	109,481	160,006
1857-58	162	2,808	91,380	148,774
Increase in 1858-59 ...	35	238	18,101	11,223

Vessels drawing 19 feet 6 inches in the past year entered the Harbour of Kurrachee in perfect safety, and as many as twenty-five Vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,000 tons, were inside at one and the same time, all swinging to their anchors. Not a single accident happened in either entering or leaving the Harbour.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Import Trade of Sind by Sea, during the past five Years.

	Countries.	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	Result of 1858-59 compared with 1857-58.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	England	1,12,745	1,57,800	7,73,835	7,96,343	18,13,912	10,17,569	... ...
2	Bombay	51,76,193	55,81,212	52,27,429	91,83,285	1,27,53,649	35,70,364	... ...
3	Concan'	4,448	2,464	4,510	1,655	8,315	6,660	... .
4	Cutch	54,735	74,986	72 425	1,84,413	1,19,252	... .	65,161
5	France	... ...	... ...	... .	362	... ...	.. ..	362
6	Goa and Demaun ...	3,300	4,532	10,064	9,222	11,999	2,777	.. ..
7	Guzerat	58,034	57,608	1,41,787	48,203	74,237	26,034	... ...
8	Kattiawar	63,445	1,29,322	2,01,954	1,24,739	1,03,166	... ..	21,573
9	Malabar	92,481	97,632	90,388	97,146	1,00,771	3,625	... ...
10	Mauritius	... ...	1,894	8,930	81,000	323	... ...	80,677
11	Mekran	10,978	11,065	13,328	24,702	80,384	55,682	... ...
12	Moulmein	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	76,280	76,280	... ...
13	Persian Gulf	1,75,608	1,79,619	3,12,007	2,59,942	2,63,770	3,828	... ...
		57,51,967	62,98,134	68,56,657	1,08,11,012	1,54,06,058	47,62,819	1,67,773

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Export Trade of Sind by Sea, during the past five Years.

	Countries.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Result of 1858-59 compared with 1857-58.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	England	113	35,139	1,446	1,30,257	8,29,692	6,99,435	... ...
2	Bombay	27,02,680	53,74,320	66,97,549	96,66,201	81,97,915	... ...	14,68,286
3	Calcutta	44,587	... ...	13,074	28,000	2,11,111	1,83,111	.. ...
4	Concan	...	... ...	... ...	6,971	... ...	... ...	6,971
5	Cutch	1,99,671	1,12,401	1,38,310	1,99,008	1,86,307	.. ...	12,701
6	France	... ...	... ...	93,390	3,90,111	4,44,795	54,684	.. ...
7	Goa and Demaun ..	144	... ...	231	1,997	3,397	1,400	... ...
8	Guzerat	8,950	11,747	15,647	1,800	4,931	3,131	... ...
9	Kattiawar	75,194	1,21,485	64,597	40,484	72,396	31,912	... ...
10	Malabar	2,13,585	1,69,154	1,45,933	52,060	2,50,567	1,98,507	... ...
11	Mauritius ...	... ...	17,568	28,538	68,066	48,153	... ...	19,913
12	Mekran	16,737	35,895	24,062	34,839	31,373	... ...	3,466
13	Moulmein	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ..	... ...	... ...
14	Persian Gulf	2,07,276	1,66,694	1,32,445	1,61,492	1,59,537	... ...	1,955
15	Singapore, Ceylon, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,552	2,552	... ...
		34,68,937	60,44,403	73,55,222	1,07,81,286	1,04,42,726	11,74,732	15,13,292

II.—Kurrachee Customs' Department.

Mr. Dalzell, the Deputy Collector, reports that the Sind Railway is rapidly progressing, and the first of a series of Steam Trains of the Inland Navigation Company, consisting of a Steamer and three Barges, has been imported, constructed, and launched within the short space of three months. Four new Government Steamers and four Barges were also completed during the year; and the last two of five Steam Gun-boats, intended for Police duties on the Indus, were ready. Two Steam Dredges for clearing the Harbour were constructed in the Dock-yard, and were ready for use. The Harbour has been surveyed and favorably reported on, and money granted to commence the works, which will eventually deepen the Harbour, increase its accommodation, and give a greater depth of water on the Bar. The fact that Kurrachee is the seat of Telegraphic communication with Europe adds to its commercial importance. Many Afghan traders, who had hitherto resorted to Calcutta, now prefer Kurrachee and Bombay. The want of regular steam communication on the Indus is felt by them. They are the chief carriers of English manufactured goods, which during the year were imported into Sind from Bombay to the extent of more than half a million sterling.

Customs.—The receipts during 1857-58, amounted to Rupees 60,183 on Imports, and Rupees 29,015 on Exports. During the past twelve months, the receipts on Imports amounted to Rupees 1,18,199, and on Exports to Rupees 88,081, including duty on Salt, Rs. 36,504, shipped to Calcutta by private individuals. The Board of Revenue at Calcutta had not yet remitted the duty due to the department on the Salt supplied to the Bengal Government. The sum due amounts to Rupees 1,43,000. The receipts from other sources, viz. Port Dues, Pilotage at Khetty, Cranage, &c., amounted during the year 1857-58 to Rupees 24,366. They amounted to Rupees 26,930 in 1858-9. The enhanced rates of duty introduced by Act VII. of 1859, were levied from the 21st March, and at Khetty and Seir Gunda a few days later.

Salt.—The amount of revenue realised on Salt, exported by private individuals, was ... ... Rs. 36,504

Due by the Bengal Government on 190,710 maunds of Salt, exported on the order of the Board of Revenue, ... Rs. 1,43,025

Total...Rupees 1,79,529

The Salt Company had in store about 1000 tons of Salt at the end of the year. The season for importing it closed on the 23rd March, which is earlier than usual.

Miscellaneous.—Cranage, Wharfage, and Godown rent	Rs.	1,609
Fishing Licenses	,,	2,604
Harbour Craft Licenses	,,	887
Fees for Register and other Certificates ...	,,	781
Fines for contravention of the Customs regulations	,,	352
Confiscated Goods	,,	18
Total	Rs.	6,251

In 1857-58, the receipts from this source were Rs. 6,111.

Inland Navigation.

	1857-58.	1858-59
Imports down river	63,37,344	55,16,115
Exports up river	11,05,062	18,22,206

This is exclusive of Government stores and Railway material. The decrease in Imports was owing to unfavourable prices in Bombay keeping back produce. The principal articles of increased Export were :—

Beer and Wines	Rs.	88,748
Spices	,,	98,243
Metals	,,	37,130
Copia, Turmeric, &c.	,,	48,005

The Boat traffic on the river shows a large increase over the past year :—

	In 1857-58.		In 1858-59.		Increase.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Maunds.	No. of Boats.	No. of Maunds.	No. of Boats.	No. of Maunds.
Arrivals ..	3,875	1,790,000	5,421	1,943,968	1,546	153,968
Departures ...	2,793	1,230,952	4,872	1,631,069	2,079	400,117

The item 2,793 is not quite correct.

The Port Dues realised in 1858-59 were Rs. 22,584, in the preceding year Rs. 18,255.

Expenditure.—The cost of the Customs establishment amounted to Rs. 19,840 in 1857-8, and to Rs. 15,548 in 1858-9. The

difference is owing to the alteration introduced since 1st May of debiting charges subsequent to audit.

COAL AND IRON IN THE PUNJAB.

Punjab Records.

In July 1859 the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab appointed a Committee to examine and report upon certain deposits in ranges of mountains around Murree, supposed to be coal. The Committee dug out specimens of what they supposed to be lignite at Bugla 12 miles from Murree, from the side of the ravine between the villages of Bail Chuckka, under the villages Bulannia and Bhun, and on one of the spurs of Mount Nir under the village of Thoar. They looked with most confidence to the deposit on the South East of Mount Nir near Kundole, about 800 or 1,000 feet above the level of the river Jhelum. They examined farther deposits between Derakote and Chulavera, in the great ravine under Chulavera, close to Bandie, under the village of Cheganah, and an iron deposit at Bukkote. The last is found in the limestone formation in the form of nodules imbedded in clay. Two specimens of coal also were found there, one of which much resembled Plumbago. No member of the Committee possessed a competent knowledge of Geology. The specimens they procured were sent to the Geological Survey office for analysis.

Of three of the specimens analysed one was found to contain 36 per cent. of volatile matter, 56 carbon and 8 ash; the second 30½ per cent. of volatile matter, 45½ of carbon and 24 of ash, and the third still more ash, owing to the presence of shale. No trace of sulphur was detected. This report was deemed so encouraging that the Governor General in Council directed Mr. H. Medlicott, the Professor of Geology in the Thomason College, to visit the localities and report. Mr. Oldham, the Director of the Survey, however, while he acknowledged that the quality of the specimens sent was better than the average of Indian Coal, held out no hopes of its being procured in any quantity. The specimens were merely detached branches or stems of trees or small isolated accumulations of vegetable matter, imbedded in the sand-stones. Mr. Medlicott spent 12 days in the localities described by the Committee. His researches "proved altogether unpromising." The Murree Coal he found to be lignite. It consists of the stems and roots of trees imbed-

ded in the thick beds of soft sand-stone of the lower Siwalik formation, or the middle Tertiary period of Geologists. When the stem has been crushed, the whole 2 to 3 inches thick is lignite; in other cases, the core is mostly silicified (petrified) wood, the bark alone being pure lignite. He did not see any place where half a maund of this substance could be extracted. He also examined the Kotlee Coal in Jummoo, belonging to the Cashmere Maharajah, previously reported on by Mr. Calvert whom Mr. Brunton, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Railway deputed for the purpose. The result was equally unsatisfactory. The Coal measures are the same as Dr. Flemming described in 1853 as "lignite or Salt range Coal." Even if it were of established value, the conditions on the spot are such as to make the extraction of it very uncertain.

As to Iron, that which the natives work near Moharee is very poor compared to most Indian ores. It is a concretionary hæmatite (red oxide) but very imperfectly separated from the clays, both locally and in the mass, which is irregular in size and direction; being apparently consequent upon the contortion and modification of the carbonaceous and ferruginous shales; its occurrence is very uncertain, much of what the natives work being found in isolated patches in the hard lime-stone.

Mr. Medlicott also visited the old Coal diggings of the natives at the base of the hills near the village of Seilah. The Coal, though occurring with but little interruption, over a very large area, is nowhere of sufficient thickness, or sufficiently constant at a moderate thickness, to give a certainty of an abundant supply. As one native had offered to deliver this Coal at Mooltan at 8 annas a maund, they might be left to work it as an experiment. The chief difficulty will be to free it from the shale with which it is associated and into which it graduates. No experiment at regular mining should be made till a detailed Geological examination and map of the district is made, and the Survey could not undertake it this season. The following is an analysis of two specimens sent to Calcutta by Mr. Medlicott from Kotlee.

No. 1.			No. 2.		
Carbon ...	90 5	per cent.	Carbon	90	per cent.
Volatile matter	4 0	„	Volatile ...	6	„
Ash	5 5	„	Ash	4	„

Its general character is that of a hard anthracite.

MILITARY FORCE IN BENGAL, THE PUNJAB AND MADRAS.

On 1st October 1858.

Parliamentary Papers.

I.—BENGAL.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.
Her Majesty's Army:				
Royal Artillery; 2 Troops of Horse } 13 Companies of Foot }	99	2,559	...	2,658
Cavalry; 6 Regiments, including 2nd Battalion Military Train	217	2,911	...	3,128
Infantry; 45 Regiments	2,194	38,408	...	40,602
	2,510	43,878	...	46,388
Her Majesty's Indian Forces:				
Horse Artillery; 3 Brigades	85	1,080	167	1,332
" " Gun Lascars attached ..	...	...	257	257
European Foot Artillery; 6 Battalions...	176	1,967	601	2,744
" " Gun Lascars attached ...	...	...	509	509
Native Foot Artillery; 3 Battalions ...	70	11	606	687
" " Gun Lascars attached	...	...	115	115
	331	3,058	2,255	5,644
European Light Cavalry; 4 Regiments	152	1,660	5	1,817
Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry	25	242	...	267
Governor-General's Body Guard ...	3	1	127	131
European Infantry; 4 Regiments ...	157	2,695	...	2,852
" Invalids	73	...	...	73
" Veteran Company	...	28	...	28
Sappers and Miners	12	156	853	1,021
Native Infantry; 25 Regiments, and the remnants of five others	656	39	16,743	17,438
Irregular Cavalry; 12 Regiments ...	56	...	5,261	5,317
Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry	1	...	178	179
Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry ...	9	...	670	679
Benares Horse	6	...	209	215
Meade's Horse	8	1	495	504
Alexander's Horse	5	...	468	473
Hodson's Horse; 2 Regiments	13	...	1,064	1,077
Camel Corps	10	200	160	370

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	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.
Local Corps:				
Assam Local Artillery Battery; 2 Companies	1	1	108	110
Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners...	1	2	213	216
Infantry; 31 Regiments	132	30	19,143	19,305
Lahore Light Horse	5	142	2	149
Meerut Light Horse	9	119	2	130
Peshawur Light Horse	10	178	153	341
	1,344	5,494	45,854	52,692
Summary:				
British Troops	2,510	43,878	...	46,388
Indian Artillery	331	3,058	2,255	5,644
Cavalry and Infantry	1,344	5,494	45,854	52,692
Total Military ...	4,185	52,430	48,109	104,724
Police and other Corps in the Civil Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency, on 1st Dec. 1858:				
Cavalry; 3 Corps	3	15	406	424
Infantry; 12 Corps	10	12	6,258	6,280
Civil—Lower Provinces ...	13	27	6,664	6,704

II.—PUNJAUB.

CIVIL TROOPS under the Chief Commissioner of the PUNJAUB, on 1st November 1858.

	POLICE.		LEVIES.		TOTAL in each Division.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		
Serving in Punjaub	3,884	6,425	2,664	4,765	17,738	24,078
Serving in Delhi Territory	1,444	2,872	979	1,045	6,340	
„ in Hindostan	...	2,088	1,545	...	3,633	3,633
CIVIL—Punjaub	5,328	11,385	5,188	5,810	27,711	27,711

Note.—The Police and other Civil Corps in the Lower Provinces and in the Punjaub amount together to ... ... 34,375 Men.

By a Return from the Quartermaster-General's Department it is shown that the organised Police Levies, &c. in the Bengal Presidency amount to ... 68,698 Men.

Which would give to Oude and the North-Western Provinces from which the Returns of Civil Corps have not been received ... ... 34,323 } Men in addition to the numbers returned for the Punjaub and the Lower Provinces.

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III.—MADRAS.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.
Her Majesty's Army:				
Royal Artillery; Horse	7	226	...	233
" " Foot	23	655	...	678
Cavalry; 2 Regiments	61	1,226	...	1,287
Infantry; 8 Regiments	318	9,210	...	9,528
Total	409	11,317	...	11,726
Her Majesty's Indian Forces:				
European Infantry; 3 Regiments	94	2,656	...	2,750
European Horse Artillery; 1 Brigade	29	495	194	718
European Foot ditto; 4 Battalions	69	1,586	232	1,888
Gun Lascars attached and Karkanah Establishments	...	...	1,012	1,012
Native Foot Artillery; 1 Battalion	14	2	639	655
Gun Lascars attached and Karkanah Establishments	...	...	528	528
Gun Lascars attached to Royal Artillery	...	...	66	66
East Indian Artillery Drivers	1	48	...	49
Native Light Cavalry; 7 Regiments	93	21	2,885	2,999
Native Infantry; 52 Regiments	793	198	59,350	60,341
3 Extra Regiments, ditto				
Sappers and Miners				
Madras Sapper Militia				
Pegu Police Battalion				
Native Veteran Battalions (2)				
7 Corps appertaining to Civil Department	10	6	1,942	1,958
Total	1,103	5,012	66,849	72,964
Summary.				
Her Majesty's Army	409	11,317	...	11,726
Her Majesty's Indian Forces	1,103	5,012	66,849	72,964
Total	1,512	16,329	66,849	84,690

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE THREE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

For the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1859.

I.—East Indian Railway.

Captain C. J. Hodgson, Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Bengal Government, reports the increase in the traffic of the Bengal line as very considerable. The line was open for 142 miles:—

Gross Earnings	Rs.	13,14,440
Working Expenses	,,	5,89,799
Profits	,,	7,24,641

The expenses therefore were 44·87 per cent. on the earnings. The cost of the 142 miles of open line may be assumed at 1,700,000 Rupees, on which the above sum is very nearly 4¼ per cent. or at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum. The earnings might have been larger, but for the want of conveniences and means of transport for further development of the Coal Traffic, although the increase in the year in that was no less than 80 per cent. The increase in the working expenses was nearly in the same ratio as the earnings. Fewer 1st Class Passengers were carried, but the number of 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers increased satisfactorily. The earnings from the Passenger Trains increased in a greater proportion than the number of Passengers, and in nearly five times as great a proportion as the total distance run by the Trains; the earnings per Train mile increased considerably also, which facts show that more Passengers must have travelled per Train, and these, on the average, greater distances. The quantity of ordinary Goods of all kinds carried, increased nearly 27½ per cent.; but that of Minerals (Coal) 80 per cent. and the earnings from both 66 per cent. being in amount very nearly three-fourths of the whole increase of earnings. The increased earnings per Train mile show, either, that the Trains were better filled, or that the Goods were carried longer average distances, probably both to some extent. Part of this increase was in materials carried for the Railway Company's works. Approximately the increase in merchandize carried for the public was—

Ordinary Goods	Quantity	25 per cent.	Earnings	20 per cent.
Minerals ...	,,	63 ,,	... ,,	66 ,,

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The receipts from Special Traffic decreased. The Steam Ferry account shows a large balance against the vessels. If they could avoid accidents they would shew no serious loss.

That the total working expenses should have increased 47·7 per cent. with Train mileage only greater by 22½ per cent. is an unpleasant feature in the Account Current. The percentage of 44¾ on the earnings is not high compared with Railways in other parts of the world, but considering that at present the renewals of Permanent Way are trifling, and how favorably this Railway is circumstanced in respect to Coal, this rate is higher than it should be on this line with its exceptionally large Traffic. The highly paid European establishments, especially the Locomotive, should be reduced.

The returns shew that the maintenance of way increased very nearly in the same proportion as the receipts. The increase is almost entirely in the renewal of Permanent Way, all other items shewing a decreased charge per Train mile. The ultimate cost of deterioration of rails is expected to amount to 1 per cent. per annum on the original cost. The Locomotive charges increased in a ratio even higher than the receipts.

Of the 8½ per cent. on Capital, 4¾ was from Passengers and 3¾ from goods. The number of Engines erected and in hand was 75, of which 48 were for goods. The number despatched to the North West was 21. In the carriage and waggon department there were in good running condition a total of 1,117 vehicles of all sorts against 971 for the half year ending December 1858, showing an increase of 146 vehicles running. The number built and turned out of the shops at Howrah during the six months was 162, or an average of 27 vehicles per month.

II.—G. I. P. Railway.

The G. I. P. Railway shows satisfactory results in respect both to Earnings and Expenditure, when compared with either of the other Railways open. The gross earnings more than doubled in amount those of the corresponding half of 1858, the figures being—

Gross Earnings, 1st half of 1858	...	...	Rs. 4,59,995
,, ,, 1859	...	...	,, 9,55,709

The length of line open in the two half years was respectively—

		Miles.	Total.
1st half of 1858	Concan	89	89
	Deccan	0	
1st half of 1859	Concan	89	195
	Deccan	106	

The Gross Receipts were ... ... Rs. 955,709
Maintenance and Working Expenses ... „ 426,452

Net Receipts 529,257

The Expenses were therefore 44.6 per cent. of Earnings.
„ Profits „ 55.4 „
The Gross Receipts per mile open ... Rs. 4,901 7 0
„ per train mile ... „ 3 11 9
The Profits per cent. per annum on Capital „ £5 14 3

For the two Sections separately—

		Concan.	Deccan.
Receipts per mile open ...	Rs.	7,747 7 2	2,523 13 9
„ per train mile ...	„	4 2 11	2 14 10
Profits per cent. per annum	„	£8 13 6	£2 11 8

the Deccan line still getting very little traffic, especially between Poona and Diksal, a distance 64 miles. The decrease of fare from one anna to half an anna per mile raised the number of 2nd class passengers from 18,490½ in the first half of 1858 to 66,210½, and the receipts from Rs. 25,152 to Rs. 53,128. The third class traffic duly increased. Though the first class traffic decreased, the receipts on the whole shew an increase of 33 per cent. Comparing the G. I. P. with the E. I. Railway, we find the following results:—

The total Earnings of the two lines were—
E. I. Railway, ... Rs. 13,14,439
G. I. P. Railway, ... „ 9,55,709

The Passenger Traffic thus—

		E. I. Railway.	G. I. P. Railway.
1st Class ...	No.	6,661	5,968½
2nd „ ...	„	29,258	66,210½
3rd „ ...	„	6,44,435	5,35,506
Total	No.	6,80,354	6,07,685
Receipts ...	Rs.	4,36,738 0 0	3,53,112 0 0
Average per passenger ...	„	0 10 3	0 9 3½

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The Goods traffic—

	E. I. Railway.	G. I. P. Railway.
Merchandise Mds.	8,00,000	20,79,392
Railway Materials	3,16,000	14,74,938
Minerals ... „	28,84,732	.....
Total Mds. ...	40,00,732	35,54,330
Total Receipts Rs.	7,70,122	5,34,090

or, excluding the Minerals on the East Indian Railway—

	E. I. Railway.	G. I. P. Railway.
Receipts ... ... Rs.	2,73,211 0 0	5,30,794 0 0
„ per ton carried... ... „	6 13 8	4 2 10
„ per mile open ... ... „	1,938 0 0	2,722 0 0

showing the traffic in ordinary Merchandise on the G. I. P. Railway to be vastly greater than on the E. I. Railway, but paying less per ton carried—but per mile of line open, the advantage is still with the G. I. P. Railway.

On the Concan line alone the receipts from Merchandise were Rs. 4,390 per mile—considerably more than double the receipts from the same on the East Indian line.

The Expenses amounted to the following percentage on the Gross Receipts—

E. I. Railway, ...	44·87
G. I. P. Railway, ...	44·62

But on the Concan Line alone the percentage was only 39·96; on the Deccan Line it was 56.71. The expenses of maintenance of a great part of the Deccan Line were still charged to capital but on the Concan Line, being all charged to Revenue, amounted to Rs. 513 per mile against Rs. 879 on the E. I. Line.

In the Locomotive Department the expenses per train mile were—

On the E. I. Railway, ...	Rs. 0 13 0
On the G. I. P. Railway, ...	„ 0 13 10

There being only this small difference, although the cost of fuel per engine mile on the E. I. Railway was, Rs. 0 1 7
And on the G. I. P. Railway, ... „ 0 5 7·3

the reason being, that the expenses of establishments on the G. I. P. Line are very much below those on the E. I. Railway.

The Profits on the E. I. Railway amounted to £8-10 per cent. per annum. On the G. I. P. Railway they amounted to £5-14-3 on the whole Line, but on the Concan Line only, to £8-13-6.

The next half year would shew considerable improvement in the Deccan line consequent on the opening from Diksal to Barsee Road, which took place on the 24th October.

III.—Madras S. W. Railway.

The Gross Receipts were, ...	...	Rs.	2,59,459
Expenses, ...	...	„	1,82,977
Profits, ...	...	Rs.	76,482

The Expense was therefore 70½ and the Profits 29½ per cent. of the Earnings. The Maintenance of Way being no longer chargeable to Capital brought up the Expenses to this high percentage. The cost per mile open was Rs. 879, exactly the same as on the E. I. Line, but the traffic being so small, this expense told very heavily, amounting to Rs. 1-1-4 per train mile.

The Expenses in other respects were not greater than on the other two railways. Those of the locomotive department were much lower being only Rs. 0-9-10 per train mile, although the cost of fuel was about three times as much as on the E. I. line. But the weight of the trains is not more than half that of those of the E. I. Railway. The 1st and 2nd class passengers were carried by both fast and slow trains at a loss

The number of 3rd Class Passengers carried was less than one-fourth of the number to the East Indian Railway, but the quantities of merchandise (exclusive of minerals) were—

	Mds.	Per mile open.
E. I. Railway ...	... 8,00,000	5,674
Madras Railway	... 5,76,244	6,003

		E. I. Railway.	Madras Railway.
And the receipts were	Rs.	2,00,000 0 0	74,435 0 0
Per mile open ...	„	1,428 8 0	776 0 0
Per ton carried ...	„	7 0 0	3 9 11

So that although the quantity carried per mile of line open was greater on the Madras Railway, the receipts per ton were far less. The only satisfactory feature of the returns is that the extent of traffic of all kinds grows every successive half year.

General Results of the Working of the three Indian Railways.—Receipts.

Name of Railway.	Period.	Length open.		PASSENGERS. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Total receipts from Coaching.			Receipts from Merchandize.			Total Receipts.		
				No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
E. I. Railway.	1858. January to June.	121 Miles	Total	7,737	25,335	548,202	581,274	411,838	12	9	464,641	15	8	892,059	7	10
			Per Mile open	64	209	4,531	4,804	3,403	10	0	3,840	0	3	7,372	6	3
			Per Train Mile Passengers	·08	·25	5·42	5·75	4	1	2	3	5	11			
			Per Train Mile Total ...	·03	·11	2·29	2·43	1	11	6	1	15	1			
	1859. January to June.	141 Miles	Total	6,661	29,258	644,435	680,354	509,521	6	3	770,122	0	4	1,314,439	15	10
			Per Mile open	47	208	4,570	4,825	3,613	10	0	5,461	13	9	9,322	4	3
			Per Train Mile Passengers	·06	·27	6·04	6·37	4	12	5	4	2	3	4	7	10
			Per Train Mile Total ...	·02	·10	2·20	2·32	1	11	10	2	10	1			
G. I. P. Railway.	1858. January to June.	89 Miles	Total	6,179	18,491	412,060	436,730	229,105	14	6	230,889	5	3	459,995	3	9
			Per Mile open	69	208	4,630	4,907	2,574	3	7	2,594	4	2	5,168	7	9
			Per Train Mile Passengers	·14	·41	9·25	9·80	5	2	2	4	2	7	4	9	7
			Per Train Mile Total ...	·06	·18	4·12	4·36	2	4	7	2	4	11			
	1859. January to June.	195 Miles	Total	5,969	66,210	535,506	607,685	420,758	9	0	534,090	7	7	955,709	0	7
			Per Mile open	31	339	2,746	3,116	2,157	11	9	2,738	14	9	4,901	1	1
			Per Train Mile Passengers	·05	·55	4·48	5·08	3	8	3	3	14	9	3	11	9
			Per Train Mile Total . .	·02	·26	2·09	2·37	1	10	3	2	1	4			
Madras Railway.	1858. January to June.	85 Miles	Total	456	2,655	116,895	120,006	120,047	12	0	76,336	2	2	196,383	14	2
			Per Mile open	5	31	1,375	1,411	1,412	5	2	898	1	2	2,310	6	4
			Per Train Mile													
	1859. January to June.	96 Miles	Total	515	5,628	150,423	156,566	146,956	1	8	112,503	0	2	259,459	1	10
			Per Mile open	5	59	1,567	1,631	1,530	12	8	1,171	14	6	2,702	11	2
			Per Train Mile	·006	·07	1·93	2·01	1	14	2	1	7	1	3	5	3

General Results of the Working of the three Indian Railways.—Expenditure.

Name of Railway.	Period.	Length open.	Train Mileage.	EXPENDITURE.						
				Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Department.	Traffic Department. Coaching.	Traffic Department. Merchandize.	General Charges.	Steam Ferry.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. I. Railway.	1858. January to June.	121 Miles	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure	21·2	39.5	11·3	10·2	12·3	5·5	100
			Per Cent. of Gross Earnings	9 5	17·7	5·1	4·6	5·5	2·4	44·8
	1859. January to June.	141 Miles	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure	21·0	40·3	8·9	11·0	12·5	6·2	100
			Per Cent. of Gross Earnings	9·4	18·1	4·0	4·9	5·6	2·8	44·8
G. I. P. Railway.	1858. January to June.	89 Miles	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure	20·0	47·9	9·4	11·8	10·9	...	100
			Per Cent. of Gross Earnings	8·1	19·4	3·8	4·8	4·8	...	40·5
	1859. January to June.	195 Miles	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure	11·6	51·9	12·5	15·0	8·9	...	100
			Per Cent. of Gross Earnings	5·1	23·2	5·6	6·7	4·0	...	44·6
Madras Railway.	1858. January to June.	85 Miles								
	1859. January to June.	96 Miles	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure	46·1	26·1	12·3	9·6	5·9	...	100
			Per Cent. of Gross Earnings	32·5	18·4	8·7	6·8	4·1	...	70·5

THE PASSAGE OF THE INDUS AT ATTOCK.

Punjab Selections, Vol. IV., No. 3.

1860.

This selection consists of the correspondence of Major Robertson, Officiating Superintendent of the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and of Captain Taylor, Executive Engineer, Nowshera, with the Punjab and Supreme Governments, containing projects for improving the passage of the Indus at Attock. A bridge-of-boats is maintained at Attock for 7 or 8 months of the year, and no improvement whatever is then required; but the ferry during the hot months is both tedious and dangerous.

I.—Major Robertson suggests a Steam Ferry. The boat used must be capable of being worked up to a speed of 17 miles an hour, as the current runs at 13. To be manageable its extreme length should not exceed 100 feet, its breadth 14 feet, nor its draught 3 feet. The boat would not give a displacement of more than from 50 to 55 tons, and would require engines of 50 horse power. Of such boats there should be three. As the river rises and falls within a limit of 50 feet, a floating stage for communication with the shore would be required. A basin, or wet dock, to secure the boats, must be constructed below the fort. The total cost would be

3 Steamers, ...	Rs. 1,53,000
3 Landing stages and wet dock, ...	3,45,000
Maintenance, at 5 per cent. equal to a capital of	4,18,400
	7,63,400

But a wire suspension foot bridge, on masonry piers and abutments, constructed so as to be suitable for a full cart roadway suspension bridge, might be constructed across the Indus for about two lakhs of rupees. If we retain the Trans-Indus territory we must have a permanent bridge over the river. A foot bridge would be the first step to it.

II.—Captain F. S. Taylor suggests another scheme on a smaller scale. He would keep the present establishment of six boats of five tons burden, manned by six men each, and making four trips a day each. It is generally sufficient for the traffic and fails only in bad weather or on an emergency. In addition he would build two small steamers of 30 or 40 tons burden, worked by engines of 20 or 30 horse power. They should ply on the common ferry line, and their power would

be amply sufficient to fetch across the river in all weathers. They should be screws with a draught of 2½ feet. They could be built and fitted at Attock with engines from Bombay, in one season, at a cost of Rs. 12,000 each. They would require a European overseer and a second class hand on salaries of Rs. 150 and 80 respectively. Such a ferry would be more useful than a permanent bridge, which an enemy might destroy. Peshawur holds a strong force, but it is the farthest point of our dominions, and were our flank turned from one of the other passes in the Derajat, a retreat might be necessary for a time. The new gunboats prepared by Messrs. George Rennie and Sons for the Indian Government should be used. The one about to be sent to Mooltan might be tried on the Indus.

III.—Major Robertson proposes another plan—to drive a tunnel under the bed of the Indus through rock, at a probable cost of about 5 lakhs of rupees. There would not be the same difficulties as in the case of the Thames Tunnel, which was carried through the loam and silt of the bed of the river. At the best spot for the tunnel the width of the river is 1,216 feet. The rock is at no point 40 feet under the low cold weather surface of the river; and allowing a safe thickness of rock between the roof of the tunnel and bed of the river, he fixes the upper level of the excavation at 60 feet under low water mark. The dimensions proposed for the tunnel inside, are 24 feet wide by 20 feet in height, and a lining under the river of brick masonry 2 feet thick. This places the formation level of the roadway 82 feet under the low level; and placing the entrances 100 feet above this level for safety, there are 182 feet to descend and ascend. The gradient proposed is 1 in 20; rather steep for railway traffic, but offering no difficulties to ordinary traffic. The total length would be 7,215 feet with 10 shafts 9 feet in diameter for ventilation. The time of execution would not exceed 4 years. To test the feasibility of the work he proposes a small drift gallery under the bed of the river at a cost of Rs. 9,634.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab recommends the Government of India to sanction this drift gallery. On the 5th March 1859, he is informed that with so many important unfinished works spread over the country, the Government is compelled to decline sanction to a work, which, however useful, is not of that emergent character that alone at this time would justify the requisite expenditure. At the same time the Government approves of that portion of Captain Taylor's proposal which has reference to the experimental use of one of the new river gun-boats for the ferry at Attock, and promises to make a further communication on the subject when it is known whether any of the gun-boats are available on the Indus.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDE.

First Report, to March, 1859.

Parliamentary Papers.

This report was drawn up by Mr. Montgomery, the Chief Commissioner, previous to relinquishing his office in March 1859. As the first report since the annexation of the Province it notices many subjects of general interest beyond the scope of the usual annual review of an administration.

I.—Oude before its final Subjugation.

Physical Outlines and Products, &c.—Oude is situate in the centre of the great sub-Himalayan valley, drained by the river Ganges and its tributaries, and extending from E. longitude 73° 16′ to the junction of that river with the Brahmputra at the head of the Bay of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the lower ranges of the Himalayan chain, its opposite limit is clearly defined by the river Ganges. An irregular line running from the Ganges near Futtehgurh to the Philibheet Terai above Khyreegurh, separates Oudh from Rohilcund on the west, and on the east a similar demarcation, extending from the Ganges across the Gogra to the Nepal Hills, defines the eastern boundaries of the older districts of Jounpore, Azimghur, and Goruckpore. In the form of a parallelogram, the Province of Oudh lies obliquely on the map, stretching from the 80th to the 83rd meridian of E. longitude, and 25° 40′ to 28th parallel of north latitude, giving a superficial area of about 23,924 square miles. Its climate varies. On the west the dry winds parch the soil; on the south-east the moisture of the eastern winds cover it with a pleasing verdure. The sub-montane jungles, known as the Terai, are deadly, but the country between the Gogra and the Himalayas yields exuberant crops. The rivers Goomtee, Sai, Chonka and Gogra intersect the length of the Province in parallel course. Steamers can ply on the Gogra as far up as Byram Ghat. The sinuosities of the Goomtee limit commercial navigation; the other streams are mere rivulets, except the Raptee which is a mountain torrent. Of timber trees such as toon, sissoo, sal and teak there is a plentiful growth.

The population, of which no census has yet been taken, is estimated at 8 millions. Of Brahmin castes there are many subdivisions. The highest rank is assigned to the Missur, Shukul, Tewarry, Dube, Phathak, Pande, Upudhya, and Choube; but

there are 113 other tribes all carefully graduated in the Brahminical scale. The Baiswarrah Rajpoots claim to be of ancient stock, sprung from one Tilok Chund, who came from Oojain in the days when Malwa was governed by Vickramajeet, or about the commencement of the Christian era. His two grandsons settled themselves, the one in the village of Nybussa and the other in Symbunsee near to Oonao. Another branch is widely spread under the names of Bains, Bhall, Sultan, Kauhpuria, Surujbunsi, Chundrbunsi. From these two castes the Company drew 40,000 of its finest men. Mahomedan communities of Sheikhs, Syuds, Moghuls, and Afghans are to be found throughout the Province, and there are a few families originally sprung from Hindoo stock, whose ancestors embraced the faith of the conquerors, but who still adhere to the rites and customs regarding inheritance, marriage, and tenure of land, which are observed by their Hindoo brethren. The aborigines are found among the lowest class of cultivators, the Passees, Lodhis, Koormees and Kachis. Towards the hills are the Tharoos. Poppy cultivation is extensive, but now the bulk of the produce finds its way into the Government factories at Ghazeepore. The most important and lucrative manufactures are of salt, saltpetre, and soda. The trade with Nepal consists of an exchange of salt and opium for the iron, copper, brass and borax of the hills. Wheat, barley, maize, the long-stalked bajra, rice and pulse are staple products; cereals, oil, sugar-cane, indigo and cotton are produced in abundance.

Ancient History.—Oude is first mentioned in Menu as Panchala or Cunya Cubja. Its capital, Ajoodya, was the birthplace and seat of a race of Kings who boasted descent from the Sun and Moon, and ruling over Oudh proper and the country between the Jumna and Ganges, are now claimed as the progenitors of the Princes of all other countries in India. The far-famed Rama was its king two or three centuries before Christ; sixty princes ruled after him, when the seat of empire was transferred to Kanouj. The boundaries of this new kingdom extended at one time as far as the Chumbul and to Ajmir, and were maintained till the final overthrow of the Hindoo dynasty, in A. D. 1193, by the Moosulman conquerors.

Then it became part of the Delhi empire. In Akbar's division of his territory it became a Soobah and was governed by a Viceroy. The founder of its dynasty was Saadut Khan Boorhanul-Mulk, originally a merchant of Khoorasan, who rose to high military command in the reign of Mahomed Shah, A. D. 1720, and attained to such power in his Province that he not only repelled the attack of a powerful enemy, but marched with a considerable force to the aid of his Royal Master when invaded by

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Nadir Shah, King of Persia. He was succeeded by his nephew Sufdur Jung who ruled for 15 years, and died at Fyzabad in 1754; he by Shujah-ood-Dowla, who with the son of the Emperor Alungeer II., besieged Patna and seized Allahabad in 1758, was created Wuzir by the Prince when he became emperor and was defeated by the British at the battle of Buxar in 1768. By his treaty with Clive he made over Corah and Allahabad to the Emperor. In 1774, being unable to recover from the Rohillas a sum of 40 lakhs of rupees, the price of his aid in expelling the Mahrattas from Rohilcund, Shujah-ood-dowlah obtained the help of the British troops, for whose service and protection he agreed to pay an annual sum. Shortly after this he died, on 26th January 1775, at Fyzabad, the capital of his dominions. Asaph-ood-dowlah ruled from 1775 to 1797, and changed the seat of Government from Fyzabad to Lucknow. Wajir Aly, who succeeded, reigned till 1798, when he was deposed by Saadut Ali Khan. A treaty was entered into by this Wajir, whereby he agreed to give an annual subsidy of 76 lakhs, in payment of the troops kept up for the support of his power, and to make over the fort of Allahabad to the British. As this and other conditions were not fulfilled, Wajir liquidated his debt by ceding to the Company the provinces South of the Ganges and Rohilcund, yielding an estimated revenue of £1,350,000 sterling.

Saadut Ally Khan died in 1814 and was succeeded by Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, who was elevated to the rank of King in 1819 and died in 1827. His son Naseer-ood-deen Hyder spent his days in debauchery, and died 7th July, 1837. The Queen mother attempted to wrest the Crown for her favourite son, Mounna Jan. The attempt was successfully resisted by Col. Low, the Resident; the Queen mother and her boy were sent to honourable confinement in Chunar, and Mahomed Ally Shah put on the throne. After a reign distinguished by comparative economy, he died in 1842. He was succeeded by his son Amjid Ally Shah who reigned without governing till his death in 1847, and he by his son Wajid Ally Shah, the last King. The internal history is summed up in these words ;—" Uniform extravagance and unparalleled profligacy, the grossest abuse of kingly power, and the most heartless disregard to justice, and that paternal care of his subjects, which in every country forms the bond of union between the King and his people, earnest and unceasing remonstrances from the Governor General of India, in person and through his Resident, and the callous response of dissipated monarchs."

Revenue Collection under the Oude Government, was chiefly from land. The proprietary of every village paid in some cases direct to the Treasury, in others through Talookdars, who have a strong

analogy to the Barons of the West. Saadut Khan collected his revenues carefully. But in time a class of Chuckladars or Collectors grew up who were not supervised. For bribes they made over to Talookdars the villages of independent holders, and so increased the power of the former. The revenues of the few Crown estates were lucrative, because they were paid direct. The simplest system under which the Zemindar paid was the Huzoor Tehseel. He paid the quota fixed by the King direct into the treasury. Out of a revenue of a million and a quarter only 9 lakhs, however, were collected in this way. The Izarah was a farming lease system, by which the king received without trouble a certain income, and the Collector was allowed full scope for exaction. If the Chuckladar and Talookdar combined, the ryots were plundered; if they were in opposition, rebellion and war prevailed. Twice, in the time of Col. Baillie and of Col. Low, the British induced the kings to try the Amanee or trust management, but twice it failed. But in 1847 it was again tried and found to be as bad as the contract plan, enriching the Collector instead of the King. The Nazim appointed to remit to the treasury, not a fixed sum, but whatever he could raise, enjoyed full power so long as he could bribe the Court people. As an instance of this. In Sooltanpore the Nazim collected 27 lakhs nominally, and accounted to the Crown for only 17, but far less found its way to Lucknow. He claimed remissions, compensation for troops, repairs of forts and fictitious expenses of all sorts. The item of *Nankar* swelled the exactions from the ryots and did not add to the coffers of the king. Originally a subsistence allowance given to the Collector, it came to be a varying percentage of remissions. There was also the Kubz system. The king gave bills on the Nazim for the pay of a regiment. The soldiery were turned loose into a district, and the receipt of the commandant was delivered to the Court as an item of revenue properly accounted for. All evidence goes to prove that, though the iniquities and aggressions of Talookdars were undoubtedly great, they were not generally oppressive to their own ryots, and were only aggressive and cruel towards others, either because they were harassed by Chuckladars, or took advantage of the utter weakness of the Government.

Judicial Administration of the Oude Government.—"Of Judicial Courts, there were none in Oude, save at the capital, and these were inefficient and venal." Throughout Oude, the whole Judicial establishment only numbered 61 persons, whose aggregate pay was rupees 15,672 a year. In a few of the Criminal Courts the form of justice and the law of the Koran were adhered to, but in the Civil Courts justice was openly bought and sold. The son of the High Priest presided over the highest Court of

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Judicature, and tried cases without reference to the king. The profligacy of the Kotwal, or chief Police Magistrate of the city, was notorious. The favourite fiddler held a Court of Requests. In the Court of Civil Judicature for the trial of suits the final decision was given in favour of the most liberal litigant. A minor Court of Civil suits of small causes, and many others of inferior character and as grossly corrupt, were held in the city. One Court was specially held for the receipt and investigation of sepoys' petitions, received through the Resident from the soldiers of the British Army. The Nazims of Provinces had power to administer a summary kind of justice. The grossest crimes were compounded for by a simple fine. The talookdars administered a rude kind of justice to their tenants. Those of Gonda and Sultanpore enjoyed the privilege from the King of Delhi of conferring the title of Rajah. Akbar Navees or news-writers were employed by Government to report on the proceedings of each functionary, They were of course grossly corrupt, so much so that the office of "Head Newsman" was sold by contract. The remonstrances of the Resident at last put an end to this mockery of all justice. The Police, with the exception of those under European Officers on the frontier, were equally corrupt. That part of the Army not commanded by European Officers was without drill, discipline, or decent apparel, received barely Rs. 3 a month and that generally in arrears, and was kept only to overawe refractory landholders. In spite of inherent evils the regiments under Captains Bunbury, Orr, Barlow and Magness were efficient. The Paymaster's office in the Army was like the news-writer's department in the Civil police.

There were two kinds of Kubz collection the *Lakulamee* and the *Woosulee* Kubz. Under the *Lakulamee* contract, the Commandant of a regiment agreed to pay to the Government tax-gatherer a certain fixed amount, for which the estate was declared to be liable. Under the second system, the Commandant was informed of the balance due from the state, and merely pledged himself to recover whatever he could. The country was thus devastated, and women and children often sold into slavery. The size and cost of the military forces maintained by the Kings of Oudh were never fairly estimated, but they varied from 40,000 to 80,000 men. In Wajid Ali Shah's time, Colonel Sleeman placed the nominal returns of the army of all ranks at 59,000 men, at a cost of 42 lakhs of rupees, and the Civil Police at 22,000 men, involving an expenditure of nine lakhs; thus 51 lakhs or nearly one-half of the annual revenue, were expended in its actual collection, irrespective of the cost of the higher establishments.

Misgovernment and Annexation.—There was but one road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, but 5 permanent bridges and these dilapidated. Though the flow of wealth was into Oude, Lucknow alone was cared for. The people were oppressed and the troops starved, but the King had always secret treasures and his ministers were men of unbridled cupidity. Illegal incomes from the sale of appointments amounted to 21 lakhs a year, of which the Prime Minister alone received 13 and the Finance Minister 3. For 50 years, and more, it was the painful but important duty of each succeeding Resident to plead the cause of the ryot, and point out the excesses of the Monarch; and a pressing part of each Governor General's duties was to adjure in solemn terms the rulers of Oudh to cast aside the frivolities and follies of a voluptuous Court, and bestir themselves to the discharge of the paramount duties of Government. On the 6th February 1856 Oudh was transferred to the Company.

Administration from Annexation to Mutiny.—The last Resident at the Court of Lucknow was Major General Sir James Outram. On the incorporation of Oude with the British Empire, he was appointed by the Governor General the first Chief Commissioner for its affairs. In subordination to him were appointed a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, Commissioners of Division, Deputy Commissioners, assistants and extra assistants, and the administration was to be conducted as far as possible in accordance with the system which had proved so successful in the Punjab. The country was to be divided into 4 Commissionerships, these into 5 districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner, aided by assistants and extra assistants. For the management of the Police and the administration of Criminal Justice in the cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad, two special Military Assistants were appointed; an Inspectorship of Jails was authorized, and a department of Public Works organized. Trustworthy native officials were summoned from the older provinces. The divisions were Fyzabad, Lucknow, Khyrabad and Baraitch. The Commissioners and their staff were warned that the revenue would be forestalled by an impoverished Government, and were directed to collect from the standing crop and sequestrate it if necessary to enforce payment. The land revenue was then to be settled summarily for 3 years with the parties actually in possession, without any recognition of proprietary right. The assessments were to be moderate, and were twice lowered in some cases. One per cent. on the demand was levied for a road fund, and provision was made for the village police. The consideration of the claims of Talookdars and middlemen was to be made the subject of judicial trial.

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The Tehseels, or sub-divisions of districts, were made to comprise villages yielding an aggregate of between 2 and 3 lakhs. Police posts were established at convenient distances; towns were protected by an efficient constabulary, and the lines of communication were carefully guarded; the landholders were called upon to give up their guns; jails, public offices, and Government dispensaries were located in such buildings as were found to be available. Transit duties were abolished, and the petty exactions of oppressive landholders were suppressed. The municipal charges for watch and ward were defrayed by the levy of a moderate octroi. As in the Punjab all land claims were heard by the Settlement Officer. Where there was proper proof, where deeds had been granted by the Nawab or King, where uninterrupted possession for 3 generations or 20 years was established, where there were moderate endowments of religious establishments or public buildings, rent-free tenure was allowed. Military grants were resumed. Special claims were decided on their merits. The establishments of the ex-regal Court were paid up and pension claims enquired into, the limits of the salt-producing districts were defined, and separate contracts given for the manufacture. The old monopoly of saltpetre was kept up, and realised Rs. 52,000 for one year. The North West Abkaree system was put in force. The Punjab system of Forest conservancy was carried out, and the same system of administering justice. A Military Police of 3 Regiments of Infantry and 9 Troops of Cavalry was organised, subordinate to a Superintendent of Police. The Civil Police was formed on the model of the older provinces. The Judicial Commissioners might pass sentence of imprisonment or transportation for life, and of death with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner. Commissioners of divisions could imprison or transport for periods short of life, and deliver judgment in cases in the lower Court where a sentence not exceeding 9 years was awardable. The Deputy Commissioner had the powers of a Magistrate, and could sentence to three years' imprisonment. Assistant Commissioners of the 1st, 2d, and 3d class were empowered to exercise full, partial, or restricted powers, according as they had passed both, or one, or no examinations. For the disposal of petty cases of misdemeanor, and for the general convenience of the public, some of the Tehseeldars in the districts were invested with limited judicial powers, to hear and decide charges of assault, abuse, and petty larceny. Prisons were established. The Punjab Civil Code was introduced, save where the *lex loci* interfered; Small Cause Courts also were established. Both

parties had the right of appeal to the highest authority. The statute of limitation was at first 12 and then reduced to 6 years.

Occupation of Oude.—To prevent the possibility of armed opposition, a strong force was assembled at Cawnpore; H. M.'s 32nd held Lucknow supported by artillery; and sepoy regiments with native artillery garrisoned Seetapore, Fyzabad, Sooltanpore and Gonda. But the people seemed to be favourable; the King acquiesced; he disbanded his troops and exhorted them to good behaviour. A threatened commotion in Lucknow caused by Moulvees was put down by the civil authorities, a seditious Moulvee at Fyzabad was seized, though not without bloodshed; dacoits were caught, and a noted outlaw, Fuzl Ali, was destroyed. General Sir James Outram early left the Province for England, and was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Jackson; he again left in March 1857, and his place was supplied by Sir Henry Lawrence. The ex-King had gone with his suite to Calcutta, and the remnants of his Court were settled in Lucknow. District officers were everywhere busied with settlements, civil courts, and public improvements. The rebellion broke out from June to November 1857. All Oude was in arms. The exceptions were Koer Hurdeo Buksh, who helped the Futtegurh garrison and received English fugitives; Roostum Shah of Dehra, who passed on the fugitive officers from Sooltanpore to Jounpore; Ajeet Singh who delivered 42 English prisoners safely into Allahabad; Rajah Drig Bijye Singh, chieftain of the Baiswarra Rajpoots, who saved the 4 survivors of Cawnpore; and the Rajah of Bulrampore who escorted the families who fled from Gonda and Baraitch into Goruckpore. Rajah Maun Singh was the most influential of the Talookdars. He and his ancestors, as Chuckladars, acquired extensive territory; and on annexation he was dispossessed of nearly the whole. In May 1857 he was confined in Fyzabad for arrears of revenue. Speedily set free he received the officers who fled from Fyzabad into his fort of Shahgunge. At once the proprietors of villages who had received their lands acknowledged his feudal superiority. His subsequent defection to the side of the enemy, his attack on the Residency, his vacillation and hesitation finally to surrender, greatly dimmed the bright service rendered at the outset. All these have been rewarded.

Reconquest of Oude.—After the relief of the garrison, General Outram kept a hold on the province for 4 months at Alum Bagh. In March 1858 the Commander-in-Chief captured the rebel city. The Governor General then issued a proclamation to all landholders of Oude, demanding their submission, and declaring confiscation as the just sentence of rebellion. Mr. R.

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Montgomery was appointed Chief Commissioner in April 1858. He spared no pains to make known to the people that timely submission and faithful obedience to the paramount power would stay the execution of the sentence of confiscation; and from every part of Oude, with a few exceptions, a ready response was sent to Lucknow. In some cases this was not sincere, in others we could not take advantage of it. The most loyal were intimidated by the cruelties of the rebel party from rendering us assistance. Early in April, General Sir H. Grant marched with a column towards the north-west of Lucknow, describing a circle the radius of which was about 35 miles, clearing the country as he advanced. Immediately afterwards General Walpole marched for Bareilly, in Rohilcund, passing through Sundeela, Rohya, and Palee, to Shahjehanpore. The temper of the landholders of Western Oude was not unfavourable to our rule, and civil officers were sent to receive their submission. In May General Grant defeated the Begum at Nawabgunge, in July he occupied Fyzabad, and relieved Maun Singh in Shahgunge. His advance on Sooltanpore, which was simultaneous with the movement of a force from Allahabad on Pertabgurh, at once caused civil government to be established in the districts of Duriabad, Fyzabad and Sooltanpore. In August the military police effected a lodgment in Sundeela, and outposts were established at Jubrowlee, Poorwa and Mohan. The rebels held the rest.

In March a body of Military Police had been sanctioned, to be raised by Major Bruce, C. B., of 5 cavalry and 12 infantry regiments, the former 793 and the latter 600 strong. They were recruited from Sikhs, Pasees, Jats, Afghans, Koormees, Chumars, and other sturdy men, without distinction of caste or creed. Sir John Lawrence raised the Sikh levies. The force was made efficient in 6 months, and from June to November, when Lord Clyde took the field, were engaged in 16 actions, in 6 of which they alone were opposed to the enemy. A body was attached to every column which marched through Oude. The Kupporthoolla Contingent, which volunteered to the extent of 2,000, fought 6 actions and took 10 guns from the enemy.

Lord Clyde took the field in November. The Queen's Proclamation preceded all military operations. Its merciful terms, the release of upwards of 100 prisoners who had been confined for simple rebellion in the Lucknow gaol, and the steady advance of an irresistible army, speedily proved the sincerity of the offers of Government and the hopelessness of opposition. Rajah Lall Madhoo yielded first; Benee Madhoo, after a stand at Doon-

dea Khera, fled to Nepal; finally all the rebels faltered and fled. By the close of 1858, Oude was cleared of rebellion.

In 4 months the Province, which had been a surging sea of rebellion and strife, was in a state of profound peace and safety. The people were disarmed, and the forts dismantled. Up to 12th February 1859, the following were the results:—

Cannons	378
Firearms	134,517
Swords	444,074
Spears	32,111
Total	611,080
Miscellaneous arms	364,976
Total	976,056

Calculating the population of Oude at the least at five, and probably eight, millions of souls, two millions may be computed as capable of bearing arms, and from every one of these one weapon at least may be expected. The work therefore must be yet carried on for years. The number of forts in Oudh is not less than 1,100, and of those 756 were entirely levelled; the remainder are being rapidly destroyed. Around every fort, to the extent of 400 yards square, all jungle was completely cut down, and through the rest broad roads were everywhere made; the whole will be gradually cleared and brought under cultivation.

II. Oude since its final Subjugation.

Judicial Police.—In October 1858 the number of the governing members in the province was reduced; the duties of finance fell to the Chief Commissioner, in addition to the organization and direction of the police, both military and detective, as well as the control over all public works. To the Judicial Commissioner was given the entire exercise of judicial functions, and the duty of carrying into effect the system of judicial administration, with the management of all jails. The Bombay and Madras system of police was introduced; the executive police being separated from all connexion with the magisterial branch of administration. By making use of the military police already existing, who cost per annum Rs. 26,66,490, there was a saving on the mixed system before the mutiny of Rs. 2,12,414. It is a *sine qua non* in every landholder's tenure that he assist the state in suppressing crime. In July a body of constabulary

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was given to Lucknow modelled on the London system. To increase the efficiency of the village watchmen they were placed under the Chief of Police. The changes and advantages of the reformed system are these;—

The military and civil rural police are separated from the judiciary, and placed under the direct superintendence of English officers specially selected for this duty.

They are controlled and disciplined on an uniform plan, and can be massed together in regiments or spread out over the country, as occasion requires.

Being purely executive, the police have nothing whatever to do with the preparation of preliminary proceedings in a case. The quasi-judicial capacity of police officers under the old system is entirely done away with, and Thannahdars are no longer required. The parties to a case are taken at once direct to the nearest Magisterial Courts.

These Courts are established at convenient distances over the country. Tehseeldars, native officials employed in the collection of the revenue, are invested with judicial powers as Deputy Magistrates, to receive and try petty criminal charges, or to investigate and report to the Magistrate's Court all serious cases of crime.

These Deputy Magistrates are responsible for the portion of the country subjected to their control, subordinate to the general superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

The jurisdiction of each Tehseeldar acting in the capacity of a Deputy Magistrate, extends over an average area of 400 square miles.

The village police are organized, well paid, and rendered efficient, whilst the responsibility of all village communities is rigidly enforced.

Criminal Justice.—The Special Acts were extended to Oude. But no inhabitant was to be sentenced to capital punishment for simple rebellion; all who had opposed Government prior to the capture of Lucknow were pardoned on condition of immediate surrender. But even then it was necessary to absolve our friends from active allegiance, and to suspend for a while severe sentence against our enemies. Thus no fixed rule could be maintained throughout, but one general principle pervaded the policy of the Chief Commissioner, viz., the most patient investigation into every individual case, and mercy to all who were guilty

of no deeds of atrocity. The total number of persons brought to trial and capitally executed, was 23

Transported	115
Imprisonment for less than three years	13
Flogged	27
Fined	47
Acquitted	139
Total	364

This leniency was attended by the best effects. The rebellion, however, resulted in lawlessness and that must be sternly put down. Infanticide, never prevented by the kings of Oude, must be stopped. To prevent serious crime judicial officers received extended powers.

Jails.—Instead of large jails in every district the plan was adopted of having one prison at the head quarters of every division, to hold about 400 prisoners, whither all prisoners sentenced to terms beyond six months were forwarded by the District Magistrates. They will only keep a small lock-up in the vicinity of their Courts for petty offenders whom it is impolitic to fine or flog.

Civil Justice.—From June 1857 to 1st January 1859 all Civil Courts were necessarily closed. The Punjab procedure and principles were adopted. Unlimited right of appeal was restricted; parties were brought face to face; Magistrates themselves took notes of cases and recorded their own decisions; native influence in the Courts was destroyed.

Land Tax.—On the occupation of Oude in 1856, the demand was limited to 50 per cent., where the net assets could be ascertained, which was 25 per cent. of the gross produce. Where the net assets could not be ascertained, the demand of the Oude Government, minus nankar and nuzrana, was taken as the fair demand. If the assessment still pressed heavily, Mr. M. Gubbins, the Financial Commissioner, ordered immediate remissions. Nankar was of 3 kinds. "Nankar dehee" implied village subsistence allowance, and was the portion of the profits allotted to the proprietary of the village. "Nankar ismee" was an irregular abstraction of the profits in favour of some individual proprietor, made by the Government collector, wholly without the sanction of the King's Ministers. "Nankar tankhai" was simply the dues of the Canoongoes, or other village officials, levied from the net profits of the village. In place of these the fees for a village accountant and the wages of the watchmen were put on for three

years, the salary of village accountants was fixed at three per cent. on the net profits, or at six per cent. on the rent paid to Government. The watchmen were chiefly Passees. The settlement was made with, not with the Talookdars, but with the village proprietors. It was very elaborate. Most of the records, however, perished in the rebellion. But the results of the arrangements entered into with each district and village were obtained from the village accountants and Government officials, and were adhered to, except where some reduction of the demand was necessary.

But a very important change was made as regards the class of persons with whom the settlement was to be made. Saadut Ally Khan strove to break up the power of the Oudh Talookdars but without success. The legitimate title of a talookdar was derived from original right in the soil. He increased his domains gradually by purchase and force. He often bought estates sold by the Nazims and Chuckladars by auction, and not always without fraud and collusion. Once his own, he ceased to oppress, while the Chuckladar never looked beyond the short period of his contract. Hence the condition of his estate has always been found to be better than those of village communities exposed to the Chuckladar, and villages often voluntarily put themselves under the neighbouring Talookdar. The power he exercised over his tenantry was in no way defined. All that was looked for by the state was the regular payment of rent. He had a large share of the criminal jurisdiction.

The rebellion shewed that the village proprietors preferred subordination to the Talookdars, to the independence which we had given them on the annexation. On this ground, and because the Talookdars, if they chose, could materially assist in the re-establishment of authority and the restoration of tranquillity, it was determined by the Governor General, that the settlement of the land revenue should be made with the Talookdars. This settlement was to be framed so as to secure the village occupants from extortion, and the tenures were to be contingent on a certain specified service to be rendered, and the assessment was to be so moderate as to leave an ample margin for all expenses incidental to the performance of such services. The duties required of all Talookdars were the active cooperation in the preservation of peace, and in the detection of crime, and rendering aid to the Government when called upon by the district officers.

This measure had the hearty concurrence of the Chief Com-

missioner. To carry it out the Governor General's Proclamation of confiscation of all titles in Oude, with a few exceptions, sufficed. It restored the status of parties in February 1856, prior to annexation. A few forfeited their estates by not tendering their allegiance. The title to land was declared fixed and incontestable, to prevent general uneasiness and future litigation. The settlement was made thus;—assuming the net profits at 100 of which Government claims 50.

The nankar, or share of profits allowed to the village proprietors by the King, exclusive of all profits arising from the cultivation of his own peculiar lands (called seer), may be placed at 8 or 10 per cent. on the whole net profits.

The fees for accountant, watchman, and other servants, amount to 6 per cent., leaving a margin of 34 per cent., which goes to the Talookdar.

Where, however, as is often the case, the Talookdar is also village proprietor, he receives his own 34 per cent. in addition to the 10 per cent. nankar.

This, taking the broad features of the system, is the principle of the talookdaree assessment.

The rent roll of the village is ascertained as it stood in the King's time, and such deductions are made as appear after investigation to be requisite.

The result was;—

Rent Roll of the Province of Oude.

Divisions.	Districts.	Net Revenue in King's Time.	Net Revenue according to the present Settlement.	Value of Maafee Jageer Lands, according to Government Rates.	Value of Grants for religious or charitable Purposes, according to Government Rates.	Gross Government Revenue.	Number and Revenue of Talooqua.	
							Number.	Net Revenue according to present Demand.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	9,98,681	9,21,087	1,02,389	11,336	10,34,812	57	3,07,634
	Durriabad...	13,38,726	9,92,335	22,722	18,851	10,33,908	69	5,30,349
	Oonao ...	11,15,364	11,23,798	17,663	4,489	11,45,950	44	3,17,205
	Total ..	34,52,771	30,37,220	1,42,774	34,676	32,14,670	170	11,55,188
Fyzabad.	Sultanpore	11,61,958	9,05,746	68,233	2,563	9,76,542	27	5,29,989
	Fyzabad ...	11,10,394	11,32,397	39,249	6,303	11,77,949	28	7,61,814
	Salone ...	14,03,606	11,38,940	50,615	16,577	12,06,132	34	10,39,724
	Total ...	36,75,952	31,77,083	1,58,097	25,443	33,60,623	89	23,31,527
Khyrabad.	Mullaon ...	14,61,361	11,92,504	22,394	3,141	12,18,099	64	4,77,128
	Seetapore ..	13,57,574	9,41,982	31,560	3,280	9,76,822	171	7,12,345
	Mohumdee	5,00,000	4,21,160	...	...	4,21,160	72	1,15,617
	Total ...	33,18,935	25,55,706	53,954	6,421	26,16,081	307	13,05,090
Baraitch.	Baraitch ...	8,59,951	5,89,616	19,317	3,661	6,12,594	42	5,68,539
	Gonda ...	12,70,879	9,47,350	10,160	19,375	9,76,885	52	5,75,000
	Mullapore ..	3,63,330	2,57,380	9,250	1,800	2,68,430	36	2,90,020
	Total ...	24,94,160	17,94,346	38,727	24,836	18,57,909	130	14,33,559
	Grand Total	1,29,41,818	1,05,64,355	3,93,552	91,376	1,10,49,283	696	62,25,364

The net revenues derived from the land tax by the King of Oudh, according to the returns for the year prior to annexation, were Rs. 1,29,41,818, exclusive of the extra fees and cesses which were realized by the Collectors and Court favourites, and increased the burden of the tax to Rs. 1,68,94,196. The settlement now concluded has fixed the Government demand at Rs. 1,05,64,355, exclusive of jagheer and rent-free tenures. The number of Talookdars in Oudh is upwards of 690, and they hold lands paying Rs. 62,25,364 in revenue to Government, or 58 per cent. of the whole rent roll. The Talookdars have the privilege of paying their quota direct to the British district officer and not to the native Tehseeldar. That assessment is light is evident from the speedy liquidation of the Government demand.

Talookdaree System of Oude.—It has been shewn that the superiority and influence of the Talookdars form a necessary element in the social constitution of the Province. Their influence must be directed to their support of the Government. In most cases they may have abused their power in the past, but the sole cause of it was the weakness of the native rule. Even with the strictest supervision, we secure only a degree of efficiency in our own Courts; the native officials are still corrupt. The same power which restrains them within certain bounds can be brought to bear with far greater effect on the landlords of the soil, who have some regard for public opinion, and whose interests are identical with those of the people. The careful enquiries of the Chief Commissioner, who had if anything a prejudice against the Talookdars, resulted in the conviction that their cruelty and oppression towards their tenants have been greatly exaggerated; very many treated their tenants leniently and well, and administered a rude kind of justice with rectitude and care. They are held in respect, and wield a great power not the result of fear; their estates are in good order, the crops luxuriant, and abundance and comfort pervade the whole province. Even Rajah Man Singh, represented as the most rapacious, was so only as a Chuckladar; he was careful of his own villages.

Government spared no pains to bring to such perfection the administration of justice, that its manifest superiority over all former institutions should commend itself to the affections of the people. Yet out of the midst of mutiny, rebellion, and the tumult of war, out of unmeasured and unfounded accusations against the Government, one cry of the unpopularity of our

Civil Administration has been raised, and it demands to be deeply inquired into. The causes may be various, but one fact is clear;—the native officials, unsupported by our authority, have neither character nor influence. Now many of the Talookdars have exercised unlimited powers with some degree of moderation and justice, and they should be enlisted on our side by being released from the galling interference of native officials, and by having continued to them some control over the tenantry subject to European supervision. All could not at once be entrusted with this power, but some share in the executive might be given to Raja Dirgbyjee Sing, of Morarmow; the Rajah of Bulrampoor; Roostum Sah of Dehra; Hurdeo Bux of Kutgaree; Ajeet Singh, Hunwunt Singh, and Rughoonath Sing, names ever memorable for fidelity and humane hospitality; and, perhaps, to one or two others whose political importance prevents their exclusion.

Salt, Abkarry and Ferry.—The amount of salt produced throughout Oude is not over-estimated at 1,500,000 maunds, consumed in the province and largely exported to the N. W. Provinces and to Nepaul. An excise of one rupee a maund would yield 15 lakhs annually. A higher rate would prevent production and encourage smuggling. The plan proposed is to receive all the salt into a Government store from which the traders will carry it away after paying the duty. The manufacturers will not undertake the work on any other terms.

The soil is favourable to opium. The culture of the poppy has been declared free, but the opium extract intended for export is to be carried under a pass from the district officer to the nearest Government storehouses in the Azimgurh or Benares districts. Opium required for home consumption is subjected to the retail laws of the Abkaree department.

Spirituous liquors and other drugs are subject to excise, and tolls are levied on the ferries of the river Gogra. For the present, the ferries on the river Goomtee are exempt from tolls. The returns for the ensuing year are estimated at

	Rupees.
Salt	10,00,000, with prospective increase to 15 lakhs.
Excise collections ...	5,17,500
Forests	2,00,000 per annum.

Such are the sources of Revenue.

Pensions.—On the annexation we pledged ourselves to the discharge of all just liabilities. The final sanction of the Government of the result of the necessary investigations, was not received before the outbreak. When the Chief Commissioner assumed charge of the Province in April 1858 the British Government stood in a different relation towards the people of Oudh to that which existed formerly; then we received the Crown by transfer, now we had secured it by conquest. It would have been just to recognise no claim to pension on the part of those who had fought against the paramount power. But a merciful policy prevailed. Assuming that rebellion on the part of recent, was different from that of older subjects, it was resolved to treat the claims of pensioners who rendered timely submission with leniency. After a fresh investigation of claims amounting to 1,274, the Chief Commissioner decided in favour of 1,048. Of the 226 rejected cases the majority were household servants previously paid up, and the relatives of deceased pensioners whom the loss of records tempted to impose on the liberality of the State. Only 11 were rejected for obstinate rebellion. But for the period between May 1857 and April 1858 when no revenue came in, no pensions were paid.

The following table shows the classification of the pensions :—

No.	Description of Pensions.	Number of Cases investigated.	Number of Claims rejected.	Estimated monthly Amount of the Pension Claims.
1	Military	14	9	325 0 0
2	Civil	18	4	1,833 12 11
3	Household	330	55	9,647 12 6
4	State	119	35	4,147 12 11
5	Family Provision to Members of Family of former Rulers, &c. ...	546	73	51,076 10 1
6	Royal Ladies	57	8	24,594 0 0
7	Endowments	1	1	... .
8	Charitable Grants, and	189	41	2,254 13 0
9	Holy Men			
	Total	1,274	226	93,879 13 5
			Amounting to 15,547 0 7	Estimated Monthly Amount of the Pension List.
	Estimated annual Amount of the Oudh Pensions		... ...	11,26,558 0 0

The provision for the ex-King and family will be decided by the Governor General.

The class of Wuseeka pensions is peculiar to Oude. When the kings of Oude contributed to British loans, they would not, according to the law of the Koran which forbids usury, take interest. The interest was accordingly paid in the form of monthly stipends to certain members of the Lucknow court, and their heirs for ever. In process of time the number of Wuseekadars greatly multiplied and each pension proportionately decreased. It was ruled that resumption of a Wuseeka was only to take place where the holder had been judicially condemned to suffer confiscation of all his effects. But the loss of records made a fresh enquiry into each claim necessary. One Wuseeka fund has a historic interest from the Fourth Article of charges against Warren Hastings. The Buhoo Begum, Princess of Oude, widow of Nawab Shuja-ood-dowla, made in 1808 a will, in which she bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to the British Government, reserving the sum of 10,000 rupees per annum, for the current expenses of her mausoleum at Fyzabad. We renounced the benefits of this bequest on her death in 1815. The whole estate was made over to the Nawab Wuzeer on condition of his lodging with the British Government a sum of money the interest of which would cover the bequests made by the Begum, and guarantee the payment in perpetuity of certain pensions to be enjoyed by her Highness's brothers and others. The number of pensioners on this Princess's bounty now amount to 1,245, amongst whom the sum of 3,57,706 rupees, 3 annas, is yearly distributed in monthly instalments.

The various Wuseeka funds are seen in the following form:—

No.	Designation of Wuseeka.	Original Amount of the Loan.	By whom given.	Amount of the Interest Payments.	Amount of Principal subsequently paid off.	No. of Cases investigated and reported.	Monthly Amount of Claims which have been reported.
1	First loan, obtained by the Marquis of Hastings in 1814, A. D.	One crore, afterwards augmented to 1,08,50,000 Rs.	Ghazeeooddeen Hyder, first King of Oudh.	Interest at 6 per cent., R. 6,51,000 per annum.	70½ lacs	177	7,802 4 10
2	Second loan, obtained during Nipalese war.	Two crores ...	Ditto	Interest at 5 per cent.	2 crores, with interest at 5 per cent.	Not paid off in cash.	After the war, the Terai lands, bordering on Oudh, taken from Nipal, were offered to Oudh and accepted in repayment of this second loan, together with the British district of Khyreegurh.
3	Third loan ...	One crore ..	Ditto	Do. R. 41,666-10-8 monthly.	Nothing paid off—a perpetual loan.	151	29,293 2 6½
4	Fourth loan, given in May, 1826—a temporary loan.	Fifty lacs ...	Ditto	Interest at 5 per cent.	Repaid in 2 years, with all interest at 5 per cent.	...	...
5	Fifth loan, given 1829.	Sixty-two lacs, forty thousand.	Nusseerooddeen Hyder, second King of Oudh.	Ditto, Rs. 26,000 monthly.	Nothing repaid.	4	10,000 0 0
6	Sixth loan, given in November 1838.	Seventeen lacs.	Mahomed Aly Shah, third King of Oudh.	Interest at 4 per cent. Rs. 5,666 10.	As parties died without issue, the principal, calculated on their interest payments, reverted to the King of Oudh.	51	5,127 0 0
7	Wuseeka Amanut Buhoo Begum.	Fifty-six lacs, sixteen thousand, afterwards augmented by 20¼ lacs.	Ghazeeooddeen Hyder.	Interest at 6 per cent. Rs. 28,975 8 3 monthly.	Nothing repaid, but Rs. 8,399 5 6 credited to Govt. monthly as lapses.	586	28,975 8 3
				Total monthly amount of all Wuseekas			81,197 15 7
				Total annual amount of all Wuseekas			9,74,375 11 0

The total amount thus annually disbursed by the Government in pensions, Wuseekas, and the Buhoo Begum's stipends, is in round numbers Rs. 21,00,000. The liberality of Government in this matter has helped in the pacification of Oude. Reinvestigations into rent free tenures could not yet be attempted. They were mostly decided before the rebellion.

Finance.—The total of ordinary receipts was,—

Land tax	...	1,05,64,350
Excise on salt, liquor, and drugs	...	18,00,000
Precarious receipts, stamps, &c.	...	3,00,000
Total	...	1,26,64,350

The stamps, fees, sales of forest timber, revenue, &c. cannot now be correctly estimated.

As to expenditure;—the annual cost of civil establishments is 23 lakhs, and for military police 27 lakhs, for the great military roads a grant of Rs. 10,14,000 was sanctioned, for district roads 1 lakh. The cost for public buildings, to be spread over a cycle of years, is ranged thus;—

Court houses	...	2,00,000
Jails	...	70,000
Police posts	...	1,00,000
Tehseel buildings ...	...	2,50,000
Dispensaries ...	...	50,000
	Rs.	6,70,000

Calculating that these buildings will last for only 10 years, and allowing a large margin for annual repairs, the yearly drain would not exceed Rs. 80,000. The pensions will gradually diminish. The total cost is Rs. 11,26,000 and by treaty the ex-King is allowed 12 lakhs a year. The miscellaneous disbursements in the stamp and postal departments for profit, loss, &c., may be estimated at 1,50,000.

The total disbursements under all heads of strictly provincial expenditure amount to Rs. 75,56,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,08,000 out of the annual income of Rs. 1,26,64,000 to be allotted to the general Imperial revenues.

Public Works and General Improvements.—The late Major

Anderson was appointed Chief Engineer in July 1856, and the Province was separated into three divisions. From the annexation to the revolt in May 1857, the chief expense for the accommodation of troops was in Lucknow. Repairs were executed on the old roads from Lucknow to Cawnpore, to Fyzabad, and to Seetapore. New lines from Fyzabad and Byram Ghat to Lucknow were planned. Captain Hutchinson completed, as far as Lucknow, the surveys for a line of military road, traversing the Province east and west, to connect Rohilcund with Benares, thus avoiding the passage of the Ganges. A survey of the country was commenced with a view to the introduction of irrigation canals. The result proved that irrigation canals on any grand scale are not required in Oude. Some civil buildings in Lucknow were repaired, and plans drawn up for the construction of others on a uniform scale. The following was the expenditure from the recapture of Lucknow in March to the end of 1858 :

Accommodation for troops	Rs.	1,20,695-1-10
Roads		40,807-14-1
Civil Buildings ...	...	5,189-0-11
Establishment and current expenses	...	72,521-15-4
Contingencies	...	6,453-13-4
Total	Rs.	2,45,667-13-6

When we took the city the attentions and labours of the engineers were more urgently directed to the temporary accommodation of troops, the erection of fortified posts, the clearance of ruins, and conservancy of the city, the construction of roads and bridges and to the temporary accommodation of troops. General Sir R. Napier's plans for the military occupation of Lucknow were carried out. They included the establishment of a number of military posts extending along the river or north front of the city of Lucknow, from Dilkoosha on the extreme east, to Moosah Bagh on the extreme west. The principal positions proposed were the Dilkoosha House, the Begum's Kotee, the Motee Muhal, the Kaisur Bagh Palace, the Chuttur Munzil and Furrud Buksh Palaces, the Residency, the Iron Bridge, the Stone Bridge, Hosseinabad, Ali Nukee Khan's River House, and the Moosah Bagh. The positions at the Stone Bridge, the Iron Bridge, and Residency were to be converted into strong fortified posts for the purpose of commanding the bridges across the Goomtee and overawing the city. The remainder were in a few days placed in a defensible state.

The Stone Bridge Post has an interior perimeta of 1½ miles.

It includes the ancient Muchi Bowan Palace. In time of need it could accommodate a force of 3,000 men and might be defended by 500 British troops against any but a well-appointed army. In it will be established a second class arsenal, &c. The total cost will be Rs. 4,00,000. The expenditure to the end of 1858 was Rs. 2,13,425.

The Iron Bridge Post is a link between the Muchi Bhawun and Residency positions. It is a small irregular fort for a maximum garrison of 200 men, but it could be well defended by a much smaller number. It was completed in September. The Residency fort was not commenced. The expenditure for fortified posts was

Stone Bridge Fort	...	...	2,13,425	12	0
Iron do. do.	...	...	33,438	13	7
Minor Posts ...	...	...	20,592	4	8
Total ...	Rs.		2,67,456	14	3

Military principles guided the extent of the demolition of the city; the rebels' fortifications were levelled. Great care was taken to spare buildings of an ornamental character. The demolitions were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,00,172-7-9. They have improved the beauty and the health of the city.

Three military roads were opened out, each 150 feet broad. With the old Cawnpore road they divide the city into 5 sections, and form 4 lines of communication open to artillery fire. Their directions are

From Fort to Charbagh Bridge, length	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
From do. to Telku Torah, do.	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$,,
From do. to Moosah Bagh, do.	...	3 ,,

A fourth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects Alee Nuckee Khan's house with the Moosah Bagh. The great road on the north side from the Dilkooshah to Hosseinabad was, with others, repaired. A conservancy commission of English officers undertook the drainage and sewerage of Lucknow. The total expenditure from general revenues and local funds was Rs. 13,34,681-12-7. Of that sum Rs. 11,05,290-4-1 was expended at Lucknow.

A church in the civil lines, at a cost of Rs. 30,000, was sanctioned. A proper church will be erected in the new cantonments. The cost of all local improvements was defrayed from the large municipal funds of Lucknow. In addition to octroi, the rent of escheated land and houses, and the tax on all substantial houses, a penal contribution was levied with discrimination. From these sources the sum of Rs. 4,15,663-13-5, was realised from annexation up to 31st January 1859. The penal contribution amounted to Rs. 1,69,234. The future income is thus estimated :—

Octroi	...	2,00,000
House Tax	...	60,000
Garden Lands	...	20,000
Nuzool	...	10,000
Total	...	2,90,000

The British Force will be distributed as follows:—

Lucknow	3	Batteries of Light Field Artillery.
	2	Companies of Reserve Artillery.
	1	Company of Engineers.
	1	Regiment of European Cavalry.
	1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
	2½	Regiments European Infantry.
	1	Regiment Native Infantry.
Seetapore	1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
	1	Company of Reserve Artillery.
	1	Squadron European Cavalry.
	1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
	1½	Regiments of European Infantry.
	1	Regiment of Native Infantry.
Fyzabad	1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
	1	Reserve Company of Artillery.
	2	Squadrons European Cavalry.
	1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
	2	Regiments of European Infantry.
	1	Regiment of Native Infantry.
Roy Bareilly ...	1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
	1	Reserve Company of Artillery.
	1	Squadron of Dragoons.
	1	Regiment of Native Cavalry.
	1½	Regiments European Infantry.
	1	Regiment Native Infantry.
Sultanpore	1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
	1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
	½	Regiment European Infantry.
	1	Regiment Native Infantry.
Trans-Gogra Gonda ...	1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
	1	Reserve Company of Artillery.
	2	Regiments of Native Cavalry.
	1	Regiment of European Infantry.
	2	Regiments of Native Infantry.
Total	8	Batteries of Light Field Artillery.
	6	Companies of Reserve Artillery.
	1	Company of Engineers.
	2	Regiments of Dragoons (4 squadrons each).
	7	Regiments of Native Cavalry.
	9	Regiments of European Infantry.
	7	Regiments of Native Infantry.

For each of these cantonments, sites have been selected, and the erection of barracks is everywhere rapidly progressing.

Roads.—The Supreme Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,114,000 for the repair of the roads from

Lucknow to Fyzabad.

,, Bhyramghat on the river Gogra.

,, Seetapore, Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore.

Fyzabad, as far as the Jounpore boundary, en route to Allahabad, and a grant of one lakh for minor roads to be constructed by each Deputy Commissioner on a uniform system. The survey for a Railway between Cawnpore and Lucknow was completed, when the Engineer, Mr. Garrett, fell at Cawnpore. His labours were not, however, lost. The next important line should connect Lucknow with Fyzabad. If steamers were employed between Fyzabad and Calcutta, the whole trade of Oude would pass along this route in preference to the Ganges. If continued to Bareilly hereafter, the trade of Upper India would reach Bengal by a direct route. The length from Lucknow to Fyzabad is only 74 miles. A more extensive line from Benares to Bareilly would be desirable.

Claims to Compensation.—The first class of claims, which were undoubted, amounted to Rs. 7,33,052. In the second class were claims which were susceptible of adjustment, but not supported by vouchers, amounting to Rs. 14,36,026. The remaining claims were rejected as wholly unproved, amounting to Rs. 89,10,050.

In conclusion the Chief Commissioner expresses his belief that in a very short period of time the prosperity of the people and the real resources of the country will be developed by the steady advance of the present system of administration in Oudh. He recommends his subordinates to the favourable notice of the supreme Government. They, throughout a season of trial and difficulty, uniformly exhibited fortitude and unwearying energy in the discharge of their duty.

The Governor General, in a minute on Mr. Montgomery's Report, dated 22nd April 1859, refers to some remarks in the Secretary of State's despatch of 9th December 1858, which animadverted on his own despatches of 17th June and 4th July addressed to the Court of Directors regarding his Oude Policy and Proclamation of Confiscation. He shews from Mr. Montgomery's report that that Proclamation was not in any sense cancelled, that confiscation was not only adopted, but put in force; that the present tenure of land in Oudh, and the conditions attached thereto, mainly rest upon it; and that the issuing of the sentence of confiscation was not merely a menace, where there was persistence in hostility. He accords to Mr. Montgomery alone the responsibility of carrying out the policy prescribed in Oudh, and the great credit of having done this with eminent success.

KUMAON IRON WORKS.

India Records, No. XXVI.

This report is drawn up by Mr. Sowerby. In 1854 Government employed Mr. Henwood and three workmen to investigate the iron deposits of the Hills. In May 1855, Mr. Sowerby was sent up to Kumaon by the East Indian Railway to ascertain what prospects there were of obtaining iron in the Himalayas. He found that a controversy was raging between Mr. Henwood and Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, whose attention had been first called to the value of the iron deposits by the natives, the former asserting that the ore was utterly worthless. Mr. Henwood soon left the country. Although accurate surveys had been made of the whole of the Kumaon Bhabur by Lieutenants Vanrenen and Burgess from 1851 to 1853, the iron was not recognised.

The Bhabur deposits are unlike those in other parts of the world. The enclosing rocks are yellow micaceous sandstones similar to those in the Cleveland Hills, but quite free from the peculiar fossils of that locality. They also resemble the sandstones which are found accompanying the Lancashire Hematites; but the Bhabur deposits are certainly not Hematite ores, though at Dechouree, Beejapore, and on the Kossilla, the ore has a very red Hematitic appearance. They will be found to belong to the Permian formation, similar deposits being found in that formation in Austria near Brünn. This lies immediately above the coal formation, and workable coal is frequently found in it as in Austria; in the Bhabur thin seams of coal have already been noticed. Extensive Iron Works can be carried on with wood fuel, and the dense forests with their rapid reproduction in the Bhabur of Kumaon and Gurwhal, will not be seriously affected for years to come.

The belief that the art of smelting iron was first brought from India has no foundation. Each country has its own plan. The mode adopted in Upper India is a low hearth about two feet diameter, and leather bags for bellows; in Southern India they use a small cupola of clay about three feet high; in Africa a hole in the ground answers the purpose; and in all cases the mode adopted is just such as an accidental combination of circumstances would suggest to a rude and primitive race. The few and feeble attempts to make iron in India since the introduction of railways are astonishing. Messrs. Mackey and Co. have furnaces at Beerbhoom; Messrs. Hunt and Co. made some attempts

at Jubbulpore ; the Bengal Coal Company, after getting out machinery, have let it rust on the ground at Raneegunge. The rapid denudation of the forests around the works interfered with the success of the Madras Company. Apart from that any practical man would have pronounced their success problematical. The climate is too hot for European skilled workmen ; the iron ore, rich as it seems to an amateur, " gobs" the furnaces from its mixture with refractory substances ; inferior limestone has to be used ; steam power generated by wood alone can be used. The iron made is chiefly forge pigs and unfit for castings, it cannot be worked upon the spot for want of skilled labour, which the climate prohibits being imported, and when sent to England it is rather regarded as a curiosity than as an article of commerce, and realises only a low price.

In respect to labour, capital, and a market for the produce the Kumaon works have many advantages. The Hill-men, though they remain in the Bhabur only 6 months of the year, are mostly strong and well-conducted, and their places can be supplied by the men of the adjacent towns who surpass them in skill. A colony of skilled workmen from Europe could be established in Kumaon better than in any other part of India. The water power, overlooked by Lieutenant Colonel Strachey and Mr. David Smith in their reports, is capable of being used almost exclusively.

After a detailed description of the chief English and Continental Iron Works, Mr. Sowerby describes those of India.

I. *The Madras Iron Works.*—The Company have a monopoly of the whole Presidency. Their works are established at Porto Novo, Beypore, Poolamputtee and Trinomallee. The blast furnace at Poolamputtee is on the river Cavery, 35 miles north west of Salem, and was commenced two years ago. The iron ore is a rich magnetic oxide of iron, very heavy and massive, yielding on an average 60 per cent. of metallic iron ; much of it would yield 73 per cent., being a pure black magnetic oxide of iron. It costs about Rs. 6 per ton delivered on to the Works, having to be brought from a distance of 25 miles in the direction of Salem where it occurs in great quantities lying on the ground, and is dug out of a high hill side. The iron ore is mixed with quartz, which is a most refractory material in the blast furnace, and is with difficulty separated. The limestone is brought from the same locality as the iron ore, and costs Rs. 1-8 per ton, but it is of a very inferior quality and hardly fit for flux ; shell lime has been used at some of the other Works. The charcoal is obtained from dense jungles 25 miles up the Cavery. It costs Rs. 6 a ton delivered at the works, and the wood Rs. 1-12 a ton. The Mimosa is used to make charcoal. The supply is uncertain.

The average yield of the furnace is 5 tons a day. The iron varies in quality; the best or grey iron is made into chairs and sold to the Madras Railway which passes within 25 miles, at Rs. 75 a ton. Boys mould and cast at Rs. 2 a ton. The total cost is Rs. 30 the ton of pig-metal, including every item of expense. The pig-iron is sent down the Cavery to Porto Novo and thence to Madras for shipment to England. The works should be removed to Salem. There is nothing but native labour. Women and children work the blast furnace, or carry the iron ore and charcoal to the top of it, at 1 anna a day. The fall of the river is too small to afford water power.

The works at Beypore have not succeeded, and the valuable machinery is now for sale. The German workmen who were brought out from Styria, returned. They said it was too hot for *them* to work, and it was impossible to get naked savages to do such works as puddling; if they left them for only a few minutes they neglected the furnace and all went wrong, not unfrequently they would fall asleep in front of the furnace. The Germans are very inferior to English workmen. The raw materials, the climate, the roads, the fuel were all bad at Beypore. The Trinomallee work consists of one blast furnace, similar to that at Poolamputtee, and working with the same kind of iron ore and other materials, but using cold blast. The Porto Novo works were the first begun, under the auspices of the late Mr. Heath, who was more enthusiastic than practical. They are too difficult of access to be profitable. The works have from first to last been used for turning out castings required in the Presidency, and a portion of pig has been sent to England to be converted into steel. A large quantity of it was used in the construction of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, and the Menai Bridge. The iron is very good and would always command a good price, were the supply regular, but it arrives in England by piecemeal, and is not therefore taken at its full value: it rarely realises more than about from £7-10 to £9 per ton, whilst Ulverstone iron, which is no better if as good, brings £10 to £12 per ton, the reason being that the supply is not regular. Were the Railway Company to undertake the works, and supply themselves with tools, implements and castings, there might be a profit. The Iron Company have never declared a dividend. The cost of management alone was 10 shillings a ton. The native forges make excellent shell, particularly that at Anachelam at Salem. They work iron very extensively. German forges should be introduced. The German Missionary at Salem has erected such a forge and a small tilt hammer worked by manual labour from which he can turn out 14 lbs. of iron per heat; the iron ore is

rich and well adapted to such a process, and the process is well adapted for the natives.

Lower Bengal Works.—Mr. Sowerby reports on the specimens of iron ore he saw in Lower Bengal as unquestionably very rich in metal but very refractory. The climate and the bad coal are against success there, though Mr. David Smith gave a favourable report on the subject.

Kumaon Iron Works.—If an English Company wish to embark capital in mining and manufacturing iron in Upper India, that capital should not be less than what would be sufficient to erect works capable of turning out 50,000 tons of manufactured iron annually. This would require an extent of land equal to 500 square miles or 25 miles in length and 20 miles in width. This is just half the size of the large works in England, and would require a capital of from £140,000 to £150,000. In 1857, the Home Authorities objected to the proposed North of India Iron Company on account of their small capital. If private speculators enter themselves on the undertaking, the extent of the works need not exceed 10,000 tons annually, and should not be less than 5,000 tons to be of any practical benefit; this would require 100 square miles of territory, or about 10 miles each way, and would require a capital of about £30,000 sterling, including sufficient for floating capital. The length of time for which leases should be granted for a large concern should not be less than 50 years, to enable the Company to get an ample return for the capital embarked, and in no case should they exceed 99 years. For a small private concern a lease of not less than 21 years nor greater than 50 years might be granted.

There are two distinct sets of iron mines in Kumaon; one very rich within the hills, and one in the Bhabur. Tracts of both should be included in each grant. The lessees should have exclusive use of the forests, but should be bound to keep them up by planting. At present they are very dense. Whether large capitalists in England will be found willing to come forward without a guarantee is uncertain; even with the most favourable conditions, such a guarantee was asked for in 1856, but was ultimately refused, partly owing to a petition got up to the Board of Control by the English Iron Masters who alleged that it was against all the established principles of trade. Capitalists might however be induced to embark in the enterprise if the fee simple of the land was assigned to them at a fair upset price as in the colonies; at present the land is a useless, pestilential jungle.

Assuming that the orders of the Court in their letter of instructions dated 11th August 1857, to establish iron works

afterwards to be handed over to English capitalists when the undertaking is proved to be profitable, are to be carried out, Mr. Sowerby enters into a detailed scheme. The tract assigned for the works extends from the Ramgunga river on the westward, to the Boer river on the eastward, and from the boundaries of the Province on the south, and the Ramgunga and Kossilla on the northward. A tract of land extending from the Boer river to a point 7 miles to the eastward was assigned to Messrs. Davis and Co. The Government district is 50 miles in length and 10 miles on the average in width, or 500 square miles, and it will be sufficient to provide fuel for making from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of finished or manufactured iron annually. In 1856-57 certain capitalists offered to carry out the iron works with a capital of £150,000, to be spread over a period of 6 years. If Government do this now, £25,000 may be employed thus on the preliminary works:—

Summary of an Estimate for Works capable of turning out 12,000 *tons of pig-iron annually, and converting* 3,000 *tons into bars, and the remainder into castings.*

Blast Furnaces capable of making 12,000 tons of pig-iron per year	Rs.	1,20,000
Forge-works capable of turning out 10 tons daily for 300 days, including riddle ovens, charcoal fires, rolling mills, tilt hammers, and fitting shop	,,	50,000
Tools and Implements including a portable steam-engine...	,,	15,000
Foundry and cupolas	,,	8,000
Roads and Tramroads	,,	5,000
Houses for European workmen	,,	10,000
Houses for native workmen...	,,	5,000
Passage-money for 20 Europeans with pay till arrival on Works	,,	30,000
Charcoal Kilns and Sheds	,,	2,400
	Rs.	2,45,400
Add 5 per cent. for management during erection of Works	,,	12,270
Total, ...	Rs.	2,57,670

Of this £2,388-10 has been already expended in England for

the purchase of machinery, and the expense of landing it in Kumaon may be estimated at as much more, or a total of Rs. 47,770:—

Statement of Expenditure on Works.

Names of Works.	Expended in Machinery, &c., in England including carriage.	To be expended on Works in this country.	Total as per original Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Blast Furnaces	7,540	1,12,460	1,20,000
Forge-works	21,092	28,908	50,000
Tools	14,688	312	15,000
Foundry and Cupolas	3,202	4,798	8,000
Roads and Trams	1,248	3,752	5,000
Houses	0	15,000	15,000
Charcoal Sheds	0	2,400	2,400
Passage-money	9,000	21,000	30,000
Superintendence	0	12,270	12,270
Total...	56,770	2,00,900	2,57,670

To carry out and conduct these Works it will require at least 60 skilled workmen, fully one-third of whom must be Europeans in the outset, namely:

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One Superintendent Engineer, at a salary of	£ 1,200
One Assistant do. do.	„ 500
One Furnace Manager, at	„ 500
Six Furnace-keepers, at £250	„ 1,500
One Forge Manager, at	„ 500
Six Puddlers and forge-men, at £250 each...	„ 1,500
One Foundry Manager, at	„ 300
One Assistant and Foundry mamal ...	„ 250
One Millwright and Fitting-shop Manager, at	„ 300
One Charcoal Manager, at	„ 200
Total annual expense of European Workmen and Managers	„ 6,750

The same managers would however be able to manage double or even treble the extent of works. There are already 17 Europeans in India or on their way, the other three may be obtained in India. The plan embraces large works within the Bhabur, and small branch works within the Hills at 4 different localities, costing:—

No.	SUMMARY.		
1.	Works at Dechouree in the Bhabur	1,22,704	
2.	Do. at the Kossilla „ ...	66,848	
3.	Do. at Ramgurh in the hills ...	14,962	
4.	Do. at Kyrna ... „ ...	11,962	
	Total amount for Works ...		2,16,476
	Add to this for passage-money as per original estimate		30,000
	5 per cent. for management		12,270
			2,58,746
	Original estimate ...		2,50,000
	Excess, Rs. ...		8,746

The whole, it is expected, will be completed and in active operation within a period of about 18 months, or in two cold seasons from the commencement. The Blast Furnaces will be capable of turning out 40 tons of pig-iron per week each, or 5 tons 14 cwt. daily. The estimated cost of pig-iron from the

2 blast furnaces of Dechouree, making 80 tons per week is a little over Rs. 20 per ton. The estimated cost of making bar-iron at the forge-works on a weekly production of 48 tons, is about Rs. 61 a ton. The cost of producing castings will vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per ton according to their nature: the cost of making chairs or rails will not exceed Rs. 10 per ton when the patterns are once made, which will be of iron when there is a large number required. The demand for pig-iron does not exceed 2,000 tons annually in the North West. The E. I. Railway Co. have contracted already for all their iron in England. The works then should be adapted for the manufacture of wrought and cast-iron rails as suggested by the north of India Tramroad Company. Making bar-iron is a difficult and expensive process. Making cast iron is easy; the quantity of skilled labour required is 1·6 per cent. for cast-iron, and between 16 and 17 per cent. for bar-iron. Cast-iron rails will do admirably for tram-roads. If made of good iron and sound castings they wear much longer than wrought iron rails. They have been used on many English Railways, as on the Stockton and Darlington. The cost of a cast-iron permanent way from the Kumaon works, is Rs. 13,900 per mile less than if made of English iron, and there is the still greater advantage of saving of time.

The Appendix contains the results of a series of assays of ores from the Kumaon iron deposits, by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, London. They produced the following percentage of good pig-iron:—

No.	1.	Ganges	...	...	... $55\frac{3}{4}$
„	2.	Ganges	...	...	... $47\frac{1}{4}$
„	3.	Mundil	...	...	... 8
„	4.	Kotdwarra	...	...	... $34\frac{1}{2}$
„	5.	Kotree	...	...	... 25
„	6.	Ramgunga	...	...	... 30
„	7.	Kosilla	...	...	... $45\frac{1}{8}$
„	8.	„	...	...	... $29\frac{1}{2}$
„	9.	„	...	...	... 28
„	10.	Kitcheree	...	...	... $17\frac{1}{2}$
„	11.	Dubka	...	...	... 21
„	12.	Boer	...	...	... $6\frac{7}{8}$

Nos. 1 and 2 were from the Eastern bank of the Ganges, a little above Hurdwar.

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THE RANEEGUNGE COAL FIELD.

1859.

Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was directed on the 3rd January 1859 by the Government of India, to report on the present state and out-turn of the Raneegunge Coal Field, with especial reference to the proposal for an extension of the existing line of Railway. He accordingly detached 2 of his best assistants, and as the season was already far advanced their attention was confined to the portion north of the Damooda, as bearing essentially on the proposed line of railroad. The returns as to the out-turn of coal were obtained by going from pit to pit and quary to quary, and are only approximately correct:—

RANEEGUNGE COLLIERIES.

Collieries.	No. of Mines which have produced coal.	No. of Mines which had not produced coal in April 1859.	Total Coal produced in 1858. Mds.	1858. Tons.	1859. Mds.	1859. Tons.	No. of Steam Engines.
I.—In the neighbourhood of Raneegunj	6	3	35,80,000	131,530	44,50,000	163,493	9
II.—On the Singarun	8	3	10,20,000	37,475	22,24,000	18,710	8
III.—On the East Branch of the Nooneah	3	0	2,40,000	8,818	3,30,000	12,124	0
IV.—On the Main Stream of ditto...	7	2	4,65,000	17,084	5,80,000	21,309	0
V.—On the West Branch of ditto	5	1	3,20,000	11,757	3,70,000	13,594	1
VI.—In the West of the Field ...	6	0	7,00,000	25,718	8,50,000	31,229	2
VII.—Other Mines	3	1	1,40,000	5,143	1,60,000	5,878	0
Total	38	10	64,65,000	237,525	89,64,000	329,337	20

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This return is calculated on the present yield of the collieries, and does not represent the amount actually raised in the 12 months last past. It is rather under, than over the mark as regards the present out-turn of the field. But to be perfectly certain of not overstating the facts, deduct from this amount say 15 per cent., and there will still remain 7,717,150, say 77 lakhs of maunds.

Of this large out-turn a very considerable portion is carted away across the country to many of the stations on the extension of the line of Railway towards Rajmahal; much also is still sent down to Calcutta by water in boats on the Damooda; while a considerable amount is consumed locally for the supply of locomotives, &c. The railway cannot at present carry more than two-fifths of the whole amount of coal raised. It carried in 1858 only 3,316,241 maunds. This is owing not only to the insufficiency of the rolling stock which is being increased every month, but to the fact that the present terminus of the railroad near Raneegunge, accommodates one group of mines greatly more than any other. A short branch line is necessary and will prove a profitable investment. The amount of coal now raised is 3½ times as great as it was 9 years ago. The demand for coal by new railways, factories, &c., is increasing, and soon the North-West line will absorb a very large quantity. The present traffic for coal will in a few years be thus enormously increased. The following plans will meet all necessities:—

1st. A branch line up the valley of the Singarrun to Chowkeedangah. This line would be about eight miles in length; could be constructed for £4,000 per mile; could be finished in nine months from the date of commencement, and will afford direct, ample accommodation to collieries now yielding annually 22 lakhs of maunds of coal, and to other pits now being sunk, but which have not yet yielded coal.

2nd. The present line may be continued from Raneegunge to the west along the same general direction as the Nooneah Nuddi, at least as far as the neighbourhood of Bahra Chuh, if not to the banks of the Burrakur. But as, sooner or later, a railway must be carried in a more direct line from Calcutta to the North-West than the present Ganges valley route, so as to strike Patna and save 100 miles, the part common to both should be arranged accordingly.

3rd. A line to open up the large coal field to the west of the Burrakur, may meanwhile remain in abeyance.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

1858-59.

The Geological Survey during 1858-59 steadily pursued its labors, though with diminished numbers. The examination of a considerable area in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Bhaugulpore was carried out. The alluvial deposits of the Ganges Valley, extending from the Bhagerutti northwards to the foot of the hills, were mapped, and their elevation and inclination determined. An area, embracing about 16,000 square miles in all, was completed. Two of the Geologists of the Survey were sent to examine the true state of the coal fields of the Damooda and Adji, after they had commenced their field work elsewhere. The full results are to be submitted hereafter. The existence of a very large and abundant supply of coal to the west of the river Burrakur, where not previously known, was established. The attention of the Surveyors was confined to the portion north of the Damooda with a view to settle the question of the extension of the Railway.

Maps.—Geological Maps of districts examined by the Geological Survey previously to May 1858, were finally prepared and submitted to Government during the past year. These included the district maps of Saugor, Dumoh, Jubbulpore, and part of Bundelcund, in Central India, and the districts of Bancoorah, Midnapore, Hidgellee, Cuttack, and Pooree (Orissa,) in Bengal, embracing an area of more than twenty-six thousand square miles. This, taken together with the areas of which Geological Maps had been previously submitted or published, will give a total area of more than 38,000 square miles—a larger area than that included *in the whole of Ireland.* Maps of nearly as great an area are in active preparation.

Publications.—The second part of the Memoirs was issued in January 1859. It contained a report on the Khasi Hills, on the coal at Lakadong in the Jynteah Hills, and on the Nilghiri Hills. The 1st part of the 2nd volume containing Professor Medlicott's report on the northern part of Bundlecund, was ready; the 3rd part of the 1st volume would not long be delayed. Reports on the Nerbudda were in the press. The preparation of maps and illustrations causes trouble and delay. The publication of the Geological Maps of that most interesting district, "The Rajmehal Hills," awaits the issue of the sheet of the

Indian Atlas, No. 113. The disturbed state of the country during the previous two years interfered with systematic progress and made it impossible to unite the work between Central India and Bengal. As the Survey had been working for less than three years with a merely nominal staff, the Superintendent considers the results highly satisfactory.

Museum.—Very considerable progress was made in its arrangement. The Trustees of the British Museum, the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the Geological Survey of Great Britain, presented very valuable series of fossils. To the series of Indian fossils, very large additions were made. Of the cretaceous fossils, a most extensive collection was made by the Geological Surveyors during their examination of that group in the districts of Trichinopoly and Pondicherry. The entire series of the group of fossil plants in the Rajmahal Hills was gone over. Several of them were lithographed. Additions were made to the arranged collections of the larger animals from the Nerbudda, to the cretaceous fossils from Madras, and to the economic series. Analyses or assays of various minerals were made for several persons, and descriptions of specimens furnished; tea soils and subsoils from Cachar; ores from Beerbhoom; iron sandstone from Rangoon, for Public Works Department; laterite from various depths in well at Daltola, in Orissa, with description of specimens; from near Thayet Myo, collected by Dr. Ranking, for Major Phayre: and from the Derajat and Suleiman Range. Various references also were made on other matters of practical importance—the propriety of attempting Artesian wells in the cantonments at Raneegunge; the structure of a hill to be cut through, for the proposed new flood channels of the Mahanuddi (Cuttack); the proper localities for Barracks in the Khasi Hills; and the general structure and produce of the Raneegunge coal field, as bearing on the proper selection of the direction in which the present line of railroad should be carried on. The Museum contained, carefully arranged and named, altogether upwards of 6,800 specimens of fossils; 1,550 specimens of simple minerals; 700 of rocks; and 1,500 of ores, products of ores, and other economical products: giving a total of about 11,000 specimens. It had been in existence little longer than two years. The number of visitors was 57 per cent. greater than during 1857-58. The Library contained 1,850 volumes and parts, the total number added during 1858-59 being 684.

The Survey lost 3 Assistants by sickness and death during the year, or a third of its whole staff.

THE MUNNIPORE VALLEY AND HILL TRIBES.

Indian Records, No. XXVII.

1859.

I.—Valley of Munnipore.

Munnipore is one of the few valleys in the great mountain tract between latitude 23° 50′ and 25° 30′ North, and longitude 93° 10′ and 94° 30′ East. It is bounded on the North and West by the British Provinces of Assam and Cachar, and on the East by the Kubbo valley now subject to Burma. On the North East and South the boundary is not well defined; in the North East it may be denoted by a line drawn North from the North-Western corner of the Kubbo valley, until it strikes the Assam boundary, and in the South by one drawn West from the source of the Numsailung River, the fixed South-East boundary, till its junction with the Tooyai River. Of the space comprised in these bounds, the valley of Munnipore occupies nearly the centre. It is called by the Munnipoorees, "Meitheileipāk." The Burmese call it Kathé, the Bengalees Moglai, and Assamese Meklé. The area of the whole territory is about 7,000 square miles, and that of the central valley about 650. As Munnipore, from its connection with the British Government and the tribes around admitting its supremacy, is the most important of the vallies, Major W. McCulloch, the Political Agent, gives an account of it.

The Kongba, Eeril and Thobal, which rise in the hills to the North and North East, are the principal rivers. The two latter fall into the Kongba, which forms the drain for all the waters flowing into the valley, carrying them off by Shoogoonoo through the Southern hills into the Ningthee. The climate is good, but the temperature higher than the elevation, 2,500 feet, would lead us to expect. From May to October when the hill streams rise, communication with Bengal or Burmah is dangerous. The connexion of the valley with the West has increased disease. Venereal disease is virulent; small pox is constantly present; fever is general, and cholera has committed great ravages. But generally the country is healthy. The soil is rich, but the cultivation is limited. Rice, pulses, sugar-cane and tobacco grow luxuriantly. Potatoes are inferior, and fruits sour, except the pine-apple, mango, and guava.

History.—The origin of the Munnipoorees is obscure. Of the

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several tribes in the valley the Meithei seem to have obtained the supremacy, and have claimed a Hindoo descent since their conversion to Hindooism. Their traditions, customs and language shew that they have descended from the surrounding hill tribes, and not from a Tartar colony as Captain Pemberton supposed. Their records are barren till 777 A. D., when Samlong, a brother of the ruler of the Shan Kingdom of Pong—which embraced in its limits the whole country between Ava and Assam, Kubbo and Yunan, and exacted obedience from Assam, Cachar and Tipperah, and held the Shan Chiefs in the Kubbo valley as tributaries—visited the valley and excused their paying tribute on account of their poverty. In the 700 years after that visit the Meithei became so important that in 1474 a Pong King demanded the Rajah's daughter in marriage. Next year Khumbat was transferred by conquest to Munnipore and the people became more civilised. In 1714, Pamheiba or Gureeb Nawaz, the adopted son of the Rajah and originally a Naga boy, accidentally shot his father, and succeeded to the throne. In 1749 he was defeated in an expedition against Burmah. On his death the Burmese turned their arms against Munnipore, and the rajah applied to the British Government for aid, offering to pay an annual tribute. An officer was sent to Casspoor, the then capital of Cachar, but was recalled. A short time before the reign of Gureeb Nawaz, Hindooism was introduced, but made little progress. From 1764 to 1798 Jae Singh, better known as Chingtung Komba, reigned. For the next 23 years the history is one of the struggles of his sons for the Guddee, and the ravages of the Burmese. When the first Burmese war broke out in 1823, the British took a party of 500 Munnipoorees into their pay, under the command of Gumbheer Singh, one of his sons. This force subsequently increased to 2,000 men, and denominated the Munnipore Levy, was placed under the Command of Captain Grant, who with it effected the expulsion of the Burmese from the Kubbo Valley as far South as Kallé, making the Ningthee River the Eastern boundary of the Munnipore territory. With the view, however, of pleasing the Burmese, this boundary was afterwards at the desire of the British Government given up, and the Eastern base of the Yomadoung hills adopted in its stead. Than the base of the hills the river was a far better boundary, and the adoption of the former has brought upon the British Government an expense of Rupees 500 a month as compensation to Munnipore for alienated territory, and has made it necessary, from the predatory habits of the tribes inhabiting the Yomadoung hills constantly endangering it, to secure the peace of the frontier by retaining at Munnipore a Political Agent. The treaty of Yandabo declared Gumbheer

Singh independent. Up to his death in 1834 he was engaged in coercing the hill tribes.

Nur Singh, the most powerful man in Munnipore, acted as regent during the minority of Gumbheer Singh's infant son, with great justice. Notwithstanding, the young Rajah's mother planned a conspiracy to murder him in 1844, and being discovered and forced to flee with her boy, Nur Singh ruled as king till his death in 1850. His brother, Debindro Singh, a man of no intellect, succeeded. But Gumbheer Singh's boy, the lawful heir, named Chunder Kirtee Singh, seized the throne; Debindro fled to Cachar and the princes of that country made frequent attempts to upset the Government of Munnipore, which were most prejudicial to British influence. To check them and the threatened invasion of some Burman Prince, the British Government took Chunder Kirtee Singh under their special protection. Our troops pursued a party of Cachar princes into Munnipore, since which time there has been peace. Chunder Kirtee Singh being only twenty-seven years of age, there is every prospect of his long holding the guddee. His eldest son has been made Joobraj. In 1835, at the commencement of the regency of Nur Sing, the British Government resolved to discontinue altogether connexion with the Troops of Munnipore, and to leave it optional to the authorities to maintain the Levy or not. By a mistaken policy, the Troops were not only retained but increased.

People.—The present population of the valley is estimated at 50,000, composed of different classes. The principal is the Meithei, next the Phoongnai, after whom come the Tengkul, the Ayokpa, the Kei, the Loee and Mussulman. The Meithei population is divided into four parts called "Punnahs," which are designated in the order of their seniority "Kaphum," "Laiphum," "Ahulloop" and "Niharoop." The Punnahs perform "laloop" or service for ten days in rotation, thus bringing every male in the country above sixteen years of age on duty, ten days in forty. This service is a due to the State, none are remunerated for it.

The Phoongnai and Tengkul were originally slaves of the Rajah. The chief duty of the latter is gardening. The Kei provide and pound the rice for his household. The Loees pay tribute and are looked on as very low. They are chiefly artisans. The Mussulman population arose from Munnipooree men having taken as wives Mussulman women before the doing so was much cared about, or before the regular introduction of Hindooism. On the introduction of that religion, they, with their descendants, were obliged to become Mussulmans. This original population was increased by Mussulmans from the west, who came and settled in Munnipore. Successive devastations

have thinned their numbers. Their four great divisions are sepoys, gardeners, turners and potters. They are the most industrious part of the population.

When first raised the sepoys were supported entirely by the British Government. When that support was withdrawn, and a piece of land was given to each man in lieu of pay, the recruiting of the force was no longer easy. They have gradually become exempt from every duty and every tax. Each man is entitled to about 3 acres, which he himself cultivates. They are on duty, as with the Punnahs, for 10 days in 40; if detained longer they have rations of rice and salt. Gradually the force has degenerated as it has increased; none know how to handle their muskets, most of them never fired a shot. But the possession of the musket makes them an object of terror to the hill tribes. The present number of sepoys is 3,600. Munnipore cannot maintain so many in an efficient state, and it should be reduced to 1,000. We made the country independent, that we might have a neutral territory between our frontier and that of Burmah. If its troops are so miserable, this object is lost.

Religion, Habits, &c.—Though the Munipoorees profess Hindooism, they have not given up their ancient worship, and above three hundred deities are still propitiated by appropriate sacrifices of things abhorrent to real Hindoos. Their maibees, that is priestesses—for before the introduction of Hindooism there were no priests—are still in great request, more especially in cases of sickness or adversity, and what they give out as the oracle of the particular deity addressed is reverently listened to and acted on. The Raja's peculiar god is a species of snake called Pakung-ba from which the Royal family claims descent. When it appears, it is coaxed on to a cushion by the priestess in attendance, who then performs certain ceremonies to please it. The Brahmins are not really felt to be of a superior caste; the young eat all food freely; the old often abandon Hindooism. Very early marriages are not approved of. Polygamy is common. Suttee is unknown. Widows are not treated as in Hindostan: they may marry again, eat such food, and dress in such style, as they please. The people are habitual deceivers; their morality is low, but crime is not excessive. The women are not confined, but in many cases support their husbands, and are really their slaves.

There is a most corrupt Court called Paja for the judgment of all matters between man and wife. The will of the reigning Prince is the only law. Treason is the highest degree of crime. Murder is next, and is reckoned a capital offence, though not always. The Chirap, the only Court, be-

sides the Paja, judges every matter brought before it, not in the jurisdiction of the latter. Formerly, it had 60 or 80 hereditary members, but as with the Paja, the members do not now inherit their seats, but obtain them by means of money. As might be expected, they are corrupt in the extreme. Property is generally willed to those of the family most in need of it without reference to seniority. At the three great festivals of Munnipore there are feats of agility and strength, boat-racing and hocky on horseback, which last is the national game. The same sort of mild slavery exists as among the Malays, though the hill people who occasionally sell themselves or are sold by their relatives, are not always well treated. Each district divides itself into neighbourhoods, who again divide into "singloops" or "wood clubs." The elders of the neighbourhood settle all minor disputes occurring in it, and in case of the illness of a member they tell off individuals to attend on the sick person, whilst, should he die, the wood club to which he belongs brings the wood for his funeral pyre. The indoor amusements consist of conundrums, songs, and *Kangsanaba*. This last is as peculiar to Munnipore as hocky on horseback. The Kang is the seed of a creeper; it is nearly circular, about an inch and a half in diameter and about three quarters of an inch thick. This is placed on the ground upright, at one time with its broadside towards the party by whom it is to be struck, at another edge-wise. When the Kang is placed with its broadside to the party, it is to be pitched at with an ivory dish, when it is placed edge-wise, it is to be struck by the disk propelled on its flat side along the surface of the ground by the force of the middle finger of the right hand acting off the fore-finger of the left. A good player can propel the disk in this way with great force and precision. The side having most hits wins. The whole is closed by a feast at the expense of the losers.

The rent paid to the State upon the "purree," which is equivalent to about three of our acres, is nominally fixed at two baskets of rice in the husk, but generally before the year is over, thirteen are exacted. The domestic animals of the Valley of Munnipore are the buffaloe, cow, horse, dog and cat. Ducks, geese and pigeons are pretty generally bred; fowls only by the Mussulman, Loee, and Naga portion of the population. The tiger and wild hog are at times very destructive to human life. Once a year it is usual to fire the jungle. The best time for shooting is just when the deer are attracted by the young shoots which began to sprout, and the tiger by the deer. The Logtak, or great lake, is the resort of wild duck, partridges, quail, snipe, wild geese and teal, and fur-

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nishes 26 varieties of fish. It is gradually filling up. The marshes to the South afford a retreat to serpents of a formidable size. In a country in which each family produces nearly all which it consumes, any advancement in the arts can scarcely be expected. But if without other impediments, improvement could take place, it would be repressed under a Government such as that of Munnipore. Under the operation of the laloop, a good artificer works along with a bad one, and receives no more thanks for his work than if it was as bad as that of his less skilful associate. He becomes disgusted, and his only aim is to amass quickly, by his superior intelligence, enough to purchase his release from work. This done, he thinks no more of his trade. Thus all are ever at the rudiments, and no progress is made. The cloths are distinguished for strength rather than fineness, and there is little variety in the pattern. The eating and drinking vessels are chiefly of bell-metal. Except a few roads, allowed to go to ruin, there are no works of public benefit.

The valley contains iron in the form of tintaniferous oxydulated ore. The loss produced by smelting amounts to nearly 50 per cent. Axes, hoes, ploughshares, arrowheads, and blades fixed in a handle called dâos, are the chief articles manufactured. The valley is rich in salt springs, which are the property of Government. The money revenue is exceedingly small, the principal item being the compensation, Rupees 6,370 per annum, paid by the British Government for having obliged the Munnipooree Government to give up to the Burmese the territory between the Ningthee River and the base of the Yoma Hills. The remainder consists of tribute in "sale" from the "sale" Loees, of rent of fisheries, transit duties, and export and import duties. The total money revenue may be estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand Rupees. The principal import is the sooparee or betel-nut of which the Munnipoorees consume a great quantity. The traffic in slaves to Burmah has been suppressed by the Political Agent. Coarse cloths are exported. There might be a profitable trade in buffaloes. The valley is favourably situated for commercial purposes, but the system of Government is opposed to the development of commerce. The only coin is of bell-metal.

British Connexion.—Though Munnipore was declared independent by the treaty of Yandabo it was too weak to remain so. Its position, in a military point of view, was too important to allow the Burmese to obtain command of it. Hence we have retained a Political Agent to settle border disputes, and they have been numerous till within the last 25 years, during which

Munnipore has increased in population and wealth. Its advantages of soil and climate are over-balanced however, by the system of Government and religion. We constructed a magnificent road through the mountains from Cachar to the valley, which has increased the commerce with the West. The Shans on the frontier have annually exported for some time buffaloes to the value of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs 50,000.

When the stronghold of Hindooism has been attacked, the numerous tribes and nations which dwell on our Eastern frontier will be rescued from mental debasement.

II. Hill Tribes.

Those in the West are known under the general appellations of Naga and Kookie. In Munnipore they are all embraced in the term Hau. Koupooee, Quoireng, Kongjai, Kamsol, Anal-Namfau, Aimole, Kôm, Koireng, Cheeroo, Chôte, Pooroom, Muntuck, Kārum, Murring, Tangkool, Loohoopa, Mow, Muram, Miyang-khang, Gnamei, are the names in use amongst Munniporees to distinguish the principal tribes. They were all much more numerous than they are at present. The contrast between the comparatively tall and prominently featured people of the plains and the diminutive, low nosed hill people, is striking. The *Koupooees* occupy the hills between Cachar and the Valley of Munnipore in their whole breadth, a direct distance of about forty miles; and from 25° North latitude, they formerly extended over nearly an equal distance to the South. To them as to all the tribes from Cape Negrais as far north as we know, active feud is the normal state. They congregate in communities, usually of families connected by blood ties. There are no roads; water is generally carried from a distance; the ascents are circuitous. Col. Guthrie, who constructed the Munnipore Road, partly at his own expense, is still remembered with affection by the hill men. They cultivate rice and use wild yams. Rats occasionally devastate the villages in large numbers; the last inroad was 30 years ago and the next was expected in 1859.

The Munnipore State does not interfere with their internal Government. Every village has three hereditary officers, namely Kool-lakpa, Loop-lakpa, and Lumpoo; any officers besides these, are elected. Each village is a small republic, and the rights of person and property are sacredly preserved. The young unmarried men are allowed a certain license. They live in clubs, which the seniors despotically rule. The young women also have their places of resort, and between them and the young men intercourse is quite unrestricted without leading to immorality, which is the exception. A wife is bought at the fixed rate of 7 buffaloes and several agricultural implements.

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Run-away matches are occasionally made. The adulterer, when he does not escape, is punished with death, and the family of the adulteress refund the price paid for her and pay her debts. On the death of a wife her husband pays 'mundoo' or a buffalo for her bones. Polygamy is permitted but not largely practised. The Koupooees believe in a supreme creator and in a future state, also in many other deities. They are clean compared with the rest of the hill people.

The *Quoirengs* inhabit all the hills north of the Koupooees, between the high range that skirts the Valley of Munnipore and the Burak, as far as the Angamee tribe, from whose aggression they have suffered much. They are energetic traders. The Khongjais or *Kookies* until lately occupied the hills to the south of the Koupooees. They were driven from their hills by tribes better armed than themselves, and are now scattered around the Valley of Munnipore, and thence through the hills to North and South Cachar. They are now migratory. Their villages have not the permanent look of the Koupooees and Quoirengs, nor have they hereditary but powerless chiefs like them. Their chiefs receive a revenue in kind and exact service from their subjects. The salique law rigorously prevails, but the influence of woman is great amongst them. The wives of some of the Rajas manage all the affairs of their villages apparently much to the satisfaction of their people, and widows during their sons' minority, often, without dispute, assume the management of affairs. They are a short sturdy race of men, excellent hunters, great smokers, and inclined to be lazy. The *Kamsol* tribe is really Kookie.

The *Anals* are like the Kookies in personal appearance. They occupy a large tract in the south east. The want of eye-brows and eye-lashes is amongst this people admired, and the young men, to render themselves attractive, carefully extract them. Aimole, Kom, Koireng, Chote, Pooroom, Muntuk, Karum are all evidently only varieties of the Kookie stock. The *Kom* at one time was a powerful tribe, on the eastern side; the *Murring* seems to connect the tribes of the South with the Tangkool which fuses into the Loohoopa. The Murring was not long ago a numerous tribe. It is now represented by nine small villages. Amongst all these tribes the Munnipoorees are spoken of as a younger branch of themselves. The Tangkools are next to the Murrings and, though still numerous, were formerly more flourishing. The *Loohoopas* are the fiercest and one of the most numerous of the tribes around Munnipore. They are a superior race in both war and the arts of peace. West of the Loohoopas are the *Mow* and *Muram* tribes. The next tribe, *Meeyangkhang*, is

composed of nine villages situated to the south of the Murams. It partakes more of the character of Koupooees than of its northern neighbours. The Meeyangkhang village is celebrated for its fine terraces for cultivation. North of the Mow tribe, and often at feud with it, lies the *Gnamei*, or as it is known in Assam and Cachar, the *Angamee* tribe. These people are known by their blood-thirsty attacks on their weaker neighbours, attacks which attracted the attention of the British Government, and led to ineffectual endeavours for their prevention. Some of the tribe have gone as far as Calcutta in pursuit of trade.

We have no exact information as to the Geological features, mineral resources, and vegetable products of the hill tracts. The country is very fruitful and capable of improvement. The tea plant abounds. Amongst all the hill tribes there is a more or less faint idea of a future life, and of rewards and punishments for virtue or misconduct, but the greatest misconduct is, the forgiveness of an injury; the first virtue, revenge; and the killing of a fellow creature is thought of with as little compunction as would be the killing of a fowl. With the assistance of the arms and ammunition given to Munnipore by the British Government, some of the tribes have been thoroughly, the northern ones partially, reduced, and the attacks of the latter on the bordering Burmese have led to apprehensions of the interruption of the general peace of the Frontier. But the presence in Munnipore of a representative of the British Government, has preserved the peace, and by degrees, through his influence, the tribes have been brought to forego aggressions on Kubbo. The peace of the Frontier, the object of greatest political importance, has been gained, but the philanthropist would desire more, and a strong and honest Government would endeavour to repress the feuds and ameliorate the condition of the tribes. Major McCulloch concludes;—"Of their improvement, therefore, I see no prospect, unless by a moral regeneration, and that I fear is not to be effected."

The appendices contain a Comparative Vocabulary of the Munniporee, Undro, Sengmai, Chairel, Meeyang, Koupooee Pooeeron, Koupooee Songboo, Quoireng, Khoonggoee, Phudang, Koopome, Tukaimee, Muram, Murring, Anal Namfau, Kookie, Burmese and Shan languages, and a Geneological table of the Kookie Kings.

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ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For 1858.

This report, dated 25th May 1859, gives the following statement of Civil Cases depending on 1st January and instituted during 1858, as compared with the previous year:—

	1857	1858
Before Punchayets, ...	100	99
Village Moonsiffs, ...	26,280	28,577
District Moonsiffs, ...	1,46,357	1,62,783
Sudder Ameens, ...	4,363	4,145
Principal Sudder Ameens,		
Original, ...	1,125	1,013
Appeal,...	2,748	3,783
Assistant Judges		
Appeal, ...	664	280
Subordinate Judges		
Original, ...	599	919
Appeal, ...	2,488	2,006
Civil Judges		
Original, ...	809	3,519
Appeal, ...	10,462	10,627
Sudder Udalut		
Regular, ...	49	50
Appeal, ...	176	216

Of the whole there were since 1854:—

AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Depending 1st January	58,874	60,638	54,287	53,528	57,646
Instituted during the year	1,10,475	1,05,577	1,21,670	1,26,105	1,43,389
Total ...	1,69,349	1,66,215	1,75,957	1,79,633	2,01,035
Decided on merits	37,377	43,659	47,043	46,888	48,181
Dismissed on default	7,900	9,729	10,757	11,609	8,983
Adjusted or withdrawn	54,832	56,064	62,577	61,178	62,218
Otherwise disposed of	8,602	2,476	2,052	2,312	17,918
Depending 31st December	60,638	54,287	53,528	57,646	63,735
Decided by European Judges	1,650	830	716	819	3,726
Do. by Native do.	1,07,031	1,11,055	1,21,657	1,21,118	1,33,526
Do. by Punchayets	30	43	56	50	48
Total decided	1,08,711	1,11,928	1,22,429	1,21,987	1,37,300

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The original suits were :—

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Connected with land rent, and Revenue	9,234	8,703	9,979	11,217	4,011
Otherwise connected with land	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,939
For Houses or other fixed property	2,137	2,020	2,261	2,647	3,086
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	99,104	94,854	1,09,324	1,12,093	1,14,919
Connected with Caste, Religion, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,154
Total ...	1,10,475	1,05,577	1,21,564	1,25,957	1,34,575

Of these 42,026 were decided in favour of the Plaintiff and 6,155 of the Defendant.

The average duration of suits was:—

	1857			1858		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Udalut	...	3	5	...	3	26
Civil Judges	1	3	27	1	3	27
Subordinate Judges ..	1	5	22	1	3	8
Assistant Judges	2	6	10	1	11	7
Principal Sudder Ameens...	1	1	20	...	11	1
Sudder Ameens	...	5	14	...	7	29
District Moonsiffs	...	7	17	...	7	11

The value of suits depending before the Sudder was Rs. 5,10,880; and before other Courts Original, Rs. 1,60,06,468. A sum of Rs. 14,70,883 was depending in appeal. The total was Rs. 1,79,88,231.

CAPITAL OF EACH RAILWAY COMPANY IN INDIA.

To 1st August 1859.

Parliamentary Papers.

This return shews the amount of Capital raised by each railway in India from the commencement of operations to 1st August 1859. The results we summarise.

The Total Amount is £21,800,541-4-9 of which £19,061,097-17 is principal and £2,739,443-7-9 interest. The balance of Principal due from the Government of India at the end of 1858-59 is estimated at £4,189,382-10-4, of which the following are the details:—

BALANCE of PRINCIPAL due to or from each Railway Company, &c., 30th April 1859.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Due to East Indian	1,769,084	16	6			
Due to Great Indian Peninsula ..	774,409	4	10			
Due to Madras	234,176	0	6			
Due to Sind	618,442	13	1			
Due to Eastern Bengal	354,797	4	0			
Due to Great Southern of India .	107,452	14	4			
Due to Calcutta and South-Eastern	101,240	16	9			
Due to Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	271,866	4	1			
£	4,231,469	14	1			
Due from Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	42,087	3	9			
TOTAL ... £	...	...		4,189,382	10	4

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Capital raised by Indian Railway Companies &c. to 1st August 1859.

Name.	Since.	Paid into Home Treasury.	Paid into Indian Treasury.	Interest received in England.	Interest received in India.	Disbursements in England.	Disbursements in India.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
East Indian, ...	1848–49	11,498,034 4 0	233,301 1 6	1,741,105 13 5	39,088 3 0	3,971,614 14 9	6,047,603 14 8
Great Indian Peninsula, ...	1848–49	4,746,471 8 4	337,390 5 1	675,986 17 6	76,911 10 7	... ...	... ...
Madras, ...	1852–53	3,726,087 10 0	... ...	471,737 0 9	... ...	1,390,994 1 9	1,877,781 18 1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India, ...	1855–56	1,228,201 15 7	13,955 19 7	102,260 5 9	1,532 5 10	750,289 7 8	387,370 5 9
Sind, ...	1855–56	1,471,389 16 11	18,925 9 4	114,997 5 11	2,041 16 0	722,521 15 2	169,535 17 8
Eastern Bengal, ...	1857–58	395,577 4 0	2,247 14 5	19,531 4 2	112 0 0	40,079 13 11	13,750 0 0
Great Southern of India,	1858–59	120,000 0 0	... ...	1,993 8 4	... ...	32,119 4 3	... ...
Calcutta and South Eastern, ...	1858–59	108,500 0 0	... ...	2,346 13 3	... ...	15,676 11 11	559 0 0
Madras Irrigation and Canal, ...	1858–59	355,396 0 0	... ...	4,156 5 8	... ...	4,215 13 8	... ...

HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1857-58.

Parliamentary Papers.

The chief items may be thus summarised.

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.	12,354,234	4	5
Balance on 1st May 1857, ...	3,041,994	6	2
	15,396,178	10	7

The chief items were:

	£	s.	d.
Bills from India on account of supplies to the public service, ...	38,853	0	11
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the Home Treasury, ...	628,499	2	10
From Her Majesty's Government on account of China Expedition, Persian War, Hong-Kong, Coolie Emigration, Madras Troops at Labuan, and forwarding H. M.'s 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers from India to the Crimea,	1,729,170	6	4
Four per cent. Debenture Loan Act 21 Vict. c. 3, ...	2,818,173	8	4
Indian Railway Companies ...	2,963,112	15	8
Bonded on Security of East India Bonds,	2,870,000	0	0
	£.	s.	d.
DISBURSEMENTS,	11,044,577	13	7
Balance in favour, 30th April 1858:			
Capital of Exchequer bills and bonds ... £1,598,900 0 0			
Current cash 2,752,700 17 0			
	4,351,600	17	0
£	15,396,178	10	7

The chief items are. Cost of bullion remitted to India, ...	£1,031,032	15	4
Dividends on India loan property, ...	82,984	13	1
Indian Railway Companies, ...	1,324,873	3	2
Interest on Railway Capital, ...	655,854	5	11
Military Stores, ...	1,390,543	2	8

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Charges on the Revenues of India.

	£	s.	d.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock,	626,859	10	7
Interest on the Home bond debt, ...	159,165	13	8
Her Majesty's Government; payments under the new postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, ...	42,711	0	0
Transport of troops,...	842,778	2	9
Furlough and retired pay to military, marine and officers of the Indian establishments including off-reckonings, ...	747,728	0	2
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to Her Majesty's Government, ...	3,469	9	3
Her Majesty's Paymaster General, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India, ...	1,175,000	0	0
Payments under Act 4, Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India, ...	60,000	0	0
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances,...	50,248	17	6
Ditto ditto annuities of the Madras civil annuity fund of 1818, ...	7,726	17	7
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company,)	12,000	0	0
General Charges.			
Board of Commissioners for Indian affairs, ...	28,211	1	2
Salaries of Court of Directors, ...	9,958	11	2
Do. of their Secretaries and officers, ...	89,786	7	3
Haileybury net charge, ...	9,651	18	7
Addiscombe do., ...	4,587	17	9
Warley depôt, ...	120,118	0	11
Passage and outfit of officials from the Commander-in-Chief down to Telegraph Signallers, ...	187,781	18	3
Lord Clive's Fund, for pensions, ...	67,217	14	4
Gratuities to relatives of those killed in Mutinies, ...	14,693	7	7
Postage of Company's Despatches, ...	5,264	17	9
Maintenance of Indian lunatics, ...	6,723	9	2
Law charges, ...	7,604	9	11

The estimated receipts for 1858-59 were £18,249,123 including balance from previous year. The estimated disbursements

were £15,429,724. The Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India on 1st May 1859 were:—

Amount of Debts, ...	...	£20,486,005
Ditto Credits, ...	...	6,114,271
Debts in Excess,	...	£14,371,734

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their Capital; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

The chief items of the Debts were

Railway Principal, ...	...	4,189,382
Home Bond Debt,	5,029,917	
Bonds issued as security for temporary loans to the like amount, ...	1,970,000	
		6,999,917
Four per cent. debenture loan, Act 21 Vict. c. 3, capital of the loan, ...	...	7,997,000
Four per cent. debenture loan, Act 22 Vict. c. 11, deposits on account of this loan, ...	...	113,277

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1859.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
		£
Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and Members of Council	19	28,450
Secretariat Department: consisting of seven officers and clerks	7	4,063
Indian Correspondence Department: consisting of thirty-seven officers and clerks	37	22,875
Military Department: consisting of eleven officers and clerks	11	7,872
Marine and Transport Department: consisting of six officers and clerks	6	3,550
Inspector General of Stores Department: consisting of seven officers and clerks, and seventy-nine examiners of stores, assistant examiners, labourers, &c.	86	10,792

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Accountant General's Department: consisting of sixteen officers and clerks	16	7,673
Cashier's Department: consisting of six officers and clerks	6	3,554
Auditor's Department: consisting of seven officers and clerks	7	3,988
Administration, Will, and Bond Department: consisting of three officers and clerks	3	2,206
Searcher of the Records and Statistical Reporters' Department: consisting of five officers and clerks	5	3,166
Writers' Department: consisting of a Superintendent and sixty-one writers	62	15,760
Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Clerk of the Works, Geographer, Librarian, Reporter on the Products of India, Keeper of the Museum, Under Keeper of the Museum, Examining Physician, Examiners of Surgical and Veterinary Instruments	11	4,300
Doorkeepers, office porters, door porters, messengers, &c.	57	6,091
Housekeeper, assistant, and charwomen ...	10	471
Portion of the establishment retained at the office of the Board of Control in charge of records and papers, two officers and one clerk; messengers, housekeeper, and female servants ...	12	2,700
	355	127,511
Allowances payable to clerks, writers, and labourers temporarily employed	£	4,306
Military College: consisting of the Public Examiner and Inspector, Lieutenant Governor, twenty-two professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty non-commissioned staff and public servants	60	£ 9,493
Military Depôt at Warley: comprising eight officers and thirty-four non-commissioned staff ...	42	4,787

Recruiting Districts: comprising eight officers and ninety-two non-commissioned staff ...	100	£11,643

The chief Pensions granted during the year were:

	£
General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. (now Lord Clyde), Commander-in-Chief in India, as a special mark of the high sense entertained of his services in planning and conducting the several brilliant and military operations which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, resulted in the rescue of the garrison of the Residency at Lucknow and the restoration of the British supremacy in that capital and in Oude	2,000
Major General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., in consideration of the high sense entertained of his services in the course of his long and brilliant career, and more particularly those connected with the defence and final conquest of Lucknow, and with the view of enabling him to maintain the dignity of a baronet, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon him, granted an annuity, and with continuance to his eldest son	1,000
Sir John Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., Chief Commissioner for the affairs of the Punjaub, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the East India Company of his public character and conduct throughout a long and distinguished career	2,000
Sir William Yardley Knight, pension granted by Her Majesty on his retirement from office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 85	1,600
Mr. William Leach, Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, granted under Her Majesty's warrant (53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91), on his retirement from that office	1,305

The total amount of special pecuniary grants during the year to the widows and families of officers killed in action, and to discharged Sergeants, including the above, was £15,360-11-11.

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HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (*Estimated.*)

FOR 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Parliamentary Papers.

I.—1858-59.

The RECEIPTS of the Home Treasury of the Government of India for 1858-59, of which the last 3 months are estimated, were	...	£11,667,020
Balance of Cash, 1st May, 1858,	...	2,752,700
		14,419,720
The DISBURSEMENTS for 1858-59, of which the last 3 months are estimated, were	...	£14,678,806
Cash deficient 30th April, 1859,	... ...	259,086

II.—1859-60.

As the receipts from the several Railway and other guaranteed Companies were expected to equal the payments to be made to them, the amounts are not given in the estimate.

The estimated RECEIPTS are	... ...	£1,694,900
The estimated DISBURSEMENTS, including the estimated deficit of the previous year, are	...	7,410,766
Estimated deficit on 30th April, 1860,	...	5,715,866

The amount of the GUARANTEE FUND of the East India Company in March 1859 in consolidated 3 per cent. annuities and reduced 3 per cent. annuities, was £4,917,035, which cost £4,496,863. In 1859, when the Fund shall become applicable to the redemption of the capital stock of the Company, on the assumption that during the remainder of the Period for which such Fund is to accumulate, the Average Price of the Public Stocks will be the same as that which has prevailed since the same was first created, the amount will be £13,052,529 at a cost of £11,935,865.

THE AMOUNT of INTEREST payable in *England* on Debt incurred since 1st May 1857 is	...	£457,664
THE AMOUNT of INTEREST payable in *India* on Debt incurred there since the 1st May 1857, deducting therefrom the Interest of 4 per Cent. Stock subscribed to the Loan, and cancelled, is	... ...	527,257

The BALANCE in the *Home* Treasury on the 1st March 1859, including investments of Cash in Government Securities, and excluding the net amount of Deposits (partly estimated) on account of Public Works guaranteed, was	£1,101,361
The BALANCES in the *Indian* Treasuries on 1st May 1858 counting the Rupee at 2*s.*, were ...	14,404,964

CANAL CONSERVANCY IN HYDRABAD.

FOR 1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. L. New Series.

This is the fourth annual report which has been issued by Mr. Beatty, C. E., the Assistant Collector for canals in the Hydrabad Collectorate. He gives a description of the general system pursued in the conservancy department.

The sanctioned permanent establishment consists of one assistant collector, five canal surveyors, four apprentices, five suzawalkars, one writer, four moonshees, and six tindals. In the cold season a temporary establishment of from 8 to 9 suzawalkars on Rs. 30 a month, a large number of maistrees, and a few extra moonshees, is maintained. One moonshee is attached to each kardar, and takes copies of the measurements by the canal surveyors and suzawalkars. There are 5 divisions in the collectorate, four of which are under the immediate superintendence of European canal surveyors. They proceed to their districts about 1st November. But it is difficult to procure experienced men. To remedy this, the salaries should be raised from Rs. 150 to 200 a month with allowances. The canal surveyors measure the main canals, the suzawalkars the minor ones, under their supervision. Each surveyor furnishes to the collector of canals and to the Deputy Collector of the district a digest and progress report weekly. In addition to these duties, the canal surveyors are bound to superintend all works connected with canal clearances, formation and repairing of bunds, and building of sluices, &c.; and also to see that the sum sanctioned for each work is expended in the most judicious manner. All irrigational works are performed by contract. The contracts are issued by the Deputy Collectors; and to them the contractors are responsible. Thus all possible measures are taken to prevent fraud and peculation.

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During the year the 4 European surveyors made surveys of the latter portion of the Gaja, and a longitudinal section of the Shahwah Muggrubi; the length of which is 19.41 miles, the Gulloowah, and two of its branches; and also a portion of the Gulloo. The quantity far exceeded that done during the former season; and considerably more than double that during the first season of the existence of the department. It amounted to 161,363,000 cubic feet; while the total number of men employed only exceeded by about four hundred thousand, the number employed during the first season; showing how much the canal diggers had improved as workmen. The amount paid for labour was Rs. 251,993, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 1·9, or 11 annas more than in 1854-55 and 2 annas 9 pie more than in the previous year; and the proportion of charge due to superintendence was 14·09, while in the previous year it was 16·79. The total number of canals cleared was 342, out of 419 on the present Government list; and the total number of miles cleared, 1,220, out of a total length of 2,913.

The principal works executed were;—the new mouth (nearly two miles in length), which was cut to the Dadwah; the improvements at the mouth of the Phoolalee; and the thorough clearance of the Meerwah and Gharree commenced but not half completed. The last is described as a work extending over a distance of about 40 miles. The clearance saved from total destruction, the whole of the cultivation on the Meerwah, which would otherwise have been swamped. The water in the Gharree reached land dry for a century. A work was completed on the Surfrazwah also, with a view to the restoration of the canal.

Tabular statements are given to shew the remunerative character of canal clearances. In the 3d season from the establishment of the department, the revenue was increased by Rs. 1,75,000. Though the canal expenditure also increased, there was a clear increase in the 3d season over the 1st, of nearly Rs. 44,000. The general results of the department since its organization are thus enumerated. A map of the canals has been produced and a large amount of statistical information collected. The canal diggers, as a body, are so much improved, that on an average each labourer now performs daily about one-third more work than they had been in the habit of doing formerly; or, in other words, two men now do the same amount of work that required three men to do four years ago. Some of the principal canals, which either had fallen, or were falling, into a state of ruin, have not only been completely restored, but, in some instances, the revenue derived has been increas-

ed manifold in excess of what it was ever known to be. The condition of the canal digger has been so much improved, that he is now in a position to earn from two to four annas per diem in place of five pies as formerly. The actual quantity of work done in canal clearances is fully *double* that performed during seasons prior to the introduction of the present system. The general condition of the canals has been, and is being, year by year, greatly improved. And, finally, the revenue of lands watered by canals, has been increased one and three quarters lacs of Rupees.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF MADRAS.

For 1858-59.

The total trade of Madras, by sea, in the official year 1858-59, reached the value of Rs. 8,48,49,334. In 1857-58 it was Rs. 9,62,84,797, shewing a *decrease* for the year under report of Rs. 1,14,35,463. As the report consists merely of a series of tabular statements, no reason for the decrease is assigned. The following comparative statement shews the details :—

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Comparative Statement of External Commerce by Sea during the official year 1858-59.

	Private Trade.			On account of Government.			Grand Total.
1857-58.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Stores, &c.	Treasure.	Total.	
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Imports	2,22,88,165	1,86,23,162	4,09,11,327	23,97,288	...	23,97,288	4,33,08,615
Exports	4,01,10,995	91,29,936	4,92,40,931	2,54,166	25,70,930	28,25,096	5,20,66,027
Re-Exports	9,10,155	...	9,10,155	...	...	...	9,10,155
Total ...	6,33,09,315	2,77,53,098	9,10,62,413	26,51,454	25,70,930	52,22,384	9,62,84,797
1858-59.							
Imports	2,69,71,811	1,39,92,897	4,09,64,708	23,36,597	3,03,310	26,39,907	4,36,04,615
Exports	3,36,99,791	56,61,731	3,93,61,522	1,00,016	66,805	1,66,821	3,95,28,343
Re-Exports	17,16,376	...	17,16,373	...	...	...	17,16,376
Total ...	6,23,87,978	1,96,54,628	8,20,42,606	24,36,613	3,70,115	28,06,728	8,48,49,334
Decrease	9,21,337	80,98,470	90,19,807	2,14,841	22,00,815	24,15,656	1,14,35,463

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[105]

From this it is evident that the decrease is chiefly in the imports and exports on account of Government; and, in the Private Trade, chiefly in Treasure. The actual decrease in merchandise is Rs. 9,21,337.

Trade with the UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports	...	Rs. 1,80,42,868
Exports	...	2,08,361

Of the *Imports* the chief items were the following :—

Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	...	1,91,686
Millinery	...	8,65,705
Wearing Apparel	...	1,56,574
Do. Military	...	3,32,245
Books and Stationery. — Books—British	...	1,21,156
Books and Stationery. — Do. Foreign	...	327
Books and Stationery. — Prints and Engravings	...	3,278
Books and Stationery. — Stationery	...	2,08,272
Cotton Goods. — Twist and Yarn—British	...	23,36,728
Cotton Goods. — Do. Foreign	...	2,078
Cotton Goods. — Thread	...	22,674
Cotton Goods. — Piece Goods—Dyed	...	1,59 282
Cotton Goods. — Do. Printed	...	5,19,766
Cotton Goods. — Do. Plain	...	11,04,520
Glassware. — Bottles	...	3,406
Glassware. — Other Sorts	...	1,00,498
Jewellery. — Clocks and Watches	...	39,619
Jewellery. — Coral	...	1,83,150
Jewellery. — Other Sorts	...	60,702
Machinery	...	1,36,831
Malt Liquors	...	4,81,914
Do. on Government Account	...	55,460
Manufactured Metals. — Hardware	...	1,65,484
Manufactured Metals. — Silver Plate	...	10,956
Manufactured Metals. — Types—Printing	...	20,755

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Metals.	Copper.	Bolt and Ingot	...	Rs.	48,904
		Sheet ...	...	...	1,80,227
		Sheathing	...	...	20,237
		Slabs and Tiles	...	...	4,917
	Iron.	Bar and Bolt	...	...	3,85,236
		Hoop ...	...	...	17,054
		Nails ...	...	...	8,632
		Rails ...	...	...	1,52,014
		Rod ...	...	...	16,429
		Sheet ...	...	...	34,622
		Screws ...	...	...	...
		Sweedish	...	...	5,523
		Wire ...	...	...	6,089
	Steel ...		...	...	31,808
	Spelter ...		...	...	75,262
	Tin Plates		...	...	27,070
	Lead Pig		...	...	5,806
	do. Sheet		...	...	9,201
	Brass Sheet		...	...	4,621
	do. Wire		...	...	6,764
	Yellow Metal		...	...	18,436
	Do. Sheathing		...	...	7,770
	Quicksilver		...	...	7,905
	Other Sorts		...	...	1,380
Oilman's Stores ...			...	...	1,23,941
Photographic Apparatus			...	...	11,878
Do. Chemicals			...	...	1,250
Pictures and Portraits			...	...	4,951
Railway Materials ...			...	...	7,99,966
Saddlery ...			...	...	53,300
Shoe Blacking ...			...	...	4,642
Soap			...	...	12,041
Spectacles ...			...	...	2,616
Spirits.	Brandy ...		...	...	1,46,740
	Gin ...		...	...	73,386
	Rum ...		...	...	1,193
	Whiskey ...		...	...	8,028
	Other Sorts		...	...	10,733
Tea			...	...	865
Tobacco.	Manufactured		...	...	4,460
	Unmanufactured		...	...	1,415
Toys			...	...	19,490
Trunks and Boxes ...			...	...	5,773
Umbrellas ...			...	...	5,853
Wax and Wax Candles			...	...	13,864

Wines.	Cape	Rs.	3,158
	Champaigne		77,228
	Claret—English		14,355
	Do. French		1,446
	Ginger		20,628
	Hock		4,459
	Lisbon		1,540
	Madeira		16,450
	Marscella		1,938
	Moselle		7,938
	Port		1,67,431
	Sherry		2,67,254
	Other Sorts		18,568
Wool			1,245
Worsted Yarn			4,159
Woollens.	Alpaca		16,102
	Army Cloth		...
	Blankets		15,257
	Blue Cloth		6,488
	Broad Cloth		36,377
	Bunting		6,704
	Carpets		6,241
	Carriage Cloth		3,019
	Circassian Cloth		2,471
	Coburg		552
	Crimson Cloth		...
	Doe Skins		10,096
	Filter Cloth		900
	Flannel		56,314
	Gambroons		1,901
	Medium Cloth		1,319
	Merino		1,368
	Orleans		2,800
	Scarlet Cloth		15,188
	Serge		3,414
	Shawls		9,848
	Tweeds		9,696
	Other Sorts		29,781
Sundries			91,870
Treasure.	Gold		5,89,930
	Silver		47,30,537

Of the *Exports* the chief items were the following:

Coffee		3,37,018
Cotton Wool		9,06,942
Drugs.	Myrabolanes	4,637
	Senna	42,134

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Dyes.	Catechu or Terrajaponica	...	Rs. 2,500
	Indigo	...	32,68,615
	Turmeric	...	12,159
Grain.	Rice	...	2,24,120
	Wheat	...	10
Hides.	Tanned	...	7,29,683
	Untanned	...	2,33,944
Horns		...	49,293
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth		...	336
Ivory Work Boxes ...		...	3,116
Oils.	Castor	...	...
	Cocoanut	...	3,38,932
	Fish	...	98,797
	Gingely	...	10
	Linseed	...	...
	Manilla	...	31,545
	Pinnay	...	...
	Other Sorts	...	534
Precious Stones.	Diamonds ...	...	63,430
	Garnets ...	...	1,056
	Rubies ...	...	34,085
	Other Sorts ...	...	700
Saltpetre ...		...	88,595
Seeds.	Agseh	...	...
	Coriander ...	...	...
	Gingely	...	1,61,462
	Linseed	...	15,444
	Manilla	...	50,646
	Mustard	...	36,682
	Poppy Seed ...	...	...
	Rape	...	...
	Valasaloo	...	11,884
	Other Sorts ...	...	214
Sugar		...	21,11,870
Tobacco.	Manufactured ...	...	1,058
	Unmanufactured ...	...	6,473
Toys		...	3,001
Wax and Wax Candles		...	60,742

Trade with AMERICA.

Imports	Rs.	2,28,410
Exports	...	7,425

The import trade shews an increase over the previous year of Rs. 1,29,560.

The chief *imports* were :—

Horses	Rs.	54,000
Piece Goods	...	44,333
Ice	...	50,000
Clocks and Watches ...	...	6,780

Timber	Rs.	14,681
Raw Tobacco		13,090
The only *exports* were :—		
Coir and Coir Rope		5,989
Sundries		1,436
The Export Trade shews a decrease, in Sugar, of ...		46,066

Trade with ARABIAN GULF.

Imports	Rs.	1,28,701
Exports		7,85,452
Re-Exports		796

The chief *Imports* were dates, the chief *Exports* Coffee, Rice, Spices, Timber, and Dyes.

Trade with CEYLON.

Imports		48,84,936
Exports		56,29,129
Re-Exports		96,731
The chief *Imports* were :—		
Cotton Goods. Twist and Yarn—British		1,73,980
Cotton Goods. Do. Foreign		5,605
Cotton Goods. Thread		...
Cotton Goods. Piece Goods—Dyed		5,291
Cotton Goods. Do. Printed		2,433
Cotton Goods. Do. Plain		6,62,054
Fruits & Nuts. Betel Nut—Boiled		46,957
Fruits & Nuts. Do. Raw		2,12,058
Fruits & Nuts. Cocoanuts		13,794
Fruits & Nuts. Do. Kernels		51,130
Military Stores—On Government account ...		3,33,813
Precious Stones—Pearls		5,625
Timber and Planks		1,78,797
The chief *Exports* were :—		
Bones		10,103
Cattle. Bullocks		67,104
Cattle. Horses		7,149
Cattle. Sheep		48,312
Coffee		6,106
Cotton Wool		2,28,872
Grain. Dholl		11,559
Grain. Horse Gram		33,773
Grain. Menoomooloo		6,622
Grain. Paddy		2,95,023
Grain. Pease		20,237
Grain. Peassaloo		26,067
Grain. Rice		22,72,059
Grain. Sanagaloo		35,823
Grain. Wheat		1,09,668
Grain. Other Sorts		3,968

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Gunnies and Gunny Bags		Rs.	5,707
Spices.	Chillies		57,529
	Ginger		2,157
	Pepper		13,842
Sugar			10,019
Tobacco.	Manufactured		1,856
	Unmanufactured		3,102

Trade with CHINA.		
Imports	Rs.	1,33,056
Exports		5,26,566
The *Imports* were :—		
Porcelain and Earthenware		5,895
Confectionery		6,091
Tea		1,00,938
Sundries		20,132
The *Exports* were :—		
Cotton Wool		5,03,496
Rice		22,300

Trade with FRANCE.		
Imports	Rs.	7,27,952
Exports		24,91,060
Re-Exports		9,877
The chief *Imports* were :—		
Books and Stationery		1,45,131
Corks		15,034
Perfumery. Eau-de-Cologne		3,054
Perfumery. Lavender		2,417
Spirits—Brandy		2,96,450
Wines. Champaigne		16,796
Wines. Cherry Brandy		...
Wines. Claret—French		50,475
Wines. Other Sorts		4,831
Treasure—Silver		1,24,065
The chief *Exports* were :—		
Coffee		1,93,875
Cotton—Wool		3,34,110
Dyes. Indigo		2,73,326
Dyes. Turmeric		609
Grain. Rice		1,31,644
Grain. Sanagaloo		...
Hides. Tanned		12,016
Hides. Untanned		22,740
Precious Stones—Carbuncle		10,000
Saltpetre		32,461
Seed—Gingely Oil		14,17,556

Trade with MALDIVES	Rs.	12,918

Trade with LACCADIVES			Rs. 63,434
" " MAURITIUS.			
Imports	Rs.	2,87,536	
Exports		8,73,689	
Re-Exports		8,064	
			Rs. 11,69,289
Trade with NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Imports		1,91,840	
Exports		58,672	2,50,512
The chief *Imports* were Horses			1,58,000
Trade with PENANG, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.			
Imports		11,50,968	
Exports		6,20,681	
Re-Exports		35,339	
			18,06,988
Trade with PERSIAN GULF.			
Imports (chiefly horses)		3,58,658	
Exports (chiefly Rice and Coffee)		1,64,264	
			5,22,922
Trade with SUMATRA			Rs. 25,096
" " TURKEY			... 4,05,818
" " ARACAN			... 3,40,356
" " BALASORE (Imports only) ...			... 62,989
" " BASSEIN			... 66,531
" " BOMBAY.			
Imports		1,03,48,993	
Exports		80,52,134	
Re-Exports		2,81,533	
			1,86,82,660
The chief *Imports* were :—			
Cotton-Goods. Twist and Yarn—British			2,70,214
Do. Foreign			5,173
Thread			4,363
Piece Goods—Dyed			5,14,046
Do. Printed			42,588
Do. ... Plain			9,59,066
Grain. Paddy			2,43,859
Rice			9,444
Wheat			48,940
Gunnies and Gunny Bags			1,23,974
Metal. Sheet Copper			3,88,499
China Cash			93,930
Salt. On Government Account			2,32,068
On Private do.			1,131
Treasure. Gold			2,79,861
Silver			41,75,671
The chief *Exports* were :—			
Cotton Wool			30,85,957

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Fruits and Nuts.	Betel Nut—Boiled	Rs.	1,75,170
	Do. Raw		1,85,621
	Cocoanuts		2,28,563
	Do. Kernels		3,20,976
	Other Sorts		1,656
Rice			1,69,249
Iron Pig			36,378
Coir and Coir Rope			1,58,695
Precious Stones—Pearls			75,300
Seeds.	Agseh		2,65,258
	Croton		1,484
	Gingely		13,478
Spices.	Cardamums		2,93,498
	Pepper		5,12,588
Timber and Planks.	Poon		16,928
	Teak—On Govt. Account		26,016
	Do. On Private do.		1,84,653
Woods.	Jungle		1,56,155
	Sandal		1,47,513

Trade with CALCUTTA.		
Imports	37,37,324	
Exports	68,42,342	
Re-Exports	7,27,673	
		1,13,07,339

The chief *Imports* were :—

Cotton Goods.	Twist and Yarn—British	5,77,965
	Thread	3,081
	Piece Goods—Dyed	57,334
	Do. Printed	2,111
	Do. Plain	2,12,052
Cow Tails		34,935
Rice		3,74,259
Gunnies and Gunny Bags		3,46,539
Precious Stones.	Diamonds	10,300
	Pearls	2,000
	Rubies	58,050
	Other Sorts	1,550
Silk.	Raw—British	5,08,705
	Thread	23,590
Treasure.	Gold	3,48,106
	Silver	1,80,995

The chief *Exports* were :—

Chanks	1,31,019
Coffee	82,171
Cotton Wool	10,13,584

Cotton Goods.	Piece Goods—Dyed	... ...	Rs. 18,020
	Do. Plain	... ...	4,20,552
	Do. Printed	... ...	2,000
Hides.	Tanned	... ...	2,33,436
	Untanned	... ...	4,54,422
Salt.	On Government Account	... ...	6,113
	On Private do. ...	... ...	87,064
Saltpetre	... ...	... ...	779
Seeds.	Indigo Seeds ...	... ...	25,786
	Lamp Oil ...	... ...	2,47,233
Pepper	... ...	... ...	2,77,931
Tobacco.	Manufactured	... ...	20,702
	Unmanufactured	... ...	21,715
Treasure—Silver	... ...	... ...	35,86,050

The rest of the Trade was with

Concan			Rs. 6,13,408
Cutch		... ...	4,18,310
Goa		... ...	1,92,475
Indian French Ports			
Imports		5,11,355	
Exports		7,45,844	
Re-Exports		... 1,43,861	
			14,01,060
Moulmein		... ...	9,95,572
Rangoon			
Imports...		... 3,27,765	
Exports		... 3,02,527	
Re-Exports		... 1,19,523	
			7,49,815
Sind		... ...	3,92,666
Travancore		... ...	6,52,038

The following shews the value of Imports and Exports by Sea into each Zillah.

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Re-Exports.*
Ganjam	1,13,916	9,02,892	.....
Vizagapatam	4,88,522	27,26,380	21,001
Rajamundry	5,47,698	23,76,631	7,100
Masulipatam	1,82,670	2,32,294	.....
Guntoor	.....	31,605	.....
Nellore (Treasure) ...	495	92,977	.....
Fort St. George ...	2,72,34,621	1,58,35,040	12,77,336
South Arcot	1,81,893	5,31,633	500
Tanjore	19,85,582	22,69,710	16,121
Madura	1,65,352	3,98,619	19,188
Tinnevelly	10,85,650	24,48,579	98,822
Malabar	59,21,229	52,02,766	2,74,927
Canara	56,96,986	64,79,197	1,381

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The following shews the ships and tonnage which arrived at the Madras ports from ports not subject to the Madras Presidency and which departed from the Madras ports to external ports :—

	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Departures.	Tonnage.
Ganjam	39	10,530	79	30,493
Vizagapatam	34	11,452	108	39,157
Rajahmundry	127	36,806	222	68,650
Masulipatam	14	2,170	30	6,580
Nellore	31	3,777	43	5,471
Fort St. George ...	644	2,59,560	549	2,30,194
South Arcot	131	11,380	139	14,977
Tanjore	400	47,101	548	58,812
Madura, ...	819	32,177	1,077	40,163
Tinnevelly	476	36,985	464	36,325
Malabar	2,102	1,50,393	2,167	1,49,678
Canara	1,701	59,261	1,904	72,396

The total amounted to

Arrivals ...	6,518	Tonnage ...	6,61,532
Departures ...	7,330	,, ...	7,52,896

Of the Arrivals 103 were steamers under British colours, 1,411 ships under British colours, 150 under French, 7 under American, 7 under Arab, 3 under Dutch, 6 under Hamburgh and 1 under Swedish, or 1,688 square rigged in all. There were 4,830 native craft, of which 3,637 were under British colours, 161 under Arab, 70 under Cutch, 2 under French, 201 under Portuguese, and 759 under native colours.

Of the Departures 111 were British steamers, 1,558 ships under British, 198 under French, 8 under American, 11 under Arab, 1 under Bremen, 2 under Danish, 6 under Dutch, 3 under Hamburgh, 1 under Norwegian, 2 under Belgium, 1 under Portuguese, 1 under Sardinian, and 1 under Swedish colours, or 1,904 square rigged. Of the 5,420 native craft, 3,775 were under British, 168 under Arab, 144 under Cutch, 3 under French, 224 under Portuguese, and 1,112 under native colours.

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THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

EDUCATION IN ETAWAH.

For 1856-57-58.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

THE report for 1856, and that for 1857 and 1858, were given in by Mr. A. O. Hume, the Collector, the former on 21st January 1857, and the latter on 25th January 1859.

I.—1856.

Hulqabundee Schools.—In February 1856 Mr. Hume received demi-official permission to attempt the establishment of Elementary Free Schools, to be supported by a voluntary cess, contributed by the landed proprietors. After considerable opposition overcome by argument and perseverance, a large majority of the Zemindars of pergunnah Etawah, at a public meeting, formally consented to the levy of a cess, and paid the first instalment of their subscription. On 1st April 32 schools were opened in the more important villages. The system spread to Phuppoond, Oreyrah, Beylah, Beebamow and Lucknah in which schools were opened shortly after. In 8 months the system was at work over the whole district. The following shews how few Zemindars were opposed to it :—

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Pergunnahs.	No. of Mehals.	No. of Mouzahs.	Population.	Jumma on 1st January 1857.	No. of Mehals for which Ekrarnamah have been publicly attested.	Jumma of ditto.	No. of Mehals in which Ekrarnamahs filed not yet attested.	Jumma of ditto.	No. of Mehals in which Ekrarnamahs not filed.	Jumma of ditto.
Etawah, ...	306	285	1,04,585	1,92,894	304½	1,91,559	0	0	1½	1,334
Phuppoond, ...	278	238	76,841	1,85,924	274	1,82,865	2	1,700	2	1,359
Oreyrah, ...	326	295	90,941	1,98,294	322	1,97,016	0	0	4	1,278
Beylah, ...	293	249	98,163	2,08,068	292	2,07,916	0	0	1	152
Beebamow, (that portion to be retained,)	79	65	37,203	63,687	77	61,487	0	0	2	2,200
Lucknah, ...	242	192	80,585	1,56,461	242	1,56,461	0	0	0	0
Rowayn, ...	177	171	64,409	1,51,398	176¾	1,50,095	¼	1,300	0	0
Total, ...	1,701	1,495	5,52,929	11,56,726	1,688¼	11,47,403	2¼	3,000	10½	6,323

It is not easy to determine how many were animated by the desire of pleasing the Collector or of escaping from an unpopular minority. The results of the year's labours are seen in the following:—

Pergunnahs.	Number of Mouzahs.	Number of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the School lists on the 1st January 1857.	No. of Pupils actually present in the Schools on 1st January.
Etawah, ...	285	32	803	789
Phuppoond, ...	238	26	609	588
Oreyrah, ...	295	32	934	785
Beylah, ...	249	36	1,145	1,118
Beebamow, ...	65	9	247	247
Lucknah, ...	192	23	857	857
Rowayn, ...	171	23	589	589
Total, ...	1,495	181	5,186	4,973

Several of the Tehsheeldars and native gentry aided effectively in promoting the system. The average number of pupils at each of the 181 schools, was nearly 29. Of the whole schools, 47 were attended by less than 20 pupils, 77 by from 20 to 30, 33 by from 30 to 40, 14 by from 40 to 50, 5 by from 50 to 60, 2 by from 60 to 70, 2 by from 70 to 90, and 1 by more than 100. Of the three grades of masters 8 received each 6 rupees, 39 received Rs. 5, and 134 received Rs. 4 a month. Many of the masters were unsuited for the duties, a few were able men. 38 of the masters had not yet attained their twentieth year, 83 were between 20 and 25, 31 between 25 and 30, and only 29 were above 30 years of age. Thirty-four taught Persian, Oordoo and Nagree, besides arithmetic and surveying with the plane table, eleven the same, omitting Persian, while 136 only qualified in Hindee, arithmetic and surveying. Twenty-five were educated at home, 109 *in the Government Schools of the district*, and 47 in the Government Schools of other districts. They were chiefly Hindoos; there were Brahmins 60, Bunyahs 17, Kayuts 93, one *Aheer*. Of the 5,186 children on the rolls on 1st January 1857, only 2 were girls. The relative ages of the boys were:—

Less than 6 years old.	Between 6 & 10 years of age.	Between 10 & 12 years of age.	Between 12 & 14 years of age.	Above 14 years of age.
216	2,303	1,140	816	711

The annual income of the Educational Fund was Rs. 11,474 and the appropriations were

For Teachers' Salaries,	...	...	...	9,348
For 8 Scholarships of 2 Rs. each,		...	...	576
To Central School, ...	...	...	...	240
			Rs.	10,164

The surplus of Rs. 1300 was available for School houses and furniture.

Government and Private Schools.—There were 7 Government Tesheelee Schools in Etawah besides the Hulqabundee Schools. In those there were 9 Teachers, drawing a salary of Rs. 74 per mensem. The School lists on the 1st of January contained the names of 417 boys, and 401 were actually in attendance on that day. As to attainments, the boys of the Tesheelee Schools were before those of the Hulqabundee. In 181 Hulqabundee Schools, 5,186 boys were taught for Rs. 779, or about Rs. 0-2-5 per boy. While in 7 Government Schools, 417 boys were taught for Rs. 74, or about Rs. 0-2-10 per boy. As fees were taken in the latter, the education was also cheaper. Of private Schools, the district contained 77, the aggregate salary of whose Teachers during December was Rs. 303-3-4, being on an average about Rs. 4 per man. The lists of these Schools showed 802 Scholars, but there were actually present only 675 on the 1st of January. The education imparted at these Schools was generally most objectionable. To create a higher School, intermediate between the village Schools and the Agra College, Mr. Hume opened a Central English and Vernacular School on 1st August 1856. It proved nearly self-supporting. At the end of the year it contained 104 boys, paying mostly high fees; the Tesheelee School of Etawah contained 112; while the 29 Private Schools of the town had 373. During the last fifteen days of December 1856, out of a total population of 5,52,727, 6,403 boys and 2 girls attended one or other of the Schools of the district.

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II.—1857 and 1858.

Hulqabundee Schools.—The Rebellion failed to obliterate the Hulqabundee Schools in Etawah. Some remained open throughout, and on its conclusion in October 1858 all were filled. On 1st May 1857, the attendance exceeded 7,000 and was very regular. Vast numbers of the children's fathers attended the public examinations in March and April. On the close of the rebellion transfers of villages took place in the various districts, which thus affected Etawah and the cess paid :—

Year.	Number of Mehals.	Number of Mouzahs.	Population.	No. of Mehals, whose Zemindars consented to pay the cess.	Jumma of the cess-paying Mehals.	No. of Mehals, whose Zemindars did not consent to pay the cess.	Jumma of Mehals, not paying the cess.
1st January 1857	1,701	1,495	5,52,727	1,690½	11,50,403	10½	6,323
1st January 1859	1,807	1,522	5,39,904	1,713½	11,92,333	93½	39,078

A large number of the newly transferred Zemindars did not pay. No force was used, not one petition was presented expressing dissatisfaction with the measure. Of those who did subscribe not one-fourth cordially approved of the scheme, though the proportion is increasing, one-half were indifferent, and the remainder secretly hostile to all education. The following figures shew that the rebellion affected the schools 1st in lessening the numbers and proportional attendance, for Feroze Shah swept through Etawah with fire and sword and parents would not trust their children out of their sight;—2nd that the decrease took place in the number of infant scholars :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the School lists.	No. of Scholars actually present.
On the 1st January 1857, there were ...	181	5,186	4,973
On the 1st January 1859, there were ...	182	4,734	3,702

	Scholars less than 10 years of Age.	Scholars above 10 years of Age.
On the 1st January 1857, there were ...	2,519	2,667
On the 1st January 1859, there were ...	1,972	2,762

Though the dominant castes furnished the greatest number of Scholars, there was an increase on the lower castes:—

Year.	Kayuth.	Brahmin.	Sonar.	Mahajun.	Carpenter, Iron Smith.	Telee.	Thakoor.	Bunya.	Aheer.	Bhoojee.	Kachee	Barber.	Bhât.	Lodhee.	Tailor.	Tumolee.	Budree.	Koombar.	Baree.	Koormee.	Kahar.	Mussulman.	
1857	448	1799	125	315	90	73	892	602	87	55	47	105	5	43	27	7	4	3	23	7	46	188	&c.
1859	481	1005	163	336	91	64	660	568	88	57	43	93	53	44	25	20	29	17	27	27	26	166	&c.

Thus, though in 1859 the numbers of each caste should be about 9 per cent. less than in 1857, the Thakoors lost some 26 per cent., while the Kayuths, Sonars, Mahajuns, Bhâts, Tumolees, Koormees, &c., greatly increased, and none of the low castes, except the Kahars, diminished disproportionally. As further

evidence of the increased readiness of the lower classes to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded them, the numbers of sons of Cultivators, Zemindars, Officials, &c., attending the Schools in each year, were as follows:—

Year.	No. of sons of Cultivators.	No. of sons of Zemindars.	No. of sons of Officials.	No. of sons of Artizans.
In 1857	1,631	1,342	366	873
In 1859	1,932	758	283	966

The Zemindars and Government Officials are the classes which load their children with ornaments, and in troublous times fear to let them go from home.

Mr. Hume thus sums up the progress and attainments of the boys. They "are kept out of mischief, are taught at any rate from good books, out of which they can learn no harm, but that I fear is all: few at the present time can do more than read and write Hindee with difficulty, and do the *simplest* sums in Arithmetic. Many, who have been months at School, cannot even do that. They *are* boys, it is true, but certainly not above 10 per cent. of the Scholars, who have learnt to read and write Hindee or Oordoo fluently and well, and who have made considerable progress in Mathematics, but these are the exceptions in too many cases. The Masters are ill qualified or inefficient, and too often now parents detain their childen at home for weeks at a time to aid them in their labours." If the parents feel that education pays by opening situations to their boys, they will value it more.

During the Rebellion some of the teachers were Mr. Hume's most reliable news-writers. Not one master or pupil was found joining, aiding or abetting the rebels. The ages of the 185 teachers were:—

Year.	Between 15 and 20 years of Age.	Between 20 and 25 years of Age.	Between 25 and 30 years of Age.	Abov e30 years of Age.
In 1857, there were	38	83	31	29
In 1859, ditto ...	49	76	40	20

Their castes were

Year.	Kayut.	Bunya.	Brahmin.	Bhât.	Mussulman.	Mahajun.	Kheytree.	Tailor.	Aheer.	Thakoor.
There were in 1857	95	17	60	0	8	0	0	0	1	0
In 1859, ditto	104	13	54	2	7	1	1	1	1	1

Seven received 6 rupees, 33 received 5 and 145 received 4 Rs. a month. No special buildings were provided for the Schools, but for the 50 which were attended by 30 boys and upwards, houses will soon be built. The income was Rs. 11,923 per annum. The salaries of the Teachers, including miscellaneous expenses, may be calculated at Rs. 10,000, leaving a margin of nearly Rs. 2,000 per annum for the construction of School-houses. These, with the assistance that most of the Zemindars are willing to give in the way of providing sites, timber, &c., may generally be built for Rs. 100 to 150 each. The Central English School was injured by the appointment of its Head Master to a Deputy Inspectorship. It declined from 104 to 54 pupils in January 1859.

Government and Private Schools.—The number was not affected, but the attendance declined from 401 to 297. The progress made by the boys was much greater than in the Hulqabundee Schools. A great falling off was observable in the Private Schools. In 1857, there were 77 Schools, attended by 802 Scholars;

while in 1859 there were only 49 Schools, attended by 499 Scholars. They should be all closed. All that is taught is the reading of obscene Persian books and a smattering of Arabic. The pupils cannot read or write their native language even decently.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

1858-59.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

Dr. G. R. Playfair, Superintendent, reports on the 25th April 1859, on the condition and results of the Agra Medical School. Its original object was to educate Native Doctors, capable of taking charge of branch Dispensaries and other Civil appointments open to that class. In addition to this, the Students of the Agra School are now expected to supply the demand in the North Western Provinces for 1st class Native Doctors, similar to those hitherto taught only in the Military Class of the Calcutta College. The candidates are admitted on exhibiting sufficient proficiency in reading and writing Oordoo, Hindee, or Oordoo in the Roman character. Nominally the examinations are held on the 1st November and 1st April, but hitherto the scarcity of applicants has caused their admission at any time. The course of study extends over 3 years each of 2 sessions. The School has a Superintendent, two European Lecturers, two Native Lecturers and two Native Doctors. The subjects taught are Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Military and Practical Surgery. Government approve of Dr. Playfair's intention henceforth to admit candidates only at the commencement of each session, to begin the Winter Session 1st November for 5 months and the Summer Session 20th or 25th April for 5 months, and to have final or passing examinations at the close of each. As the object of the School is the education of Native Doctors and not of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the Students should not be instructed in the theoretical minutiæ of Medical Science. Each course of Lectures should be completed within the Session. The Students should be instructed in the arterial system and the treatment of gunshot wounds, and be made familiar with English weights and measures and the making up prescriptions.

The Agra Medical School commenced in 1854. No regular list of Students' names was kept till October 1857. The following are the statistics:—

From April 1855 to January 1859,			
Total admissions,	...		122
Of these there were Hindoos,	...	37	
Mahomedans,	...	73	
Christians,	...	12	
		122	

Of these there were discharged or left the School, for various reasons,

Hindoos,	7	18	per cent. nearly.
Mahomedans,	28	38	ditto ditto.
Christians,	10	83	ditto ditto.
	45		

Of these who left the School, there were previously educated at private Native Schools, 21

Saint John's Missionary College,	...	14	Total admissions from these Schools. 60
Agra College,	...	6	24
Delhi College,	...	2	12
Ajmere School,	...	1	3
Cawnpoor School,	...	1	2
			3

These have passed in two years, 19

Hindoos,	...	14
Mahomedans,	...	5
		19

The number of Students in the School, on the 20th April 1859, when the Summer Session commenced, was

Senior Class, (completed 2 years)	...	19
2nd Class, (completed 1 year)	...	15
Junior Class, (completed 6 months)	...	22
Admitted on 1st April 1859	...	40
		96

The N. W. Government acknowledges the zeal and energy of Dr. Playfair.

CATTLE-STEALING IN MORADABAD.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

From time immemorial, cattle-stealing has been the normal occupation of three-fourths of the people of Moradabad. Mr. J. Strachey, late Magistrate and Collector, on the 28th March 1857 reports on the plans adopted to suppress the crime. His account is generally applicable to the neighbouring districts of Rohilcund and the Doab. There are two tracts of country which, in Moradabad, are the head-quarters of the cattle-lifters; the Khadir of the Ganges, and the pasture lands which skirt the Forest and Terai, eight or ten miles below the first ranges of the Himalaya. Of these tracts the Khadir of the Ganges, in the pergunnah of Hussunpoor, is the most important. On the left bank of the river this strip of low land has an average breadth of four or five miles. The course of the main Ganges frequently changes, and branches issuing from the principal river intersect the Khadir, and cover it with a net-work of streams. Hence the operations of agriculture must be always precarious, and in such a country the breeding and pasturing of cattle is most profitable. All classes of the inhabitants possess numerous herds. The largest section of the population of the Khadir is Goojur. The Mewatees are also numerous, and Jats and Khagees come next in importance. Probably 75 out of every 100 able-bodied Goojurs are thieves, rich as well as poor. The Zemindars are the chief receivers of stolen property and it is seldom that legal evidence can be obtained against them. They have no consciousness of criminality, and it is impossible to follow up the tracks of stolen cattle through these wild regions. The Goojurs of different parts are banded together and seldom steal from each other. Those on the Khadir are in frequent communication with those on the banks of the Jumna. In the actual thefts Mewattees are concerned, but the receivers are always Goojurs. Many of the cattle are at once made over to the butchers of the towns, but the majority are sent to the Khadir.

Next in importance as cattle-stealing districts are the Forest and Terai. The Puhanees are here the chief sufferers. They seldom prosecute in the Courts of the plains, and they often give no information even to the hill authorities. There is also a belt of low dhâk jungle, with little cultivated land, which stretches almost across the district, from Chujlait towards Chundoulee, through the thannah Divisions of Umroha, Asmolee, and Sum-

bhul. This belt is generally three or four miles broad. The rainy season is most favourable for thefts and then most are committed.

On 6th August 1855, Government authorized Mr. Strachey to entertain a small special establishment at the rate of Rs. 97 a month for the purpose of carrying out experimental measures for the repression of the crime. Near the end of 1855, Imam-ood-deen, the Kotwal, was appointed to superintend operations. He was known to be the best detective in the district, and this frightened the Goojurs. Eight outposts of police were established in the Khadir commanding all the principal ghauts of the Ganges. The Magistrate thus proceeded. "Every man who was a notorious receiver of stolen cattle was summoned; if it was possible, he was imprisoned or called on to give heavy security, and if no legal evidence could be obtained against him, I did my best to impress upon him, and prove to him that he would lead a very uncomfortable life, as long as he continued to exercise his predatory propensities. Consequently, much was done, which cannot be illustrated by tabular statements. Several offenders, against whom complete proof existed, and whose conviction would have been certain, were released on condition that they would turn approvers, and thus much useful information was gained. Imam-ood-deen was in communication with many persons, who were well acquainted with all the proceedings of the cattle-lifters, and who were in reality thieves themselves." The operations began at the end of 1855. The following were the results:—

Year.	No. of cases of cattle-stealing.	Head of cattle stolen.	Head of cattle recovered.	Estimated value of cattle stolen.	Estimated value of cattle recovered.
				Rs.	Rs.
1855,	499	898	326	10,915	3,065
1856,	296	522	209	5,623	2,365

The following table shews the returns of cases of straying for the two years:—

Year.	Head of cattle reported to have strayed.	Head of strayed cattle recovered.	Estimated value of strayed cattle.	Estimated value of cattle recovered.
			Rs.	Rs.
1855,	2,694	1,209	20,093	9,380
1856,	2,732	1,617	20,819	12,086

The number of apprehensions, convictions and acquittals remained nearly the same as in the previous year.

Year.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1855,	331	106	171
1856,	309	106	167

The number of Goojurs among those caught was comparatively small, the whole community was so united, and so terrified the Police and private prosecutors.

It is necessary but difficult to distinguish between cases of theft and straying. The returns are thus made up, assuming that most of the strayed cattle which are brought into the various thannahs, are included in the cases reported by the police as 'strayed.' In 1855 the number of strayed cattle being 2,694, and the number recovered being 1,209, we may add to the latter number, the cattle brought in to the thannahs. These were 411 head; there thus remained unaccounted for, of the cattle reported to have strayed in 1855, 1074 head, and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of these were really stolen. The number of lawaris cattle brought to the thannahs in 1856 was 504; if we add this to 1,617, the number of strayed cattle reported to have been recovered, there remain only 611 head unaccounted for, a great improvement on the previous year. But the very pressure which caused a decrease of the crime in Moradabad may have driven it elsewhere.

Mr. Strachey says, no complete and permanent suppression of this crime can be expected to result from any efforts of indi-

vidual Magistrates. The Police of the different districts have not yet learned to act in concert. Nothing but a vigorous concentration of authority can break up a system like that of the Goojur cattle-lifters, which extends its ramifications through so many districts, and over so great an extent of country. A European Officer ought to be appointed, with a special Detective establishment, with jurisdiction in all the districts of the North Western Provinces, where the offence of cattle-stealing is prevalent. No new legislation would be at present necessary, although it would probably be ultimately found to be desirable. An active and energetic Officer, invested with the powers of Magistrate, would be able, in spite of the evident imperfections of the existing law, to put a stop to systematic cattle-lifting, in no great space of time, and at no considerable cost. This is the sole measure, which can afford a complete remedy for the evil. The *Khoj* system, under which each village is held responsible for the theft unless it carry on the track, is in force in the Trans-Jumna and other districts but not in Moradabad. The trackers of cattle, who are said to exhibit such extraordinary sagacity in some districts of the North Western Provinces, and of the Punjaub, are not found in Moradabad. Such expedients as this are evidently nothing better than barbarous and very imperfect substitutes for an efficient system of Police, and although they may be tolerated for a time as the means of checking crime, when no better means exist, nothing else can be said in their favor. The total expenditure during six months was Rs. 562-10-4. Any success gained was due to Imam-ood-deen. A note to the report, dated 1859, says he has been since conspicuous for his loyalty.

SURVEY OF THE JUMNA BETWEEN DELHI AND AGRA.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

On the 19th July 1856 E. Battie, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Irrigation, forwarded to Colonel Baird Smith, Superintendent of Canals, plans and sections of the river Jumna between Delhi and Agra. The longitudinal section runs from the well-known Fakeer's Rock, nearly in the centre of the river, opposite the Negumbode gate of the city of Delhi, and about half a mile above the bridge of boats, continuously down to a short distance below the Taj at Agra. Cross sections were

taken at about one and a half mile distances or oftener, where the bed of the river was found to change in feature.

The bed of the river Jumna immediately above Delhi is very broad, along which in the dry season the stream occupies two or three distinct channels down to the Jumna causeway (bridge of boats), whence the stream generally occupies but one channel. The river, after passing Delhi, has a considerable fall, and consequently follows a tolerably straight course for about 20 miles. The features of the river have begun to change from the wide waste of sand to a more clearly defined bed, the surrounding country being slightly elevated; the soil appears to be a rich sandy loam, and cultivation is carried down to the edge of the river's bed, which does not average more than three quarters of a mile in breadth. The *set* of the stream has during the past season been most decidedly against the west bank, and this appears to be generally the case, as the encroachment of the stream westwards, is in some places very great. The village of Badpore, zillah Goorgaon, is said to have been upwards of two miles distant from the river when the revenue survey was made; it is now not half a mile distant. Near Goorwarrie, the bed of the river again changes; high banks appear, and near Baloochpore, eight miles south of Goorwarrie, kunkur begins to appear, which increases as we proceed southwards, until block kunkur is met with near Seearrah, zillah Muttra. The course of the river also begins to be more tortuous, making considerable bends, the most considerable of which commences near Sheergurh, zillah Muttra; the natural bed of the river is also much more contracted: this continues throughout the district of Muttra. In the district of Agra the same features continue—ravines, high banks, and the course of the river twisting and turning very considerably down to the city of Agra.

Where the banks of the river are not very high, cultivation is generally carried down to the edge of the sand. The high banks and ravines are barren of even brushwood. The only jungles that were met with on the banks of the river were jow, or grass. No dhâk jungles were found, or wood of any other kind that could afford a supply of fuel for a single steamer. The numerous shoals offer insurmountable obstacles to navigation. The kunkur shoals which do not extend more than half way across the river could be removed by dredging. But the sand shoals cannot be removed. The volume of water would not be sufficient to give a sufficient scour, were poles and mats fixed so as to contract the current as in the Ganges. Shoals are found at every mile for boats drawing more than 2 feet of water. The actual distance traversed by the boat which ac-

companied the survey, (and from which the soundings of the river were taken,) was certainly not less than 300 miles between Delhi and Agra.

NATIVE PERIODICALS AND PRESSES IN THE NORTH WEST.

1858.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

On the 18th June 1857, the Government of India called for a report on the Native Presses in the North West, with reference, apparently, to the Press Act recently passed (XV. of 1857.) The Under-Secretary to the North West Government collected materials for the necessary returns, chiefly furnished by the Director of Public Instruction. But little confidence can be placed in statistics obtained in a demi-official way, regarding establishments independent of Government and peculiarly jealous of interference. Making every allowance for incompleteness of returns, the amount of Literature, good or bad, which finds its way into the Indian market, is to modern European ideas absurdly insignificant, and the "general reading" Indian public forms such an infinitesimal fraction of the vast population, that the direct influence of the few publications on readers, cannot be estimated by their number according to an European standard.

Objectionable prints have a dangerous political effect on the thinking native public. They are a most potent minority for the most part, essentially hostile to European Science and Literature, as well as to Europeans and their Government. On them the political influence of treasonable or foolish publications is to be dreaded, and a falsehood or suggestion thus instilled into the minds of a few individuals, may raise a storm or an uneasiness throughout the length and breadth of the land. An annual and superficial scrutiny cannot give any idea of the political aspect of the Native Press, or supply any data of value whereby to estimate the probable political effects of it. Constant local vigilance, not only against evidently designed seditious writing, but against the indiscreet promulgation of the absurd and preposterous canards which spring up and germinate with such suprising causelessness and rapidity in the bazars, is necessary, if wholesome watchfulness is to be aimed at, at all.

Socially the influence of the few immoral publications is not to be feared much. It will not pass far, if at all, beyond the readers. It would be difficult to concoct books, more immoral in their tendency than the legends, traditions and doctrines, which are instilled into the mind of every Hindoo by his spiritual guides, or the sensual aspirations which Mahomedanism delights in cherishing. Native Indian social life, even after 100 years of British efforts to establish decency, is about as prolific in wantonly degrading every-day circumstances, as the most prurient imagination could put in print. The most striking characteristics of the Native Press, glancing at the returns and works before Government, seem to be insignificance and puerility, want of tone and latitude of purpose. The few newspapers seem to be satisfied with excerpta from European journals, bazar canards, Government notifications and the movements of Government officials, unprofitable tales, or scraps of mythology, and occasionally, historical or scientific articles, with notices of books.

The effect of the outbreak and anarchy was marked in the literary world by an utter stagnation and stoppage of all operations; and by the end of 1858, few Presses had sufficiently recovered confidence, or found sufficient means of recruiting their resources to enable them to display their former vigour. Probably the resuscitated Press will assume a new and invigorated tone, however, under the fostering care of the Educational Department.

The Native Press in the North West Provinces.

1. Number.	2. Place.	3. Name of Press.	4. Name of Newspaper.	5 Name of Editor of Newspaper or Manager of Press.	6. Circulation of Newspaper.	7. Subscription per mensem to Newspaper. Rs. A. P.	8. Newspaper published how often.	N
1	Agra, ...	Aftab-i-Alimtab, ...	Aftab-i-Alimtab, ...	Hukeem Gunesh Lall, ...	350	1 0 0	Weekly,	6
			Sooruj Prakash, (Hindee)	Ditto,	52	1 0 0		
2	Ditto, ...	Moofeed-i-Khulaik, ...	Moofeed-i-Khulaik, ...	Sheo Narain, ...	703	0 8 0	Ditto,	8
			Subb Prakarish, (Hindee)	Ditto, ...		0 8 0		
3	Ditto, ...	Noor-ool Absar,	Noor-ool Absar, ...	Sadasookh Lall, ...	279	1 8 0	Fortnightly,	7
			Boodh-i-Prakash, (Hindee)	Ditto,	211	1 8 0		
4	Ditto, ...	Asad-ool Akhbar,	None.					11
5	Meerut, ...	Jam-i-Jahan Nooma, ...	Jam-i-Jahan Nooma, ..		40	1 0 0		
6	Allahabad,...	Ameen-ool Akhbar, ...	Ameen-ool Akhbar, ...	Sheikh Kumr-ood-deen, ...	121	1 4 7	Weekly,	None.
7	Cawnpore,...	Nyazeemee, Mustafee, ...	None.					11
8	Benares, ...	Benares Akhbar, ...	Benares Akhbar, (Oordoo)	Gobind Bhutt Rughoonath,	60	1 0 0		
			Ditto, (Hindee)	Ditto.	110	1 0 0		
9	Ditto, ...	Sudhakur, ...	Sudhakar, ...	Rutneshur Tewaree, ...	350	0 8 0		
10	Ditto, ...	Kassee, ...	Aftab-i-Hind, ...	Gobind Chunder Serali,	300	0 8 0	Weekly,	
11	Ditto, ...		Kasee Barta, (Bengalee)	Gobind Chunder Banerjea,	60	0 8 0		
12	Ditto, ...	Mohtab-i-Hind, ...	None.	Hurnarain Chowbey, ...				
13	Ditto, ...	Dibakar, ...	None.	Shew Churn, ...				
14	Ditto, ...	Amud Beon, ...	None.	Amrut Ram, ...				
15	Ditto, ...		None.	Juggonath Doobey, ...				
16	Ditto, ..	Gunesh, ...	None.	Doojee				
17	Ditto, ..			Radha Soel, ...				
18	Ditto, ..	Sootam-i-Hind, ...	... ...	Jookhoo Ram, ...				
19	Ditto, ...	Kedar Prabhakur, ...	.. ..	Gopaul Chowbey,				
20	Jounpore, ...	Ahroboodee, ...	... ...	Hurramut Ali. Rujjab Ali,				
21	Mirzapore,	Orphan Press, ...	Khair Khwah-i-Hind, ..	Revd. J. Sherring, ...	200	0 4 0		
22	Ajmere, ...		Khair Khwah-i-Khalaik (Oordoo,)	Sohun Lall, ...	199	0 8 0	Weekly,	None.
			Ditto, (Hindee)	Ditto, ...	182	0 4 0		

The works printed at the *Aftab-i-Alimtab Press*, Agra, during 1858, were;—

1.—" Juntrie Paimaishee," 500 copies, at 2 annas per copy. A compilation of Mensuration Tables.

2.—" Tusweer-ool Kawaneen-i-Foujdaree," 250 copies, at 8 annas per copy. A collection of Penal Acts, Classification of Crimes, &c.

3.—" Nowbahir Ishk," 200 copies, at 1 rupee 2 annas per copy. A Tale of an Amorous character.

4.—" Juntree," (Calendar) for 1858, 100 copies. At 4 annas per copy.

5.—" Tareeka-i-Imtihan," 1,000 copies, at 8 annas per 100. A Guide to the Departmental Examinations.

6.—" Jubr Mukabila," 5,025 copies, at 8 annas per copy. An Astronomical Treatise.

The subscribers to the papers were :

	Aftab-i-Alimtab.	*Sooruj Prakash.*
Government, ...	... 51	0
Other European Subscribers,	24	4
Mussulmans, ...	... 81	5
Hindoos, ...	... 175	40
Exchanges, ...	... 19	3

The total receipts and disbursements per mensem are given as Rs. 331 and 300, and Rs. 49 and 35, respectively.

The works printed at the *Moofeed-i-Khulaik Press*, Agra, were :—

1.—" Dustambu," 500 copies, at 8 annas per copy. Principally relating to events at Delhi during 1857-58.

2.—" Kasidan-i-Shahie," 250 copies, at 8 annas per copy. These are anecdotes and memorabilia concerning the Kings of Delhi.

3.—" Tusween-i-Goolistan," 500 copies, at 1 rupee 4 annas per copy. Excerpta from the Goolistan, in Oordoo.

4.—" Wasokt-i-Hushmeenee," 100 copies, at 2 annas per copy. A volume of Poetry.

5.—" Dewan-i-Nigareen," 100 copies, at 5 annas per copy. A volume of Couplets.

6.—" Khaluk Bharee," 500 copies, at 3 annas per copy. A sort of complete Letter Writer and Epistolary Manual.

7.—" Baruk-i-Sozan," 200 copies, at 3 annas per copy.

8.—" Juntree-i-Hindee," (Hindee Calendar) 600 copies, at 3 annas per copy.

The Subscribers to the paper were

Government, ...	400
Other European Subscribers, ...	139
Mussulmans, ...	30
Hindoos, ...	115
Exchanges, ...	24

The expenses averaged Rs. 188 a month, the receipts, Rs 213.

Noor-ool Absar Press.

The "Noor-ool Absar," and the "Boodh-i-Prakash" the same in Hindee, are fortnightly, and were patronized by Government to the same extent as the "Moofeed-i-Khulaik."

	Noor-ool-Absar.	*Boodh-i-Prakash.*
Government, ...	200	200
Other European Subscribers,	5	2
Mussulmans, ...	25	0
Hindoos, ...	43	9
Exchanges, ...	6	0

The receipts are Rs. 120 and 105, and the expenditure Rs. 75 and 70 per mensem, respectively. At the commencement of the disturbances, this Press issued also two Supplements to the above papers, the circulation of which, principally among Government officials, had reached 700 and 200 respectively. These however do not appear to have been revived.

In April 1857, the circulation of the "Noor-ool-Absar" and "Boodh-i-Prakash" was 470 and 450 respectively, inclusive of the copies taken by Government.

The following books were published at the Press in 1858 :—

1.—"Tarikh-i-Hind," 5,000 copies, at 6 annas per copy. A History of the Dynasties of Hindoostan, from the rise of the Mahomedan Rule till that of the British. (Translated into Oordoo by order of the Educational Department.)

2.—"Tuskhira," 5,000 copies, at 4 annas per copy. Sketches from the Lives of Nowsherwan, Gengis Khan, Timour, Aurunzebe, and other famous Monarchs.
(Translated, by order of the Educational Department, from English.)

3.—"Soorujpoor-ki-Kahanee," 2,000 copies, at 1 anna per copy. An Educational Domestic Tale of Indian Agricultural Life. (Translated for the Educational Department.)

4.—"Kissa-i-Soorujpoor," 1,000 copies, at 1½ annas per copy. Similar to the work last mentioned.

5.—"Intihah-ool Muddurrisan," 500 copies, at 2½ annas. A sort of Guide for Schoolmasters. (Translated under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction.)

6.—" Kusseeda-i-futteh-i-Delhi," 500 copies, at 2½ annas per copy. This is a Metrical Sketch of the circumstances of the Siege and Capture of Delhi in 1857.

7.—" Hukeekut-ool-Jehad," 700 copies, at 2½ annas per copy. A Treatise by a Mahomedan, demonstrating that the so-called " Jehad" of 1857-58, was indefensible by the Koran or traditions of the faith.

The *Asad-ool Akhan Press* issued the following works :—

Published for Government for Educational purposes.

1.—" Khirad Afroz," 10,000 copies, at 4 annas per copy.
2.—" Dhurrum Singh-ka-Kissa," 10,000 copies, at 1 anna per copy.
3.—" Tushreeh-ool-Huroof," 5,000 copies, at 2½ annas per copy.
4.—" Halat-i-Dehee," 2,000 copies, at 8 annas per copy.
5.—" Sefwat-ool-Musadir," 3,000 copies, at 2 annas per copy.
6.—" Surgery," in Oordoo, 50 copies.
7.—" Chemistry," ditto, 100 copies.
8.—" Dickson's Plates," 3,000 copies.
9.—" Practice," in Oordoo, 50 copies.

10.—" Sair-i-Tiflan," 500 copies. This is a Child's Book, not brought out under the auspices of the Educational Department, enunciating the simple principles on which Christianity rests.

11.—" Nare Paidaish," 500 copies. A Child's Book.

According to the account of the proprietors, the profits of this Press amount to Rs. 25-8-0 per mensem.

Besides these Presses, now in operation in Agra, the returns shew that five existing in the early part of 1857, were put a stop to by the disturbances. From four of them Newspapers also issued, the publication of which has not been recommended. They were named the " Akhbar-ool Nawab," " Mutt-ool Annar," " Tubdat-ool Akhbar," and " Akhbar-i-Hoosseinee." A newspaper, called the " Asad-ool Akhbar," also was published at the Press of that name ; but though the printing operations had recommenced in 1858, it had not been revived also. It was a Mahomedan periodical, and not in a very flourishing condition when suddenly brought to a close in 1857, as the number of subscribers had gradually dwindled down from upwards of 100 to 50.

Muttra possessed one press stopped by the mutinies. It issued two newspapers, the " Muttra Akbbar" and the " Ganginah-i-Israr" the circulation of which was 190 and 80 copies

respectively. The *Etawah* press printed minor educational books for village schools. It was stopped by the mutinies. At *Meerut* 7 presses were stopped by the mutinies. Three newspapers the "Jam-i-Jamsheed," "Mutha-i-Khoorsheid," and "Mungul-ool Akhbar" were published by them. The only paper now is the "Jam-i-Jahan Nooma," which issues weekly from a Press of the same name. During the disturbances, the proprietors made themselves useful to the local Authorities by printing off notifications, proclamations. Previous to the disturbances, *Bareilly* boasted of only one Newspaper, the "Umdut-ool Akhbar." The publication of this print did not cease however when our officers left the district; it was taken under the patronage of the rebel Durbar, and became the official Gazette of Khan Bahadoor Khan's government, under the more imposing designation of the "Futteh-ool Akhbar." The Press was confiscated when the city fell into our hands again, and the Newspaper was thereby finally put a stop to.

At *Budaon* also the one native periodical, the "Hubeeb-ool Akhbar," espoused the rebel cause zealously, and its influence for good or evil ceased with the punishment of the Editors and the confiscation of the Press on the restoration of order. The returns for the rest of the large province of Rohilkund are blank. At *Cawnpore* there is only one press, the combined "Nizamee and Mustafee." It issued more books than any in the Provinces before the disturbances. The following list seems too small to be trustworthy:—

1.—"Tuhooree," 1,000 copies, at 10 annas each. Contains instructions for moonshees in the art of writing elegantly, and also praises of Ibrahim Shah, in whose reign it was originally compiled.

2.—"Rufa-ool-Moosliruera," 1,000 copies, at one anna each. Questions and answers on the tenets of Mahomedanism, for the instruction of the faithful.

3.—"Mamoolat-i-Muzheria," 800 copies, at one rupee each. An account, by Muzherjan, a pupil of Shreensh-ood-deen, of the forms, &c., practised by his preceptor, himself, and other Mahomedan devotees.

4.—"Chahar Goolzar," 2,000 copies, at 6 annas each. A Persian grammatical treatise, drawn up on the plan usually adopted in Arabic works of the kind.

5.—"Dustoor-oos-Sabeean," 2,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A complete Letter Writer for Juveniles.

6.—"Jowahir-ool-Turkeeb," 2,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A Treatise on the art of composing Poetry.

7.—"Nafa-i-Kharidaran," 1,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A

collation of the Rules to be observed in buying and selling, as prescribed by the Mahomedan faith.

8.—" Oordoo Alphabet, 400 copies, at 1½ annas each.

9.—" Nagree Calendar," 1,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. Issued for Government.

10.—" Insha-i-Khalifa." A treatise on epistolary etiquette.

11.—" Sifwat-ool-Musadir." A Persian Grammar.

At *Allahabad* the "Ameen-ool-Akhbar" was established in July 1858, by a very well-informed Native, named Kumr-ood-deen, under the patronage of Government. It was thought that as a vehicle for conveying true intelligence to the natives, it might be beneficial, and the Commissioner of the Division engaged to supply the journal with public intelligence.

The list of subscriptions shews:—

Government, ...	100
Other European Subscribers, ...	5
Mussulmans, ...	5
Hindoos, ...	5
Exchanges, ...	6

The current receipts and expenditure average Rs. 121 and 85 per mensem, respectively.

At *Benares* previous to the outbreak, no less than five Newspapers and eighteen other Presses were in operation. Of the Newspapers, one, the "Bal Patreeca," in Hindee, was put an end to by the disturbances; the remainder still issue as before. No details of their condition have however been supplied. Of the Presses from which Newspapers did not issue, only twelve are still working. At *Mirzapore* one native press was stopped by the mutinies. The "Khair Khwah-i-Hind" Newspaper is published at the Orphan Press, under the auspices of the Revd. J. Sherring, American Missionary.

The only Press at *Ghazeepore* was stopped in 1857. Of the 2 at *Jounpore* only one now exists. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, the only Presses are in the Jubbulpore school of industry and the Saugor school under European supervision. At *Ajmere* the "Khair Khwah-i-Khulaik" issue from the School Press once a week, under the editorship of three Hindoos, but supervised generally by the Head Master, Mr. Fallon. It was begun in September 1858. The returns show that of the 381 copies, (199 in Oordoo and 182 in Hindee) which issued.

Government took, ...	200
Other European Subscribers, ...	28
Mussulmans, ...	25
Hindoos, ...	120
Exchanges, ...	8

The receipts average Rs. 126-12-0, and the expenses Rs. 98-10-0 per mensem.

CIVIL SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

1859.

Parliamentary Papers.

In July 1855 the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India drew the attention of the Court of Directors "to the numerous discrepancies to be found in the salaries of corresponding officers under the different Presidencies." The Court forwarded his letter to the Government of India with the remark that these discrepancies are so numerous, and apparently anomalous, as to lead to the conclusion that the scale of remuneration for the same services has not been regulated on any uniform principle, and that a general revision is necessary. The Court ordered a revision of the salaries of all civil appointments throughout India without delay, to be conducted on the following principles. 1*st.* That wherever the duties are the same in nature and extent, the salaries should also be the same; but the raising of the lower salaries to the highest grade must be avoided. An exception to this rule, to a small extent, may be allowed at the seat of the Government of India, in consideration of the higher importance of the offices, and the greater expense of living. 2*nd.* That where the duties vary, the difference of salary should correspond to the difference of duty. 3*rd.* That all salaries disproportionate to the duties to be performed, or which admit of reduction, should be prospectively reduced. 4*th.* That the greatest reduction consistent with the efficiency of the public service should be made in the aggregate expenditure. The Act of 1853 reduced considerably the salaries of the Commander-in-Chief, and Members of the Council of India, and fixed the salaries of Members of the Legislative Council, not holding any other office, at Rupees 50,000 per annum. The Government of India accordingly appointed Mr. H. Ricketts, B. C. S., "Commissioner for the revision of civil salaries and establishments throughout India." He submitted his report, and on the 3rd June 1859, the Government of India addressed a Despatch reviewing that report to Lord Stanley, Secretary of

State for India, signed by Lord Canning, General Sir J. Outram, and Mr. B. Peacock.

The Government of India considers the principles on which Mr. Ricketts conducted the revision, as stated in his letter dated 1st September 1858, "generally to be unobjectionable." They except however the measure by which Mr. Ricketts proposes to open certain appointments to all classes of servants, and award the same salary to the incumbents without reference to class, whether they be Civilians, or Military officers, East Indians, or Natives. Most of the local authorities are in favour of equality of pay where Military and Covenanted Civil officers are employed on duties of equal responsibility, but opposed to it in the case of Uncovenanted officers. In the allotment of salaries proposed by the Government of India, the recommendations are made solely from a consideration of what appear to be suitable for the offices as they are now filled.

The general results of Mr. Ricketts' revision are these;—There is a saving of Rupees 9,31,086-9-0 per annum. The reduction proposed in the aggregate pay of the officers of the Judicial and Land Revenue departments under the local Governments, is 9.9 per cent. per annum. In Bengal the reduction is 12.15 per cent., in the North Western Provinces 15.8 per cent., in Madras 3.3 per cent., and in Bombay 4.3 per cent. The average salary for each member of the service would, under his proposals, be in Bengal Rupees 17,157 per annum, in the North Western Provinces Rupees 16,965 per annum, in Madras Rupees 16,354 per annum, and in Bombay Rupees 15,590 per annum. In reviewing his recommendations the Government confines itself to the question of the salaries which, with reference to the duties to be performed and the present financial position of the Government, may, with propriety, be allotted to the several appointments on their present footing, without touching upon the changes of system adverted to by Mr. Ricketts, further than to note them as questions for future consideration, whenever a fitting opportunity may offer. The General Results of the recommendations of Government as compared with those of Mr. Ricketts, and of both as compared with existing salaries, are seen in the following statement:—

STATEMENT showing the general financial results of the recommendations of the Government in respect to the salaries brought under revision in connection with the report of the Commissioner.

Offices.	Amount of existing Salaries.	Commissioner.			Government.		
		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.
1. Sudder Courts and their Registrars at all the Presidencies, ...	7,76,650	7,12,400	... ...	64,250	7,02,400	.. ...	74,250
2. Officers of Account in all the Presidencies, ...	5,23,200	4,23,000	... ...	1,00,200	4,41,710	... ...	81,490
3. Officers of Customs in all the Presidencies, ...	3,36,000	2,81,000	... ..	55,000	2,89,800	... ...	46,200
4. Secretaries to the Government of India in the Civil Departments, ..	1,80,000	1,84,000	4,000	... ...	1,89,000	9,000	... ...
5. Secretaries to the local Governments, ...	3,26,600	2,39,000	... ...	87,600	3,40,000	13,400	... ...
6. Boards of Revenue, Agra and Calcutta, ...	2,46,000	87,000	... ...	1,59,000	2,02,000	... ...	44,000
7. Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue at Agra and Calcutta, ...	82,000	74,000	... ...	8,000	67,000	... ...	15,000
8. Commissioners of Revenue and Police in Bengal, the North West Provinces and the Punjab, ...	7,21,000	7,18,160	... ...	2,840	7,18,160	... ...	2,840
9. Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Madras.	1,67,100	2,58,000	90,900	... ...	1,50,000	.. ...	17,100

10. Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay, ...	84,000	1,47,600	63,600	...	...	76,000	...	8,000
11. District Judges at all the Presidencies, ...	25,70,000	22,17,600	...	...	3,52,400	23,41,000	..	...	2,29,000
12. Collectors, Magistrates, Subordinate District Officers, and Police of Bengal, ...	12,94,400	11,64,933	...	...	1,29,467	11,83,467	...	...	1,10,933
13. Collectors and Magistrates of the North West Provinces and Deputy Commissioners of the Punjaub,	12,16,200	11,54,000	...	...	62,200	11,59,000	...	...	57,200
14. Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the North West Provinces, and first and second Assistants in the Punjaub, ...	7,62,000	7,21,200	...	...	40,800	7,21,200	...	...	40,800
15. Collectors, Magistrates and Agents to the Governor in Madras, ...	5,69,300	4,73,000	...	...	96,300	4,73,000	...	...	96,300
16. Collector of the Town of Madras, ..	28,000	20,000	...	...	8,000	20,000	...	...	8,000
17. Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department, Madras, ...	5,26,000	4,66,200	...	...	59,800	5,19,000	...	...	7,000
18. Collectors of Bombay, ...	3,31,000	2,67,000	...	...	64,000	2,67,000	...	...	64,000
19. Collector of the Town of Bombay,	13,800	12,000	...	...	1,800	12,000	...	...	1,800
20. Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department, Bombay, ...	2,66,400	2,51,400	...	...	15,000	2,51,400	...	...	15,000
21. Commissioner and other Officers for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Bengal, ...	26,400	29,600	3,200	..	...	27,600	1,200	...	...
22. General Superintendent and Assistants for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, ...	58,800	58,800	...	...	...	51,600	...	...	7,200
23. Inspectors of Prisons at all the Presidencies, ...	1,32,000	1,18,000	...	...	14,000	1,14,000	...	...	18,000
24. Remembrancer of Legal Affairs at all the Presidencies, ...	58,200	76,600	18,400	...	...	78,400	20,200	...	..

Offices.	Amount of existing Salaries.	Commissioner.			Government.		
		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.
25. Salt and Opium Departments in Bengal, ...	5,18,760	4,24,026	...	94,734	4,22,493	...	96,267
26. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, ...	24,000	28,000	4,000	...	30,000	6,000	...
27. Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, ...	42,000	42,000	...	...	40,000	...	2,000
28. Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, ...	42,000	42,000	...	...	40,000	...	2,000
29. Officers of the Province of Oude,	7,12,200	8,19,600	1,07,400	...	7,51,400	39,200	...
30. Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Rajpootana, ...	2,08,200	1,59,000	...	49,200	1,55,600	...	52,600
31. Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Central India, ...	1,42,863	1,27,600	...	15,263	1,40,800	...	2,063
32. Officers in Nagpore.	2,41,200	2,61,600	20,400	...	2,70,600	29,400	...
33. Officers of the Mysore Commission, ...	3,04,872	3,31,876	27,004	...	3,37,876	33,004	...
34. Officers in Scinde, ...	3,50,800	4,51,200	1,00,400	...	3,47,000	...	3,800
35. Resident and Officers of the ceded Districts in Hyderabad, ...	2,85,752	2,85,152	...	600	2,77,200	...	8,552
36. Officers of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, ...	12,60,885	12,54,796	...	6,089	12,52,796	...	8,089
37. Resident and his Assistant at Nepal, ...	48,000	49,800	1,800	...	44,000	...	4,000

38. Resident and his Assistant at Baroda, ...	45,000	45,600	600	.. ...	45,000	... ...	.. ..	
39. Resident at Travancore, ...	33,600	25,000	... ...	8,600	24,000	... ...		9,600
40. Agent to the Governor General at Benares and Superintendent of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg, ...	3,000	.. ...	... ...	3,000	... ...	... ...		3,000
41. Officers in Pegu, ...	2,31,600	2,39,800	8,200	... ...	2,56,200	24,600	... ...	
42. Officers in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, ...	1,66,740	1,55,320	... ...	11,420	1,57,720	... ...		9,020
43. Officers in Arracan, ...	68,400	84,800	16,400	... ...	82,200	13,800	... ...	
44. Officers in Chota Nagpore, ...	1,47,600	1,53,000	5,400	... ...	1,57,000	9,400	... ...	
45. Superintendent of Cachar and his Assistant, ...	19,200	19,800	600	... ...	19,800	600	... ...	
46. Superintendent of Darjeeling and his Assistant, ...	14,400	13,500	... ...	900	9,600	... ...		4,800
47. Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, ...	45,600	60,800	15,200	... ...	55,800	10,200	... ...	
48. Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack, ...	4,800	6,000	1,200	... ...	6,000	1,200	... ...	
49. Officers in Kumaon, ...	56,160	54,160	... ...	2,000	53,360	... ...		2,800
50. Officers in Ajmere and Mairwara,	54,627	45,600	... ...	9,027	45,600	... ...		9,027
51. Officers in Dhera Doon, ...	18,000	14,400	... ...	3,600	14,400	... ...		3,600
52. Officers in Bhuteana, ...	39,600	32,000	... ...	7,600	32,400	... ...		7,200
53. Officers in Jawud Neemuch, ...	24,960	29,400	4,440	... ...	35,400	10,440	... ...	
54. Officers in Nimar, ...	18,600	20,400	1,800	... ...	18,600	... ...	... ...	
55. Officers in Sattara, ...	59,200	67,800	8,600	... ...	65,800	6,600	... ...	
56. Superintendent of Mahableshwar,	11,284	11,284	... ...	... ...	11,284	... ...	... ...	
57. Town Magistracies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, ...	1,27,200	1,19,200	... ...	8,000	1,20,800	... ...		6,400
58. Small Cause Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, ...	2,38,281	2,57,321	19,040	... ...	2,51,921	13,640	... ...	

Offices.	Amount of existing Salaries.	Commissioner.			Government.		
		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.
59. Supdts. of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta and North West Provinces, ...	30,000	28,200	... ...	1,800	28,200	... ...	1,800
60. Conservator of Forests and his Assistant in Madras, ...	33,600	31,200	... ...	2,400	31,200	... ...	2,400
61. Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Bombay, ...	41,576	29,400	... ...	12,176	29,400	... ...	12,176
62. Officers of the Geological Survey,	40,200	40,200	.. ...	...	43,200	3,000	... ...
63. Secretaries to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta and Madras,	20,400	71,400	... ...	3,000	24,600	4,200	... ...
64. Stipendiary Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, ...	2,400	4,800	2,400	... ...	2,400	... ...	... ...
65. Bengalee and Ooreah Translators to the Government of Bengal, ...	3,160	10,080	1,920	... ...	8,160	... ...	... ...
66. Translators to the Government of Madras, ...	16,800	31,200	... ...	3,600	16,800	... ...	... ...
67. Translator to the Government of Bombay, ...	9,000	7,200	... ...	1,800	9,000	... ...	... ...
68. Officers of the School of Industrial Arts, Madras, ...	12,960	12,960	... ...	... ...	12,950	... ...	... ...
69. Hon'ble Company's Astronomer, Madras, ...	8,073	7,800	... ...	273	8,073	... ...	... ...

70. Instructor of Photography in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, ...	1,800	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	..	...	...	...
71. Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Lithographic Press and his Assistant, Calcutta, ...	24,000	18,000	...	...	6,000	20,400	...	...	3,600
72. Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, ...	12,000	9,600	...	...	2,400	9,600	...	...	2,400
73. Officers of the Mints at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, ...	1,68,600	1,68,200	...	..	400	1,66,200	...	...	2,400
74. Officers of the Education Department at all the Presidencies, ...	6,12,900	5,40,100	...	...	72,800	5,34,100	...	...	78,800
Total Rs. ...	1,79,46,903	1,68,26,468	5,26,904		16,47,339	1,69,13,480	2,49,084		12,82,507
Deduct,									
Net Increase, ...					5,26,904				2,49,084
Saving, ...					11,20,435				10,33,423

In giving the details of each office in each Presidency or district it will be unnecessary to mention the Commissioner's recommendations since they are superseded by those of Government, and the reasons assigned for change by the Commissioner except in so far as they are adopted by Government.

1. *The Sudder Courts and their Registrars.*—The salaries for Sudder Judges form the basis of the allotments. They are calculated with reference to the salaries of members of the Legislative Councils, to provide an object of ambition by granting higher salaries to the Judges who have charge of the English or Executive Departments, and to the considerations of stations, climate and necessary expenses which regulate the allowances of Judges sent from England to the colonies. The Judges in charge of executive duties should be styled "Chief Judges." The Deputy and the Assistant Registrar at Madras should be treated as officers of the ministerial establishment.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
CALCUTTA.			
5 Judges at 50,000 ...	2,50,000	1 Chief Judge ...	50,000
Registrar ...	20,400	4 Judges at 45,000 ...	1,80,000
		Registrar ...	25,000
AGRA.			
3 Judges at 45,000 ...	1,35,000	1 Chief Judge ...	45,000
Registrar ...	24,000	2 Judges at 40,000 ...	80,000
		Registrar ...	22,000
MADRAS.			
3 Judges at 49,000 ...	1,47,000	1 Chief Judge ...	45,000
Registrar ...	26,250	2 Judges at 40,000 ...	80,000
Deputy ...	15,600	Registrar ...	22,000
Assistant ...	8,400	Deputy	4,800
		Assistant ...	3,600
BOMBAY.			
3 Judges at 42,000 ...	1,26,000	1 Chief Judge ...	45,000
Registrar ...	24,000	2 Judges at 40,000 ...	80,000
		Registrar ...	20,000
Rupees	7,76,650	Rupees	7,02,400
DEDUCT—			
Proposed by Government	7,02,400		
Saving	74,250		

2. *Officers of Account.*—The salaries recommended are superior to those suggested for officers in other branches of the service. To induce men of ability to enter the department of account, the salary of Accountant General is not reduced so much as 10 per cent. Those of the Civil Auditors are reduced more. The result, on the aggregate, is a reduction of 10 per cent.

		Existing scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
India	Accountant General	42,000	40,000
	First Assistant	18,000	16,200
	Second Ditto	12,000	10,800
	Third Ditto	9,600	8,640
	Sub-Treasurer	36,000	32,400
	Assistant	8,400	7,560
	Civil Auditor	30,000	26,400
	Assistant	8,400	7,560
Bengal	Accountant	36,000	27,000
Agra	Accountant	36,000	27,000
	Assistant	2,400	.....
	Civil Auditor	18,000	15,840
	Assistant	7,200	.....
Punjab	Accountant	.....	16,200
	Civil Auditor	.....	12,670
Madras	Accountant	42,000	32,400
	First Assistant	21,000	12,960
	Second Ditto	10,200	8,640
	Third Ditto	8,400	.....
	Sub-Treasurer	24,000	21,600
	Civil Auditor	26,000	21,120
Bombay	Accountant	40,000	32,400
	First Assistant	15,000	12,960
	Second Ditto	10,200	8,640
	Sub-Treasurer	30,000	21,600
	Civil Auditor	24,000	21,120
	Assistant	8,400	.....
	Rs.	5,23,200	4,41,710
Deduct—			
Proposed by Government		4,41,710	
Saving		81,490	

3. *Officers of Customs.*—Mr. Ricketts fixes their salaries with reference to that of a Commissioner of Revenue in Bengal, whose responsibilities are greater, and who receives at present Rs. 35,000 a year. Government considers that he fixes them too low.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.
CALCUTTA.			
1 Collector	36,000	1 Collector	30,000
1 Deputy	20,400	1 Deputy	14,400
1 Assistant	6,000	1 Assistant ...	6,000
CHITTAGONG.			
1 Port-master and Asst. Collector of Customs	4,800	1 Port-master and Asst. Collector of Customs	4,800
AGRA.			
1 Commissioner ...	30,000	1 Commissioner ...	27,000
2 Collectors at 7,200 ...	14,400	1 Collector	9,600
2 Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000	2 Ditto at 7,800 ...	15,600
5 Ditto at 4,800 ...	24,000	3 Ditto at 6,600 ...	19,800
		3 Ditto at 5,400 ...	16,200
MADRAS.			
1 Collector	40,800	1 Collector	18,000
1 Deputy	18,000	1 Deputy	7,200
BOMBAY.			
1 Commissioner ...	42,000	1 Commissioner ...	32,000
1 Deputy Collector ...	18,000	1 Deputy Collector...	16,000
1 Ditto ...	12,000	1 Ditto ..	10,800
1 Ditto ...	9,600	1 Ditto ...	9,600
1 Ditto ..	6,600	2 Assistants at 7,200	14,400
1 Ditto ...	6,000	4 Ditto at 5,400	21,600
1 Ditto ...	5,400	4 Ditto at 4,200	16,800
4 Ditto at 4,800 ...	19,200		
1 Ditto ...	4,200		
1 Ditto ...	3,600		
1 Ditto ...	3,000	Rupees	2,89,800
Rupees	3,36,000		
DEDUCT—			
Proposed by Govt. ...	2,89,800		
Saving ...	46,200		

4. *Civil Secretaries to Government of India.*

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Financial Secretary	50,000	50,000
Foreign Secretary	50,000	50,000
Home Secretary	50,000	50,000
Foreign Under-Secretary ...	15,000	24,000
Financial and Home Under-Secretary	15,000	15,000
Rupees	1,80,000	1,89,000
DEDUCT—Existing Scale		1,80,000
Increase per annum, Rupees		9,000

5. *Secretaries to Local Governments.*—Mr. Ricketts fixes their salaries too low. The ground of his decision is the *necessary* extent of work as tested by the number of letters issued and received in each office:

PRESIDENCY.	1. No. of Letters received in 1855.	2. No. of Letters sent in 1855.	Of 2 there were Real.
Madras	12,808	23,225	8,256
Bombay	25,057	32,472	22,246
Bengal	14,692	17,066	10,610
North-West Provinces ...	12,757	15,166	9,465

The immense number in Bombay is owing to the vast amount of detail brought before the Government, which subordinates ought to dispose of. The allowances are made with respect to the population and income of the Presidencies. The increasing work and the necessity for able men lead the Government of India to the opinion that the salaries should be high. The pay of the Junior Secretaries might be divided between two Under-Secretaries in each Presidency, except Bombay:

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
BENGAL.			
Senior Secretary ...	36,000	Senior Secretary	36,000
Junior Secretary ...	30,000	Junior Secretary	30,000
AGRA.			
Senior Secretary ...	30,000	Senior Secretary	32,000
Assistant Secretary ...	6,000	Junior Secretary	24,000
MADRAS.			
Chief Secretary ...	50,000	Senior Secretary	45,000
Revenue Secretary ...	40,000	Junior Secretary	40,000
Deputy Secretary ...	12,600	Under Secretary	12,000
Assistant Secretary ...	12,000	Ditto ...	12,000
BOMBAY.			
Chief Secretary ...	40,000	Secretaries ...	1,09,000
Secretary	35,000		
Secretary	35,000	Rupees	3,40,000
		DEDUCT—	
Rupees	3,26,600	Existing scale ...	3,26,600
		Increase ...	13,400

Boards of Revenue Agra and Calcutta.—Mr. Ricketts proposes their abolition, and in their place a single superintendent of revenue for each, with an allowance in Calcutta of Rs. 45,000, and in Agra of 42,000. The powers of Deputy Collectors, Collectors and Commissioners should be increased. The question is so important that it was to be brought formally under review in the Home Department without delay, and pending its decision it is not expedient to fill up vacancies. If it is determined to continue the existing system the result would be as follows:

Existing Scale.		Government Scale.	
CALCUTTA.			
3 Members at 50,000	1,50,000	3 at 42,000	1,26,000
AGRA.			
2 Members at 48,000	96,000	2 at 39,000	76,000
Rs.	2,46,000		2,02,000
Saving ...	44,000		

6. *Secretaries to Agra and Calcutta Revenue Boards.*—The allotment to the Senior Secretary of Rs. 28,000, the salary proposed by Mr. Ricketts for a district Judge, would induce him to remain so long in the office as to give him great experience and knowledge of detail:

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
CALCUTTA ... Senior Secretary	30,000	28,000
Junior Secretary	28,000	15,000
AGRA ... Secretary ...	24,000	24,000
Rupees	82,000	67,000
DEDUCT—		
Proposed by Government ..	67,000	
Saving	15,000	

Commissioners of Revenue and Police in Bengal, the N. W. Provinces and Punjab.—All should be paid Rs. 32,000 alike. Their responsibilities are great. A new Commissionership was sanctioned for the Punjab on 1st September 1858 :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.	
BENGAL—			
8 Commissioners at 35,000	2,80,000	8 Commissioners at 32,000 ...	2,56,000
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—			
6 Commissioners at 35,000	2,10,000	6 Commissioners at 32,000 ...	1,92,000
PUNJAB—			
7 Commissioners at 33,000	2,31,000	8 Commissioners at 32,000 ...	2,56,000
Rupees	7,21,000		7,04,000
DEDUCT—		ADD—	
Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government	7,18,160	Establishment for the proposed new Commissionership in the Punjab.	14,160
Saving ...	2,840	Rupees	7,18,160

9. *Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Madras:—*

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
1st Member ...	48,000	1st Member ...	38,000
2nd Ditto ...	40,900	2nd Ditto ...	38,000
3rd Ditto ...	36,200	3rd Ditto ...	38,000
Secretary ...	24,000	Secretary ...	24,000
Sub-Secretary ...	18,000	Sub-Secretary ...	12,000
Rupees ...	1,67,100	Rupees ...	1,50,000
DEDUCT—			
Scale proposed by Government ...	1,50,000		
Saving ...	17,100		

10. *Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.*—The Government approve Mr. Ricketts' suggestions to substitute a Chief Commissioner with Secretary and 3 Commissioners of Divisions, for the 2 who discharge the duties at present. The matter has been referred to the Bombay Government and will be considered in the Home Department on receipt of their reply. Meanwhile, if the present arrangements be continued:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
2 Revenue Commissioners at 42,000	84,000	2 Revenue Commissioners at 38,000	76,000
DEDUCT—			
Scale proposed by Government ...	76,000		
Saving ...	8,000		

11. *District Judges.*—Mr. Ricketts' scale of salaries is generally approved of. In Bengal and the North West the full reduction should not be carried out at once. A system of gradation as in Bombay, *personal* and not local, is approved of.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.		
Bengal	26 Judges at 30,000	7,80,000	14 Judges at 28,000		3,92,000
	2 Addl. Do. at 30,000	60,000	14 Ditto at 25,000		3,50,000
	3 Ditto at 26,000	78,000	3 Addl. Do. at 25,000		75,000
N. W. P.	19 Judges at 30,000	5,70,000	10 Judges at 28,000		2,80,000
	1 Addl. Ditto	24,000	10 Ditto at 25,000		2,50,000
Madras	20 Judges at 28,000	5,60,000	10 Judges at 28,000		2,80,000
	9 Sub. Judges at 16,800	1,51,200	10 Ditto at 25,000		2,50,000
	2 Assist. Do. at 16,800	33,600	9 Sub. Judges at 14,400		1,29,600
			2 Asst. Do. at 14,400		28,800
Bombay	6 Judges at 28,000	1,68,000	4 Judges at 28,000		1,12,000
	1 Ditto ...	27,600	4 Ditto at 25,000		1,00,000
	1 Ditto ...	24,000	3 First Asst. Judges at 14,400		43,200
	3 First Assist. Judges at 14,400	43,200	2 Asst. Do. at 9,600		19,200
	6 Assist. Ditto at 8,400	50,400	4 Ditto at 7,800		31,200
		25,70,000			23,41,000
Deduct— Proposed by Government ...		23,41,000			
Saving		2,29,000			

12. *Collectors, Magistrates and Police of Bengal.*—If the existing system of separate Magistrates and Collectors is to stand, Collectorships cannot be regarded as more responsible offices than Magistracies. The salaries of the three grades in

the following table will be *personal*, enabling the Lieutenant Governor to secure the services of efficient men for all the districts. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs—also Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, and the Collector have larger salaries allotted them to meet the expense of living in Calcutta. This is the case also with the appointments at Pooree, Balasore and Cuttack, in which the duties of Collector, Magistrate and Salt Agent are united. When the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector takes place, the salary of the office at Cuttack should be reduced to Rs. 25,000, and that of the Magistracy of Howrah raised from Rs. 10,800 to Rs. 12,000 per annum. There should be, in the case of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and Assistants with special powers, 13 officers in each of the 1st and 2nd grades and 17 in the 3rd grade, with 25 Covenanted Assistants on Rs. 4,800 per annum.

Existing Scale.				Scale of Collectors and Magistrates *not* united, proposed by Government.				Scale of Collectors and Magistrates united, proposed by Government.			
21 Collectors	at 23,000 ...	4,83,000	0 0	8 Collectors	at 18,000 ..	1,44,000	0 0	11 Collectors and Magistrates			
3 Ditto	at 18,000 ...	54,000	0 0	8 Ditto	at 15 000 ..	1,20,000	0 0	at 23,000 ...	2,53,000	0	0
24 Magistrates	at 10,800 ...	2,59,200	0 0	6 Ditto	at 12,000 ..	72,000	0 0	11 Ditto	at 20,000 ...	2,20,000	0	0
4 Independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	at 18 000 ...	72,000	0 0	8 Magistrates	at 18,000 ...	1,44,000	0 0	8 Ditto	at 17,000 ...	1,36,000	0	0
				8 Ditto	at 15 000 ...	1,20,000	0 0	13 Joint Magistrates and			
2 Ditto	at 12 000	24,000	0 0	6 Ditto	at 12 000 ...	72,000	0 0	Deputy Collrs.	at 9,600 ..	1,24,800	0	0
11 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	at 8,400 .	92,400	0 0	3 Independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	at 18,000 ..	54,000	0 0	13 Ditto	at 7,800 ..	1,01,400	0	0
								17 Ditto	at 6,000 ..	1,02,000	0	0
8 Ditto	at 6,000 ...	48,000	0 0	3 Ditto	at 15,000 ...	45,000	0 0	25 Covtd. Assists.	at 4,800 ...	1,20,000	0	0
25 Covtd. Assists.	at 4,800 ...	1,20,000	0 0	5 Ditto	at 12,000 ...	60,000	0 0					
				3 Joint Magistrates and Dy. Collectors	at 9,600 ...	28,800	0 0					
				8 Ditto	at 7,800 ...	62,400	0 0					
				8 Ditto	at 6,000 ...	48,000	0 0					
				25 Covtd. Assists.	at 4,800 ...	1,20 000	0 0				
EXCEPTIONAL OFFICES.											
1 Magte. and Jail Supdt.		28,000	0 0	1 Magistrate and Jail Superintendent	... ...	24,000	0 0	1 Magistrate and Jail Superintendent	... ...	24,000	0	0
1 Collector	.. ...	23,000	0 0	1 Collector	.. ...	20,000	0 0	1 Collector	.. ...	20,000	0	0
3 Collrs. and Magistrates	at 18,666-10-8	56,000	0 0	1 Collector and Magistrate		16,666	10 8	1 Collector and Magistrate		16,666	10	8
2 Indept. Joint Magtes. and Deputy Collrs.	at 12,000 ..	24,000	0 0	2 Ditto	at 16,000 ..	32,000	0 0	2 Ditto	at 16,000 ...	32,000	0	0
1 Magistrate	... ...	10,800	0 0					2 Independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collrs.	at 10,800 ...	21,600	0	0
	Rupees ...	12,94,400	0 0		Rupees ...	11,82,866	10 8	1 Magistrate	... ...	12,000	0	0
DEDUCT—									Rupees ...	11,83,466	10	8
Proposed by Government		11,83,466	10 8									
	Saving ...	1,10,933	5 4									

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13. *Collectors and Magistrates N. W. P. and Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.*—The personal gradation system should be adopted, and the full reduction carried out as vacancies occur. The offices of the Punjab should be placed more on an equality with the offices of the North West than at present, and the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners raised to 20,000 Rs. per annum:

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
NORTH WEST PROVINCES—			
29 Collrs. and Magtes.		12 Collrs. and Magtes.	
at 27,000 ...	7,83,000	at 23,000 ...	2,76,000
2 Ditto at 12,000 ...	24,000	13 Ditto at 20,000 ...	2,60,000
		6 Ditto at 17,000 ...	1,02,000
PUNJAB—			
11 Deputy Commrs.		11 Deputy Commrs.	
at 18,000 ...	1,98,000	at 23,000 ...	2,53,000
8 Ditto at 14,400 ...	1,15,200	11 Ditto at 18,000 ...	1,98,000
8 Ditto at 12,000 ...	96,000	5 Ditto at 14,000 ...	70,000
Rupees ...	12,16,200	Rupees ...	11,59,000
DEDUCT—			
Proposed by Govt.	11,59,000		
Saving	57,200		

14. *Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors N. W. P. and First and Second Class Assistants, Punjab.*—The Government agrees with Mr. Ricketts' views. The rule under which, in Bengal and the North West Provinces, an extra Rupees 100 is allowed to Assistants when, after having passed the higher standard of examination, they have for a year exercised special powers, should be introduced into Oude and the Punjab. To induce Assistants to qualify themselves for higher duties, 50 out of the 100 rupees should be allowed to them when they have been vested with special powers:—

Existing Scale.				Scale proposed by Commissioner.			
North West Provinces—							
19	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	at 12,000	2,28,000	19	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	at 9,600	1,82,400
11	Ditto	at 8,400	92,400	11	Ditto	at 7,800	85,800
6	Assistants	at 6,000	36,000	6	Assistants	at 6,000	36,000
17	Ditto	at 4,800	81,600	17	Ditto	at 4,800	81,600
Punjab—							
19	Assistant Commissioners	at 8,400	1,59,600	19	Assistant Commissioners	at 9,600	1,82,400
7	Ditto	at 7,200	50,400	7	Ditto	at 7,800	54,600
19	Ditto	at 6,000	1,14,000	6	Ditto	at 6,000	36,000
				13	Ditto	at 4,800	62,400
		Rupees	7,62,000			Rupees	7,21,200
	Deduct—						
	Proposed Scale ...		7,21,200				
	Saving, Rupees		40,800				

The consideration of the salaries to be allotted to *Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in the North West Provinces and Extra Assistants in the Punjab; and to Tehsildars and Peshkars of the North West Provinces and the Punjab*, is deferred.

15. *Collectors and Magistrates, Madras.*—The districts are too large to be manageable. The revenue is defrauded, and the police inefficiently superintended. But as the division of the five large districts of Malabar, Bellary, Cuddapah, Canara and Madura would be too expensive, an addition to the establishments is proposed:—

Existing Scale.				Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.			
1	Collector and Magistrate...		*34,200	1	Collector and Magistrate ...		30,000
1	Ditto ...		31,000	1	Ditto ..		28,000
1	Ditto ...		30,100	1	Ditto ..		24,000
1	Ditto ...		*30,000	17	Ditto	at 23,000	3,91,000
15	Ditto	at 28,000	4,20,000				
1	Ditto ...		*24,000			Rupees	4,73,000
		Rupees	5,69,300				
	Deduct—						
	Proposed Scale ...		4,73,000				
	Saving, Rupees		96,300				

* These officers are also Agents to the Governor, the first in Ganjam, the next in Vizagapatam, and the third in Kurnool.

16. *Collector of Madras.*—The annual salary of Rs. 20,000 instead of 28,000, is sufficient for the duties.

17. *Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department, Madras.*—The rates are in accordance with those suggested for the other Presidencies:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
19 Sub-Collectors at 14,000	2,66,000	25 Assistants at 9,600	2,40,000
20 Ditto at 8,800	1,76,000	15 Ditto at 7,800	1,17,000
20 Ditto at 4,200	84,000	11 Ditto at 6,000	66,000
		20 Ditto at 4,800	96,000
Rupees	5,26,000		
DEDUCT—		Rupees	5,19,000
Proposed by Government	5,19,000		
Commissioner's saving ...			
Saving ..	7,000		

The consideration of the salaries of the *Sheristadars and Teshildars of Madras*, is deferred.

18. *Collectors and Magistrates, Bombay.*—Although the labours of a Bombay Collectorate, owing to the ryotwarree system, are heavy, the responsibility is less than elsewhere. The Bombay Collectors have no police duties, are relieved by the Enam Commission and Survey Department, and can pass sentence for only one year:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.	
11 Collectors at 28,000	3,08,000	9 Collectors at 23,000	2,07,000
1 Ditto	23,000	3 Ditto at 20,000	60,000
Rupees	3,31,000	Rupees	2,67,000
DEDUCT—	2,67,000		
Saving	64,000		

19. *The Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stationery* should receive a consolidated salary of Rs. 12,000 instead of 13,800 as at present.

20. The consideration of the salaries of the *Uncovenanted Subordinate Revenue Officers, Dufterdars and Mamlutdars of Bombay*, is deferred. As to the covenanted officers; the present Sub-Collectors should be first Assistants with the same salaries as the Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the North West and Bengal:—

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.		
1 Sub-Collector		16,800	7 First Assistants	at 9,600	67,200
10 First Assistants	at 9,600	96,000	7 Ditto	at 7,800	54,600
2 Ditto	at 8,400	16,800	12 Jnr. Assistants	at 6,000	72,000
12 Second Assistants	at 6,600	79,200	12 Ditto	at 4,800	57,600
12 Third Ditto	at 4,800	57,600			
	Rupees	2,66,400		Rupees	2,51,400
DEDUCT—		2,51,400			
	Saving, Rupees	15,000			

Moonsiffs' Establishments in Bengal and the North West; District Police of Madras and Bombay. Consideration deferred.

21. *Commissioner and Officers for Thuggee and Dacoity in Bengal:—*

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Commissioner	18,000	18,000
Assistant General, Superintendent, and Assistant Commissioner ..	8,400	9,600
Rupees	26,400	27,600
DEDUCT— Existing Scale	...	26,400
Increase	... ...	1,200

22. *General Superintendent for Thuggee and Dacoity and his Assistants.* The four Assistants left blank in the table held

other civil appointments, and should draw no pay from the Thuggee department:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
General Superintendent	16,800	16,800
4 Assistants at 8,400	33,600	33,600
3 Ditto at 2,400	7,200	...
1 Ditto	1,200	1,200
1 Ditto	...	...
Rupees	58,800	51,600
DEDUCT—		
Proposed by Government ...	51,600	
Saving	7,200	

The consideration of *the Survey Establishments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Enam Commissions in Madras and Bombay,* is deferred.

23. *Inspectors General of Prisons.*—The Court ordered the following scale to be adopted in their despatch No. 64 of 1858, 11th August:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale sanctioned by Court and proposed by Government.
Bengal	30,000	28,000
North-West Provinces ...	30,000	22,000
Punjab	12,000	18,000
Madras	30,000	22,000
Bombay	30,000	24,000
Rupees	1,32,000	1,14,000
DEDUCT—		
Sanctioned by Court and proposed by Government ...	1,14 000	
Court's saving ...	18,000	

24. *Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in all the Presidencies.*—In a despatch, No. 36 of 31st December last, the Government recommended that the office of Administrator General should be united with that of Remembrancer at Madras and Bombay on a consolidated allowance of Rs. 1500:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bengal	30,000	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bengal	28,000
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Pleader in Madras	3,600	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Pleader and ex officio Joint Secretary to the Central Examination Committee in the North-West Provinces	12,000
Administrator General in Madras ...	8,400	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Government Pleader, and Administrator General in Madras	18,000
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay	6,000	Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Pleader at Madras ...	2,400
Administrator General in Bombay ...	10,200	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General in Bombay	18,000
Rupees	58,200	Rupees	78,400
		DEDUCT—	
		Existing Scale	58,200
		Proposed by Commissioner, 58,000 + 18,600, pays of Administrators General in Madras and Bombay ...	76,600
		Increase over existing scale	20,200
		Increase over Commissioner's scale	1,800

25. *Salt and Opium Departments, Bengal.*—As the Opium Agents hold responsible posts and give up promotion, their salaries should be those of Sessions Judges.

Existing Scale.

1 Opium Agent	42,000	0	0		
1 Ditto	36,000	0	0		
1 First Assistant	14,400	0	0		
1 Ditto	6,000	0	0		
2 Sub-Deputy Opium Agents at 10,800 ...	21,600	0	0		
4 Ditto at 9,600 ...	38,400	0	0		
4 Ditto at 8,400 ...	33,600	0	0		
4 Ditto at 7,200 ...	28,800	0	0		
4 Ditto at 6,000 ...	24,000	0	0		
2 Surveyors and Assists. to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents at 3,600 ...	7,200	0	0		
1 Intendant of the Opium Godown	4,800	0	0		
1 Opium Examiner	2,400	0	0		
				2,59,200	0	0
3 Salt Agents at 30,000 ...	90,000	0	0		
1 Ditto	9,333	5	4		
1 Ditto	9,333	5	4		
1 Ditto	9,333	5	4		
1 Ditto	5,000	0	0		
6 Assistant Salt Agents at 3,600	21,600	0	0		
1 Ditto	3,000	0	0		
1 Marine Assistant	1,800	0	0		
1 Superintendent of the Sulkeah Salt Golahs	24,000	0	0		
1 Controller of Government Salt Chowkies	30,000	0	0		
2 Superintendents of Salt Chowkies at 8,400 ...	16,800	0	0		
2 Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000	0	0		
2 Ditto at 4,800 ...	9,600	0	0		
2 Ditto at 4,200 ...	8,400	0	0		
2 Ditto at 3,600 ...	7,200	0	0		
1 Assistant Superintendent	2,160	0	0		
				2,59,560	0	0
Rupees ...				5,18,760	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Proposed by Government				4,22,493	5	4
Saving				96,266	10	8

Scale proposed by Government.		
1 Opium Agent	32,000 0 0	
1 Ditto	28,000 0 0	
1 First Assistant	14,400 0 0	
1 Ditto	12,000 0 0	
2 Sub-Deputy Opium Agents at 9,600 ...	19,200 0 0	
4 Ditto at 7,800 ...	31,200 0 0	
8 Ditto at 6,000 ...	48,000 0 0	
4 Ditto at 4,800 ...	19,200 0 0	
2 Surveyors and Assistants to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents at 3,600 ...	7,200 0 0	
1 Intendant of the Opium Godown	4,800 0 0	
1 Opium Examiner	2,400 0 0	
		2,18,400 0 0
2 Salt Agents at 24,000 ...	48,000 0 0	
1 Ditto	18,000 0 0	
1 Ditto	8,333 5 4	
1 Ditto	8,000 0 0	
1 Ditto	8,000 0 0	
4 Assistant Salt Agents at 3,600 ...	14,400 0 0	
3 Ditto at 3,000 ...	9,000 0 0	
1 Marine Assistant	1,800 0 0	
1 Superintendent of the SulkeahSalt Golahs	8,400 0 0	
1 Controller of Government Salt Chowkies	24,000 0 0	
2 Superintendents of Salt Chowkies at 8,400 ...	16,800 0 0	
2 Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000 0 0	
2 Ditto at 4,800 ...	9,600 0 0	
2 Ditto at 4,200 ...	8,400 0 0	
2 Ditto at 3,600 ...	7,200 0 0	
1 Assistant Superintendent	2,160 0 0	
		2,04,093 5 4
Rupees ...		4,22,493 5 4

These salaries have all been fixed with the intention of the appointments being given in full to natives and East Indians, if duly qualified.

26. *Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.*—Rupees 30,000 would not be too much. The salary of the N. W. Secretary is Rs. 32,000.

27 and 28. *Judicial and Financial Commissioners, Punjab.*—Each should have Rs. 40,000, like a Puisne Judge of the N. W. Sudder.

29. *Officers of the Province of Oude.*—The Chief Commissioner should have Rs. 50,000, with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 6,000.

OUDE.

Existing Scale.				Scale proposed by Government.			
Chief Commissioner			66,000	Chief Commissioner		50,000	
Secretary to Ditto			24,000	Sumptuary Allowance		6,000	56,000
Judicial Commissioner			42,000				24,000
Financial Commissioner			42,000	Secretary to Ditto			40,000
4 Divisional Commissioners	at	33,000	1,32,000	Judicial Commissioner			1,28,000
4 Deputy Commissioners	at	18,000	72,000	4 Divisional Commissioners	at	32,000	1,38,000
4 Ditto	at	14,400	57,600	6 Deputy Commissioners	at	23,000	1,20,000
4 Ditto	at	12,000	48,000	6 Ditto ...	at	20,000	57,600
1 Special Assistant			12,000	6 Assistant Commissioners	at	9,600	46,800
1 Ditto			9,600	6 Ditto ...	at	7,800	18,000
6 Assistant Commissioners	at	8,400	50,400	3 Ditto ...	at	6,000	14,400
6 Ditto ...	at	7,200	43,200	3 Ditto ...	at	4,800	9,600
6 Ditto ...	at	6,000	36,000	1 Extra Assistant Commissioner ...		...	15,600
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners	at	7,200	21,600	2 Ditto ...	at	7,800	12,000
6 Ditto ...	at	4,800	28,800	2 Ditto ...	at	6,000	38,400
9 Ditto ...	at	3,000	27,000	8 Ditto ...	...	4,800	33,000
				11 Ditto ...	...	3,000	
Rupees			7,12,200	Rupees			7,51,400
				DEDUCT— Existing Scale			7,12,200
				Increase ...			39,200

30. *Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Rajpootana.*—Sir H. Lawrence proposed to join the Central India Agencies and to add to them the Neemuch and Ajmere Commissionerships. Sir R. Hamilton reported against this. The Government consider it inexpedient, as the extent of country comprises 200,000 square miles, and the saving would be inconsiderable. The appointment of Agent in Rajpootana is very onerous, but the number of his assistants is unnecessarily large. Any whom it may be necessary to employ, more than 4, may be called Temporary Assistants :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.		
Governor General's Agent	60,000	Governor General's Agent	42,000	
9 Assistants at 6,000 ..	54,000	Sumptuary Allowance	6,000	
Political Agent at Meywar	30,000			48,000
Assistant to ditto ...	1,200	1 Assistant		8,040
Political Agent at Jeypoor	24,000	3 Ditto at 6,000		18,000
Political Agent at Joudpoor	21,000	Political Agent at Meywar		24,000
Political Agent at Harrowtee	18,000	Assistant to ditto ...		1,200
Rupees	2,08,200	Political Agent at Jeypoor		20,000
DEDUCT—		Political Agent at Joudpoor		20,000
Proposed by Government	1,55,600	Political Agent at Harrowtee		16,000
Saving ...	52,600	Rupees		1,55,600

31. *Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Central India.*—The salary of the Governor General's Agent in Central India, which has, from time to time, been reduced from Rupees 1,00,038 to Rupees 40,000 per annum, was raised in 1854, when the Gwalior and Bundlecund agencies were added to the Indore office, to Rupees 48,000. The duties of the Political Agency at Gwalior are light. It should be separated from the Indore Agency; this will be more acceptable to the Native Government.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.		
Governor General's Agent		48,900	Govr. Genl.'s Agent	36,000	
1 Assistant ...	9,000		Sumptuary Allowance ...	6,000	
As Deputy Opium Agent ...	3,000	12,000			42,000
1 Assistant		7,200	1 Assistant		9,600
Political Agent at Gwalior		24,000	1 Ditto		6,000
Ditto at Bhopal		18,000	Political Agent at Gwalior		30,000
Medical Officer at Bhopal		7,200	Ditto at Bhopal ...		16,000
Political Assistant at Bundlecund and Rewa ...		12,000	Ditto at Rewa ...		9,600
Ditto at Bhopawar ...		7,200	Medical Officer at Bhopal		6,000
Ditto at Maunpoor ..		7,263	Political Assistant at Bundlecund		9,600
Rupees		1,42,863	Ditto at Bhopawar ...		9,600
DEDUCT—			Ditto at Maunpore ...		2,400
Proposed by Government		1,40,800		Rupees	1,40,800
Saving ...		2,063			

32. *The Officers of Nagpore.*—The information received is insufficient to allow of a decided opinion being formed in respect to them. A Judicial Commissioner should be appointed in place of the personal assistant and superintendent of police. Though Nagpore is behind Mysore in resources and population* the salary of the Commissioner of the former should be larger on account of its disadvantages :—

*Nagpore	Population	2,855,193
	Land Revenue	29,50,512
Mysore	Population	3,726,459
	Land Revenue	59,76,251

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.		
Commissioner	60,000	Commissioner	42,000	
Personal Assistant to Do.	10,800	Sumptuary Allowance ...	6,000	
1 Deputy Commissioner	24,000			48,000
1 Ditto	18,000	Judicial Commissioner ...		28,000
2 Ditto at 14,400 ...	28,800	1 Depy. Commissioner...		23,000
1 Ditto	12,000	3 Ditto at	20,000	60,000
2 Assistant Commissioners at 8,400 ...	16,800	1 Ditto		14,400
3 Ditto at 7,200 ...	21,600	1 Asst. Commissioner ...		9,600
2 Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000	2 Ditto at	7,800	15,600
2 Extra Assistant Commissioners at 6,000...	12,000	2 Ditto at	6,000	12,000
3 Ditto at 4,800 ...	14,400	2 Ditto	4,800	9,600
1 Ditto	3,600	1 Extra Assistant Commissioner ...		9,600
3 Ditto at 2,400 ...	7,200	1 Ditto ...		7,800
		1 Ditto ...		6,000
Rupees	2,41,200	1 Ditto ...		4,800
		2 Ditto at	3,600	7,200
		5 Ditto at	3,000	15,000
		Rupees		2,70,600
		DEDUCT— Existing Scale ...		2,41,200
		Increase ...		29,400

33. *The Officers of Mysore.*—Sir Mark Cubbon thinks he should have a larger salary as Commissioner than Rs. 42,000, which is the pay of a Sudder Judge :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner... ...	48,996	Commissioner	*48,000
1 Assistant	21,600	1 Assistant	14,400
1 Ditto	10,800	1 Ditto	9,600
1 Ditto	8,400	1 Ditto	7,800
1 Ditto	6,000	Judicial Commissioner ...	32,000
Judicial Commissioner ...	42,000	3 District Superintendents at 23,000 ...	69,000
4 District Superintendents at 19,200 ...	76,800	1 Ditto	20,000
1 Ditto	12,000	1 Ditto	12,000
7 Junior Assts. at 6,000	42,000	2 Junior Assts. at 9,600	19,200
Huzoor Adawlut ...	36,276	4 Ditto at 7,800 ..	31,200
		4 Ditto at 6,000 ...	24,000
Rupees	3,04,872	3 Ditto at 4,800 ...	14,400
		Huzoor Adawlut ...	36,276
		Rupees	3,37,876
		DEDUCT—	
		Existing Scale	3,04,872
		Increase ...	33,004

34. *The Officers in Sind.*—Both Mr. Ricketts and the Government decide against dividing Sind into two Commissionerships as proposed by General Jacob :—

* Including Sumptuary Allowance.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.		
Commissioner, ...	52,000	Commissioner, ...	42,000	
Judicial Assistant Commissioner, ...	14,400	Sumptuary Allowance, ...	6,000	
Assistant Commissioner, ...	14,400			48,000
Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner, ...	4,200	Secretary to Commissioner, ...		8,400
First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, ...	8,400	Uncovenanted Assistant to Commissioner, ...		4,200
Second Assistant, ditto, ...	6,000	Judicial Commissioner, ...		28,000
Pol. Supdt. on the Frontier of Upper Sind, ...	6,000	Pol. Supdt. on the Frontier of Upper Sind, ...		10,000
Assistant Pol. Supdt. on ditto, ...	3,000	Assistant Pol. Superintendent on ditto, ...		3,000
3 Collectors and Magistrates, at 18,000 ...	54,000	1 Deputy Commissioner, ...		23,000
21 Depy. Colls. and Magistrates including Judicial Depy. Magistrates, and Asst. Colls. of Canals—		2 ditto at 20,000, ...		40,000
		6 Assistant Commrs. at 9,600, ...		57,600
6 at 8,400 ... 50,400		5 ditto at 7,800, ...		39,000
5 at 7,200 ... 36,000		2 ditto at 6,000		12,000
7 at 6,000 ... 42,000		2 ditto at 4,800, ...		9,600
3 at 4,800 ... 14,400		2 ditto at 3,000, ...		6,000
	1,42,800	Pol. Agent for Thur and Parkur, ...		.....
Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge of Thur and Parkur, ...	.....	Assistant Pol. Agent for ditto, ...		3,600
		Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, ...		9,000
Deputy Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, ...	6,000	Commr. of Police and Inspector of Prisons, ...		12,000
Captain of Police, ...	9,600	3 Superintendents of Police at 7,200		21,600
3 Lieutenants of Police at 6,000	18,000	Forest Ranger		8,400
Forest Ranger, ...	8,400	1 Deputy ditto, ...		2,400
1 Deputy ditto, ...	2,400	1 Deputy ditto, ...		1,200
1 Deputy ditto, ...	1,200			
	3,50,800	Rupees, ...		3,47,000
Deduct, ...				
Proposed by Government, ...	3,47,000			
Saving, ...	3,800			

35. *The Hyderabad Resident and other Officers:—*

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.		
Resident, ...	66,000	Resident, ...	42,000	
First Assistant, ...	16,952	Sumptuary Allowance ...	10,000	
Second ditto, ...	7,200			52,000
Judicial and Financial Commissioner, ...	42,000	Assistant ditto		14,400
1 Deputy Commissioner, ...	18,000	Judicial and Financial Commissioner, ...		36,000
2 Ditto, at 14,400, ...	28,800	1 Deputy Commissioner, ...		23,000
1 Ditto, ...	12,000	1 Ditto, ...		20,000
6 Assist. Commissioners, at 7,200, ...	43,200	2 Ditto, ... at 17,000 ...		34,000
2 Extra ditto, at 7,200, ...	14,400	1 Assistant Commissioner, ...		9,600
4 Ditto, ... at 4,800, ...	19,200	2 Ditto, ... at 7,800 ...		15,600
6 Ditto, ... at 3,000, ...	18,000	2 Ditto, ... at 6,000 ...		12,000
		1 Ditto, ...		4,800
Deduct, ...	2,85,752	1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...		9,600
Proposed by Government, ...	2,77,200	1 Ditto, ...		7,800
		1 Ditto, ...		6,000
Saving, ...	8,552	3 Ditto, ... at 4,800 ...		14,400
		6 Ditto, ... at 3,000 ...		18,000
		Rupees, ...		2,77,200

36. *The Officers of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.—*

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

Existing annual cost for administrative and ministerial establishments in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories as shown by the Commissioner and Judge of those territories in a Statement No. 14, dated 5th Sept. 1856,	... ...	12,60,885
Proposed annual cost of Ditto by Ditto of which the undermentioned is a detail, as regards administrative offices, ...	... ...	12,34,556
		26,329

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.			
Commissioner, ...	35,000	2	Commissioners, ... at 32,000 ...	64,000		
Civil and Sessions Judge, ...	30,000	2	Deputy Ditto, ... at 23,000 ...	46,000		
Superintendent, ...	18,000	3	Ditto, ... at 18,000 ...	54,000		
Deputy ditto, ... at 12,000, ...	24,000	3	Ditto, ... at 14,400 ...	43,200		
Ditto ditto, ...	7,200	4	Ditto, ... at 12,000 ...	48,000		
Deputy Commissioners, ... at 12,000, ...	48,000	2	Covenanted Assistants, at 9,600 ...	19,200		
Ditto, ... at 7,200, ...	28,800	2	Ditto, ... at 7,800 ...	15,600		
Covenanted Assistants, ... at 6,000, ..	24,000	4	Ditto, ... at 6,000 ...	24,000		
Uncovenanted ditto, ...	7,200	4	Ditto, ... at 4,800 ..	19,200		
Ditto, ... at 6,000, ...	18,000	1	Uncovenanted Asst.	9,600		
Ditto, ... at 4,800, ..	38,400	1	Ditto, ...	7,800		
Ditto, ... at 3,000, ...	15,000	3	Ditto, ... at 6,000 ...	18,000		
Ditto, ... at 2,400, ...	9,600	8	Ditto, ... at 4,800 ...	38,400		
Ditto, ... at 1,800, ...	14,400	9	Ditto, ... at 3,000 ...	27,000		
Assistants employed on Settlement duty, ... at 6,000, ..	24,000	7	Tehseeldars, ... at 2,400 ...	16,800		
		12	Ditto, ... at 2,100 ...	25,200		
		22	Ditto, ... at 1,800 ...	39,600		
		7	Peshkars, ... at 840 ...	5,880		
		12	Ditto, ... at 660 ...	7,920		
		24	Ditto, ... at 480 ...	11,520		
		4	Nazirs, ... at 360 ...	1,440		
		7	Ditto, ... at 240 ...	1,680		
		7	Naib ditto, ... at 120 ...	840		
				5,43,440		
			DEDUCT—		18,240	
			Saving proposed by Government over existing scale, ...		8,089	

The existing establishment of Tehseeldars, Naib, Tehseeldars and Nazirs is not given.

malous. The territory should be divided into two Commissionerships, and the Punjab system carried out:—

37. The *Resident at Nepaul* has a salary of 38,000 Rupees; it should remain, as also the *Assistant to the Resident's* salary.

38. The *Resident at Baroda* has Rs. 36,000, his *Assistant* Rs. 9,000. They should remain.

39. The salary of the *Resident at Travancore* should be reduced from Rs. 33,600 to Rs. 24,000, the pay of the Meywar Agent.

40. The Agency allowance of Rs. 3,000 granted to the Commissioner of Revenue at Benares as *Governor General's Agent and Superintendent of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg*, should be retrenched.

The consideration of the case of the *Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad*, is deferred.

41. *Officers in Pegu.*—Though the population and land revenue of Pegu are not more than are found in several of the first class districts of Bengal, yet the frontier is so turbulent, the people so scattered, and the Commissioner so distant from head quarters, that he should have Rs. 2,000 in excess of a similar officer in the interior. Mr. Ricketts recommends that the Tenasserim Provinces be added to the Pegu Commission, but Sir A. Bogle opposes this. The salary of the Magistrate of Rangoon should be fixed at that of a third class Deputy Commissioner. The question whether the Extra Assistants should, as in the Punjab, constitute a separate Branch of the Administration, is referred to the Foreign Department:—

PEGU.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner, ...	36,000	Commissioner, ...	36,000
1 Deputy Commissioner,...	14,400	1 Deputy Commissioner,...	18,000
2 Ditto at 12,000,... ...	24,000	2 Ditto at 12,000,... ...	24,000
1 Ditto, ...	9,600	4 Ditto at 10,800,... ...	43,200
2 Ditto at 8,400, ...	16,800	Superintendent of Forests, ...	12,000
Superintendent of Forests, ...	12,000	Magistrate of Rangoon,	10,800
Magistrate of Rangoon,	9,600	Assistant ditto, ...	4,800
Assistant ditto, ...	6,000	Magistrate of Dalhousie,	8,400
Magistrate of Dalhousie,	10,800	2 Assistant Commissioners at 7,800, ...	15,600
5 Assistant Commissioners at 6,000, ...	30,000	3 Ditto at 6,000, ...	18,000
1 Ditto, ...	4,800	1 Ditto, ...	4,800
1 Ditto, ...	2,400	1 Ditto, ...	2,400
7 Extra, ditto at 4,800 ...	33,600	1 Extra ditto, ...	7,800
1 Collector of Customs, ...	7,200	2 Ditto at 6,000, ...	12,000
1 Ditto, ...	6,000	2 Ditto at 4,800, ...	9,600
1 Ditto, ...	4,800	2 Ditto at 3,600, ...	7,200
1 Ditto, ...	3,600	1 Collector of Customs, ...	7,200
		1 Ditto, ...	6,000
		1 Ditto, ...	4,800
Rupees, ...	2,31,600	1 Ditto, ...	3,600
		Rupees, ...	2,56,200
		Deduct—	
		Existing Scale, ...	2,31,600
		Increase, ...	24,600

42. *Officers in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.*—Except in area the territory does not equal a third class district in Bengal. A salary of Rs. 28,000 a year is proper for the Commissionership. The Deputy Commissioners are placed on the same footing as those of Pegu :—

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.		
	Commissioner, ...	42,000		Commissioner, ...	28,000
2	Depy. Commrs. at 12,000	24,000	1	Deputy Commissioner,	14,400
1	Ditto, ...	9,600	1	Ditto	12,000
1	Ditto, ...	7,200	2	Ditto at 10,800...	21,600
1	Magistrate, ...	9,600	2	Asst. Commrs. at 9,600	19,200
4	Asst. Commrs. at 6,000	24,000	2	Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000
	Conservator of Forests,	7,200	1	Ditto	4,800
	Assistant ditto,... ...	3,600	1	Asst. Supt. of Forests,...	3,600
	Collector of Sea Customs,	4,800	1	Collector of Customs, ...	6,600
2	Tseetkays at 3,000 ...	6,000	2	Tseetkays at 3,000 ...	6,000
1	Ditto, ...	2,400	1	Ditto	2,400
1	Ditto, ...	1,800	1	Ditto	1,800
8	Goung Gyouks at 1,200	9,600	6	Goung Gyouks and Myo-	
4	Ditto, at 960...	3,840		thogyees at 1,200 ...	7,200
1	Ditto	900	8	Ditto at 960 ...	7,680
3	Ditto at 720 ...	2,160	3	Ditto at 720 ...	2,160
4	Ditto at 600...	2,400	9	Ditto at 600 ...	5,400
2	Ditto at 480 ...	960	6	Ditto at 480 ...	2,880
2	Ditto at 300 ...	600			
2	Ditto at 240 ...	480			
1	Myothogyee, ...	720			
4	Ditto at 600 ..	2,400			
1	Ditto	480			
	Rupees, ...	1,66,740		Rupees, ...	1,57,720
	Deduct—				
	Proposed by Government, ...	1,57,720			
	Saving, ...	9,020			

43. *Officers in Arracan.*—With one exception all their salaries should be increased owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, the separation from all society and the high price of provisions:—

ARRACAN.

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government
Commissioner	20,400	*24,000
Principal Assistant in Akyab	12,000	14,400
Second Assistant in ditto „	9,600	10,800
Junior Assistant in ditto „	6,000	7,800
Principal Assistant in Ramree	12,000	12,000
Uncovenanted Assistant in ditto „ ...	„	4,800
Principal Assistant in Sandoway... ...	8,400	8,400
	68,400	82,200
Deduct—	Existing Scale,	68,400
	Increase ...	13,800

44. *Officers in Chota Nagpore.*—The area (32,018 square miles) is great and the management of the tributary estates responsible, though the work is one-fourth that of the Agra and Allahabad divisions. The salary of the Commissioner should be Rs. 28,000, that of a Judge of the first class:—

* This is Salary only. House rent, as given at present, is disallowed.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.	
	Commissioner, ...	30,000	Commissioner, ...	28,000
1	Deputy ditto, ...	18,000	1 Assistant ditto, ...	3,600
1	Assistant ditto, ...	3,600	1 Judicial Commr., ...	18,000
2	Principal Assistants at 12,000,	24,000	2 Deputy Commissioners, at 14,400,	28,800
3	Senior ditto at 9,000,	27,000	1 Ditto, ...	12,000
1	Junior ditto ...	6,000	2 Ditto, at 10,800,	21,600
1	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, ...	4,800	1 Assistant Commr., ..	6,000
1	Deputy Collector, ...	4,800	2 Ditto at 4,800,	9,600
1	Deputy Magistrate,	3,600	5 Sub or Extra Assist. ditto, at 3,600,	18,000
3	Sub-Assistants, at 3,600,	10,800	1 Ditto, ...	600
1	Moonsiff and Native Assistant, ..	2,400	2 Moonsiffs at 1,800,	3,600
2	Moonsiffs at 1,800,	3,600	6 Ditto at 1,200,	7,200
7	Ditto at 1,200,	8,400	Deduct—	1,57,000
1	Sub-Assistant, ...	600	Existing Scale,	1,47,600
	Rs. ...	1,47,600	Increase, ...	9,400

Officers in Assam.—At present the Commissioner takes all the revenue, and his Deputy all the civil and criminal duties. The province comprises the districts of Gowalpara, Kamroop, Durrung, Luckimpore, Nowgong, Seebsagurh, Cossyah Hills. Mr. Ricketts thinks it should be under two Commissioners, and the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal approved. The question is referred to the Government of Bengal for their consideration; the question of salary is meanwhile allowed to remain as it is:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner, ...	24,000	2 Commissioners, at 20,000	40,000
1 Deputy ditto, ...	18,000	1 Principal Assistant, ...	14,400
4 Principal Assts. at 12,000	48,000	3 Ditto, at 12,000	36,000
3 Ditto, at 9,000	27,000	3 Ditto, at 9,000	27,000
1 Ditto, ...	6,000	1 Ditto, ...	6,000
1 Junior Assistant, ...	6,000	1 Junior Assistant, ...	6,000
4 Sub-Assistants, at 5,400	21,600	1 Sub-Assistant, ...	7,800
1 Ditto, ...	4,200	1 Ditto, ...	6,000
3 Ditto, at 3,000	9,000	2 Ditto, at 4,800	9,600
1 Principal Sudder Ameen,	3,000	4 Ditto, at 3,000	12,000
3 Sudder Ameens, at 1,800	5,400	1 Principal Sudder Ameen,	3,000
2 Ditto, at 1,200	2,400	1 Sudder Ameen, ...	2,400
1 Deputy Collector, ...	1,800	3 Ditto, at 1,800	5,400
9 Moonsiffs, at 1,200	10,800	1 Ditto, ...	1,200
1 Sudder Ameen and 2 Moonsiffs at 540 constituting a Punchayet,	1,620	1 Deputy Collector, ...	1,800
		4 Moonsiffs at 1,440	5,760
		5 Ditto, at 1,200	6,000
		1 Sudder Ameen and 2 Moonsiffs at 540 constituting a Punchayet,	1,620
Add,	1,88,820	Add,	1,91,980
Estabt. of Commr.	28,081	Estabt. for first Commr.	22,969
Ditto of Deputy Ditto,	9,540	Ditto for second ditto,	11,988
			2,26,937
		Deduct—	
		Existing Scale,	2,26,441
Rupees, ...	2,26,441	Increase,	496

Political Agent at Munneepore.—The question of retaining this officer has been referred to the Foreign Department. Rs. 9,600 would be a suitable salary for the appointment.

45. *Superintendent of Cachar and his Assistant.*—The salaries proposed by Mr. Ricketts—Rs. 19,200—are suitable.

46. *Superintendent of Darjeeling and his Assistant.*—The salary of Rs. 9,600 for Superintendent is suitable. Government sees no occasion for the appointment of an Assistant.

Agent and Assistant in Hill Tracts of Orissa.—Pending a report from Government of Bengal, the consideration of their salaries is postponed.

47. *Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—The late Lieutenant Governor, who fixed their salaries originally, agrees with Mr. Ricketts that they should be increased. The salary of the Deputy Commissioner Government considers unnecessarily high:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Deputy Commissioner, ...	14,400	15,000
Assistant ditto, ...	7,200	9,600
Ditto ditto, ...	6,000	7,800
Ditto ditto, ...	4,800	6,000
Ditto ditto, ...	4,800	6,000
Sub-Assistant Commissioner, ...	2,400	4,800
Ditto ditto, ...	2,400	3,000
Ditto ditto, ...	1,800	1,800
Ditto ditto, ...	1,800	1,800
	45,600	55,800
Deduct—		
Existing Scale, ...	... ...	45,600
Increase,	... ...	10,200

48. *Uncovenanted Assistant to Superintendent of Tributary Mehals in Cuttack.*—The salary is Rs. 4,800. As there is no prospect of promotion and there should be no change, an increase of Rs. 100 a month after 10 years' service, should be given.

49. *Officers in Kumaon :—*

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Commissioner, ...	24,000	20,000
Assistant in charge of Kumaon, ...	8,400	9,600
Ditto ditto Ghurwal, ...	8,400	8,400
Junior Assitant, ...	4,800	4,800
Deputy Collector, ...	4,200	4,200
Sudder Ameen Kumaon, inclusive of Establishment, ...	1,680	1,680
Ditto Ghurwal ditto, ...	1,680	1,680
Deputy Magistrate in the Babur, ...	3,000	3,000
	56,160	53,360
Deduct—		
Proposed by Government, ...	53,360	
Saving, ...	2,800	

50. *Officers in Ajmere and Mairwara.*—Government approves of Mr. Ricketts' proposal to place these districts under the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, as Commissioner in subordination to the Lieutenant Governor, and to vest the Deputy Commissioner with enlarged powers:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
Commissioner, ...	31,587	Deputy Commissioner, ...	14,400
Assistant, ...	7,200	Ditto, ...	9,600
Ditto, ...	6,000	Native Assistant, ...	4,800
Sudder Ameen, ...	3,000	Ditto, ...	3,600
Ditto, ...	2,400	Ditto, ...	2,400
Deputy Collector, ...	4,200	Pundit, ...	1,200
Pundit, ...	240		
	54,627	Add, ...	36,000
Deduct—		Pay of Officer in command of the Mair Corps,	9,600
Proposed Scale, ...	45,600		
Saving, ..	9,027		45,600

51. *Officers in Dehra Doon.*—As the ordinary duties are light and the climate attractive, the present salary of the Superintendent, Rs. 12,000, should be reduced to Rs. 9,600, and that of the Assistant, Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 4,800, a saving of Rs. 3,600 per annum.

52. *Officers in Bhutteana.*—The area (3,209 square miles), population (1,12,974) and revenue (Rs. 1,70,876) are small. But until all settlement proceedings have been closed and the Customs Department has been transferred to the Commissioner of Customs, the establishment should be left on its present footing:—

BHUTTEANA.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Superintendent, ...	18,000	Superintendent, ...	14,400
1st Assistant, ...	5,400	Collector of Customs,	7,200
2nd Ditto, ...	4,200	Assistant, ...	6,000
3rd Ditto, ...	4,200	Ditto, ...	4,800
Deputy Collector, ...	5,400	Rs.	32,400
Sudder Ameen, ...	2,400		
Deduct—	39,600		
Proposed by Government, ...	32,400		
Saving, ...	7,200		

53. *Officers in Jawud Neemuch.*—Though small, the revenue (Rs. 4,40,019) is large. The responsibilities of the Superintendent are greater than those of a 3rd class Punjab Deputy Commissioner, whose salary is fixed at Rs. 14,400:—

JAWUD NEEMUCH.

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Superintendent, ...	12,000	14,400
Assistant, ...	.....	6,000
Ditto, ...	4,200	4,800
Temporary Assistant, ...	1,800	3,000
Peshkar, ...	960	1,200
1 Tehseeldar,...	2,400	2,400
2 Ditto, at 1,800	3,600	3,600
	24,960	35,400
Deduct,—		
Existing Scale, ...	.....	24,960
Increase, ...	.....	10,440

54. *Officers in Nimar.*—The Political Assistant's position is on a par with that of a 3rd class district in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Government allows all the salaries to remain as at present, viz.:—

Political Assistant, ...	12,000
Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate, ...	3,000
Deputy Collector, ...	3,600
	18,600

55. *Officers in Sattara.*—Government would leave the pay of the Collector as it is. Whether the province should have any special rules for its Government as Mr. Ricketts suggests, will be considered in the Home Department. At present, unlike Pegu, the Punjab, &c., it is destitute of a Code:—

SATTARA.

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner.
Collector and Magistrate, ...	28,000	30,000
Judicial Assistant, ...	14,400	14,400
1st Assistant, ...	7,200	9,600
2nd ditto, ...	4,800	7,800
3rd ditto, ...	4,800	6,000
	59,200	67,800
		59,200
	Increase, ...	8,600

56. *Superintendent of Mahableshwar.*—His salary is Rs. 11,284 and calls for no remark.

Pending the receipt of replies from Bombay the questions raised by Mr. Ricketts as to the following are allowed to stand over :—

The Officers of the Province of Kattiawar.
Political Agent in Kutch and his Assistants.
Agent to the Governor in Guzerat.
Agent to the Governor at Surat.
Political Agent in Mahee Kanta.
Political Agent in Rewa Kanta.
Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.
Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country, Begaon.

The question of the salary to be allotted to the *Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends*, was submitted for the orders of the Secretary of State for India on 14th May 1859.

Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George and his Assistants in Ganjam.—The Agent's appointment is one of the most responsible under the Madras Government, in every respect more so than that of an ordinary Magistrate and Collector. The same is true of the Principal Assistant in a proportionate degree. The Military Assistant has charge of the talooks of Goomsur and Soradah, the hoorda of Aska, and the hill tracts of Goomsur,

throughout which he has the superintendence of the Police, and exercises full Criminal powers. He has also the command of the Ganjam Sebundy corps, consisting of 250 privates :—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by the Commissioner and approved of by Government.
Agent, who is also Collector and Magistrate, ...	34,200	30,000
1st (Principal) Assistant, ...	14,000	9,600
2nd (Senior) Assistant, ...	8,800	7,800
Deduct—	57,000	
Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government, ...	47,400	47,400
Saving, ...	9,600	

Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George and his Assistants at Vizagapatam.—The Agent's responsibilities are not equal to those of the Ganjam Agent :—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.
Agent, ...	30,000	28,000
Principal Assistant, ...	14,000	9,600
Second Assistant, ...	8,800	7,800
Third Assistant, ...		4,800
Deduct—	52,800	50,200
Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government, ...	50,200	
Saving, ...	2,600	

Orders have been issued to bring the district under the Regulations. The question of the salaries of the *Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George and his Assistants in Kurnool*, has been disposed of under the head " Collectors of Madras."

57. *Town Magistracies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.*—The Court of Directors sanctioned a 4th Magistrate at Madras on a salary of Rs. 800 a month because the area of jurisdiction and population is larger than in the other two :—

		Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Calcutta,	Senior Magistrate, ...	24,000	20,000
	Junior ditto, ...	9,600	12,000
Madras,	Senior Magistrate, ..	14,400	18,000
	Second ditto, ...	12,000	12,000
	Third ditto, ...	9,600	9,600
	Fourth ditto, ...	...	9,600
Bombay,	Senior ditto, ...	30,000	18,000
	Second ditto, ...	15,600	12,000
	Third ditto, ...	12,000	9,600
		1,27,200	1,20,800
Deduct—			
Proposed by Government,	...	1,20,800	
Saving,	...	6,400	

Commissioners and other Officers of Police for the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.—The salaries are allowed by Government to remain as they are. Mr. Ricketts' scale is also given :—

COMMISSIONERS &c. OF POLICE.

		Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner.
Calcutta,	Commissioner, ...	30,000	24,000
	Deputy ditto, ...	7,200	9,600
	Superintendent, ...	4,800	4,800
	Ditto, ...	3,600	3,600
	Ditto, ...	3,600	3,600
Madras,	Commissioner, ...	18,000	20,000
	Deputy ditto, ...	6,000	6,000
	Ditto, ...	6,000	6,000
Bombay,	Commissioner, ...	14,400	18,000
	Deputy ditto, ...	6,000	7,800
		99,600	1,03,400
	Deduct— ...		
		Existing Scale,	99,600
		Increase, ...	3,800

58. *Small Cause Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.*— The First Judge in Calcutta should have an increase of Rs. 2,000, owing to the state of society there. The additional expense will be covered by the fees. The salaries fixed for the 2nd and 3rd Bombay Judges are those fixed by the Court of Directors :—

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.		
Calcutta.					
1st Judge, ...	18,000		1st Judge, ...	20,000	
2nd Ditto, ...	12,000		2nd Ditto, ...	12,000	
3rd Ditto, ...	12,000		3rd Ditto, ...	12,000	
Chief Clerk, ...	9,000		Chief Clerk, ...	7,800	
Assistant ditto, ...	3,600		Assistant Ditto, ...	3,600	
1st Judge's Clerk, ...	3,000		1st, 2nd and 3rd Judge's Clerks, at 1,800,	5,400	
2nd and 3rd Ditto ditto, at 2,400	4,800		Three Interpreters, at 1,200,	3,600	
1st Interpreter, ...	1,800		Establishment of Writers, Bailiffs, Servants, &c., ...	37,875	
2nd ditto, ...	1,200				
Establishments of Writers, Bailiffs, Servants, &c.,	37,875				
		1,03,275			1,02,275
Madras.					
1st Judge, ...	18,000		1st Judge, ...	18,000	
2nd Ditto, ...	12,000		2nd Ditto, ...	12,000	
3rd Ditto, ...	12,000		3rd Ditto, ...	12,000	
Chief Clerk, ...	7,800		Chief Clerk, ...	7,200	
Assistant Clerk and Cashier,*	2,400		Assistant Clerk and Cashier, ...	2,400	
1st, 2nd and 3rd Judge's Clerks, at 840,	2,520		1st, 2nd and 3rd Judge's do., at 840,	2,520	
1st Interpreter, ...	2,100		1st Interpreter, ...	2,100	
2nd Ditto, ...	840		2nd Ditto, ...	840	
Establishment of Writers, Bailiffs, Servants, &c.,	17,634		Establishment of Writers, Bailiffs, Servants, &c., ...	17,634	
		75,294			74,694
Bombay.					
1st Judge, ...	18,000		1st Judge, ...	18,000	
2nd Ditto, ...	6,000		2nd Ditto, ...	12,000	
3rd Ditto, ...	6,000		3rd Ditto, ...	9,000	
Chief Clerk, ...	4,800		Chief Clerk, ...	6,000	
1st, 2nd and 3rd Judge's Clerks, at 480,	1,440		Assistant Ditto, ...	1,800	
1st Interpreter, ...	1,200		1st, 2nd and 3rd Judge's Clerks, at 1,200	3,600	
2nd Ditto, ...	720		Three Interpreters, at 1,200	3,600	
3rd Ditto, ...	600		Establishment of Writers, Bailiffs, Servants, &c.,	20,592	
Establishment of Writers, Bailiffs, Servants, &c.,	20,952				
		†59,712			74,952
	Rs.	2,38,281	Deduct—		2,51,921
			Existing Scale, ...		2,38,281
			Increase, ...		13,640

* The Assistant Clerk in Madras, draws in addition a personal allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum.

† In addition to this sum Rs. 325 per mensem are drawn for house rent.

59. *Superintendents of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces.*—Mr. Ricketts thinks both should be bound to prepare elementary treatises on agricultural subjects for the good of the natives, being relieved of the charge of all the tea gardens which should be made over to private persons:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
* Superintendent at Calcutta,	18,000	Superintendent at Calcutta,	16,200*
Superintendent N. W. P. and the Punjab, ..	12,000	Superintendent N. W. P. and the Punjab, ...	12,000
Rupees, ...	30,000	Rupees, ...	28,200
Deduct—			
Proposed by Commissioner and Government, ...	28,200		
Saving, ...	1,800		

60. *The Madras Conservator of Forests and his Assistants.*—The Conservator should not be remunerated on a higher scale than the corresponding officers in Bombay and the N. W. Provinces:—

* And a house.

MADRAS CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.
Conservator, ...	14,400	12,000
Assistant, ...	4,800	4,800
2 Ditto at 3,600, ...	7,200	7,200
3 Ditto at 2,400,...	7,200	7,200
Rupees, ...	33,600	31,200
Deduct,—		
Proposed Scale, ...	31,200	
Saving, ...	2,400	

61. *The Bombay Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.*—The Government of Bombay approve of Mr. Ricketts' recommendations. The Conservator should be relieved of the charge of the enormous timber depôt at Bombay. His duties are scattered over the country from Kurrachee to Dharwar:—

BOMBAY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
Conservator	25,666	Conservator, ...	12,000
Assistant ditto in charge of the Timber Depot Bombay, ... 2,400		Timber Depot Agent, ... 6,600	
House and Office Rent, ... 720		Conveyance Allowance, ... 600	
Conveyance charges, say, ... 370			7,200
	3,490	Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Guzerat, ...	4,800
First Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Guzerat, ...	5,940	Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Malabar and Canara,	3,600
Second Assistant Conservator in Guzerat, ...	720	Assistant Conservator in Belgaum, ...	1,800
Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Malabar and Canara, 3,600		Rupees, ...	29,400
Office Rent, ... 360			
	3,960		
Assistant Conservator in Belgaum, ...	1,800		
	41,576		
Deduct— Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government, ...	29,400		
Saving, ...	12,176		

62. *Officers of the Geological Survey:—*

Existing Scale approved of by Commissioner.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Superintendent, ...	13,200	Superintendent, ...	13,200
1 Assistant, ...	6,000	1 Assistant, ...	6,600
2 Do., at 4,800 ...	9,600	2 Do., at 5,400 ...	10,800
1 Do., ...	4,200	1 Do., ...	4,800
2 Do., at 3,600 ...	7,200	1 Do., ...	4,200
Rupees	40,200	1 Do., ...	3,600
			43,200
		Deduct— Existing scale approved of by Commissioner, ...	40,200
		Increase, ...	3,000

63. *Secretaries to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta and Madras.*—Mr. Ricketts recommends that the offices of Secretary to the Board of Examiners, of Examiner of candidates for the situation of Law Officers, and Persian Translator to the Government at Calcutta, be permanently joined, and a salary of Rupees 850 per mensem assigned to the united offices; and that the officer holding the appointments should have a seat at the Board of Examiners without any further pay; the saving being Rupees 550 per mensem. The late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal opposed this. As the Governor General permitted the present incumbent, Captain W. N. Lees, to draw a consolidated salary of 1,750 Rs. the question need not be entertained till there is a vacancy.

64. *The Stipendiary Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta*, receives 200 rupees a month. The salary should remain unaltered.

65. *The Bengali and Ooriah Translators to the Government of Bengal.* Their salaries amount to Rs. 8,160. Mr. Ricketts

proposes that they should be increased to 10,080 but the Government see no reason for it.

66. *Translators to the Government of Madras.*—Their salaries should remain as they are. The appointments are as follows:—1. Persian and Hindoostanee Translators, salary Rs. 300 per mensem, held by Dr. Balfour, who is also Governor's Agent at Chepauk, and Pay-Master of the Carnatic stipends. 2. Canarese Translator, salary Rupees 250 per mensem, held by the 2nd Assistant to the Accountant General. 3. Telugoo Translator, salary Rupees 300 per mensem, held by the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue. 4. Tamil Translator, salary Rupees 300 per mensem, held by the Deputy Register of the Sudder Court. 5. Malayalum Translator, salary Rupees 250 per mensem, held by the Director of Public Instruction.

67. *Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay.*—The present salary of Rs. 750 should stand.

68. *School of Industrial Art, Madras.*—The office of Professor of Fine Arts was established by the Court of Directors on Rs. 4,560 per annum. It must stand.

69. *Astronomer, Madras.*—The present salary of Rs. 672-13-1 per month, should stand.

70. *Instructor of Photography in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.*—The salary, fixed experimentally at Rs. 150 per month, should stand.

71. *Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and Lithographic Press and his Assistant, Calcutta.*—Owing to the great facilities offered for peculation the salary should be fixed at not lower than Rs. 14,400 per annum:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Superintendent, ...	18,000	14,400
Assistant to ditto, ...	6,000	6,000
	24,000	20,400
Deduct—		
Proposed by Government,	20,400	
Saving, ..	3,600	

72. *Superintendent of Mysore Princes.*—The salary should be reduced to Rs. 800 a month, by which a saving of Rs. 2,400 per annum will be effected.

73. *Officers of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Mints.*—The responsibilities of the Mint Masters are great. The work at Calcutta is much heavier than in the others, and at Bombay than in Madras. The proposal to increase the salaries of the subordinate officers is to be considered hereafter:—

		Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Calcutta,	Mint Master	36,000	36,000
	Assay Master	29,400	27,000
	Deputy Assay Master	9,000	9,000
Madras,	Mint Master	21,000	20,000
	Assay Master	18,000	16,000
	Assistant Assay Master	4,200	4,200
Bombay,	Mint Master	24,000	25,000
	Assay Master	18,000	20,000
	Deputy Assay Master	9,000	9,000
		1,68,600	1,66,200
Deduct— Proposed by Government, ...		1,66,200	
Saving, ...		2,400	

74. *Officers of the Education Department at all the Presidencies.*—There is no occasion to limit the selection of officers in this department to the Civil or Military services. A salary of Rs. 24,000 is sufficient to secure a property qualified person for the office of Director in Bengal, and lower salaries for the more limited duties of Bombay and Madras. The present salaries of Inspectors are fixed at unduly high rates. None should receive a higher allowance than Rs. 900 a month. Consolidated salaries ought in all cases to be granted:—

Existing Scale			Scale proposed by the Commissioner and approved of by Government.		
Bengal:					
Director, ...	30,000		Director, ...	24,000	
1 Inspector, ...	14,400		1 Inspector, ...	10,800	
1 Ditto, ...	12,000		3 Ditto, at 9,600	28,800	
1 Ditto, ...	10,800		1 Ditto, ...	8,400	
1 Ditto, ...	9,000				
1 Ditto, ...	6,600				
1 Deputy Inspector, (styled Assistant ditto.)	2,400		17 Deputy Inspectors, ... at 1,800	30,600	
17 Ditto Inspectors at 1,800	30,600		19 Ditto, ... at 1,200	22,800	
19 Ditto, .. at 1,200	22,800		2 Ditto, ... at 900	1,800	
2 Ditto, ... at 900	1,800		12 Ditto, ... at 600	7,200	
4 Ditto, ... at 480	1,920				
8 Ditto, ... at 360	2,880				
		1,45,200			1,34,400
Agra.					
Director, ...	24,000		Director, ...	20,000	
2 Inspectors,... at 9,600	19,200		2 Inspectors, at 9,600	19,200	
1 Ditto, ...	7,200		1 Ditto, ...	7,200	
		50,400			46,400
Punjab.					
Director, ...	14,400		Director, ...	14,400	
1 Inspector, ...	9,600		1 Inspector, ...	9,600	
1 Ditto, ...	6,000		1 Ditto, ...	6,000	
		30,000			30,000
Madras.					
Director, ...	30,000		Director, ...	20,000	
4 Inspectors,... at 12,000	48,000		1 Inspector, ...	10,800	
1 Depy. Insptr., ...	4,200		2 Ditto, ... at 9,600	19,200	
4 Ditto, ... at 1,800	7,200		1 Ditto, ...	8,400	
5 Ditto, ... at 1,440	7,200		4 Deputy Inspectors, ... at 2,400	9,600	
4 Ditto, ... at 1,200	4,800		8 Ditto, ... at 1,800	14,400	
5 Ditto, ... at 960	4,800		13 Ditto, ... at 1,200	15,600	
8 Ditto, ... at 540	4,320		8 Ditto, ... at 600	4,800	
15 Ditto ... at 420	6,300				
37 Ditto, ... at 300	11,100				
		1,27,920			1,02,800
Bombay.					
Director, ...	30,000		Director, ...	18,000	
3 Inspectors, at 12,000 each, including Sind,	36,000		1 Inspector, ...	10,800	
			2 Ditto at 9,600 each including Sind, ...	19,200	
1 Ditto, ...	10,200		1 Ditto, ...	8,400	
1 Depy. Insptr., ...	3,600		1 Deputy Inspector,	2,4 0	
5 Ditto, ... at 1,800	9,000		3 Ditto, ... at 1,800	5,400	
1 Ditto, ...	1,200		3 Ditto, ... at 1,200	3,600	
3 Ditto, ... at 900	2,700		5 Ditto, ... at 900	4,500	
1 Ditto, ...	600				
		93,300			72,300
		4,46,820			3,85,900
Deduct— Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government,		3,85,900			
Saving, ...		60,920			

The present salaries of the officers attached to the Presidency Colleges are unnecessarily high. As to the Principals :—

	Existing Scale approved of by Commissioner.	Scale proposed by Government.
Calcutta, ...	15,600	12,000
Madras, ...	12,000	10,800
Bombay, ...	12,000	10,800
	39,600	33,600
Deduct— Proposed by Government, ...	33,600	
Saving, ...	6,000	

As to the Professors :—

	Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
Calcutta,	5 Professors at 8,400 ...	42,000	4 at 7,800 ...	31,200
	1 Ditto,	4,800	2 at 5,400 ...	10,800
	2 Ditto, at 3,600 ...	7,200	2 at 3,600 ...	7,200
Madras,	2 Professors at 6,000 ...	12,000	2 at 6,600 ...	13,200
	2 Ditto, at 4,800 ...	9,600	2 at 4,800 ...	9,600
	1 Ditto,	3,600	1 ,,	3,000
Bombay,	2 Professors at 7,200 ...	14,400	2 at 6,600 ...	13,200
	2 Ditto, at 6,000 ...	12,000	3 at 4,800 ...	14,400
	1 Ditto, ...	4,800	1 ...	3,000
	1 Ditto, ...	2,400		1,05,600
		1,12,800		
Deduct— Proposed by Commissioner, ...		1,05,600		
Saving, ...		7,200		

The salaries of the 3 Assistant Professors at Calcutta should b reduced to Rs. 250 a month each :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
3 Assistant Professors at 4,560 ...	13,680	3 at 3,000 ...	9,000
Deduct,—			
Proposed Scale,	9,000		
Saving, ...	4,680		

Government approve of the Commissioner's suggestions.

75. *Officers of the Medical Department.*—Till the receipt of replies from the local Governments, consideration allowed to lie over.

The consideration of the following general questions has been deferred: they are administrative rather than financial:—

The employment and remuneration of Military Officers in Civil appointments.

The Uncovenanted Service.

Grades of Salaries.

Past and present prospects of the Civil Service.

The subject of *Fees to Medical Officers*, calls for no remark.

Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ.—These allowances, which differ at the several Presidencies, have heretofore been regulated with reference to the periods of service at which Civilians became entitled to the designations of Senior and Junior Merchants, Factors and Writers. Mr. Ricketts would make them conform to the latest warrant of precedence, viz.

1st Class Civilians	of 35 years'	standing	from date of arrival.
2nd ditto	ditto 20		ditto
3rd ditto	ditto 12		ditto
4th ditto	ditto 8		ditto
5th ditto	ditto 4		ditto
6th ditto	ditto under 4		ditto

Government recommends the following scale:—

	Per annum.
Civilians of the first, second and third Classes, ...	3,600
Civilians of the fourth, fifth and sixth Classes, ...	2,400

The subject of *Auxiliary officers to keep the establishments up to full working power*, calls for no remark.

The consideration of *designations and powers of District Officers and their subordinates in non-Regulation Provinces*, does not belong to the Financial Department.

The following subjects will be disposed of separately in communication with the Government of Bengal. *The Office Establishment of the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division. The English Department of the Magistrates Offices' in Bengal.*

Travelling allowances of Officers in the Civil Department all over India.—The existing rules differ at the different Presidencies. In Bengal the officers are provided with tents for office purposes at the cost of Government; in Madras and Bombay they are allowed "tentage" to cover the expense of providing tents of their own. In Madras the officers pay for the carriage for all the tents; in Bengal and Bombay the Government find carriage for the tents used for office purposes.

The chief points for consideration are, 1st. Whether tentage should be granted, or tents be provided by Government; 2nd. Whether all classes of officers should be paid alike with reference to their several appointments, or whether, in dealing with the lower classes of officers, a difference should be made in the amount of the allowances to be granted to Christians as distinguished from Mahomedans and Hindoos; 3rd. What is a fair rate of travelling allowance. All agree as to the 2nd point—that a distinction is equitable. On the others no two altogether agree even as to the principle. Mr. Ricketts comes to this conclusion. 1*st.* That an officer whose duty it is to travel, should be remunerated on such a scale as to re-imburse him in all reasonable expense. 2*nd.* That a fixed permanent travelling allowance is unsuitable and impolitic, inasmuch as it brings a man's pecuniary interests into immediate antagonism with his duty. 3*rd.* That it is desirable to supply tents at the cost of the Government to all officers expected to pass a considerable portion of each year in camp, such as Collectors, Superintendents of Settlement, Commissioners of Revenue. 4*th.* That it is desirable to give officers, who have, in the discharge of the duties of their offices, to perform long journeys, such as Inspectors of Prisons, and Commissioners of Police, a mileage allowance, and also an extra allowance while absent from their usual abodes sufficient to cover the extra expenses they must necessarily incur. 5*th.* That attempts to control the movements of officers by means of petty checks and prying restrictions, such as the withdrawal of the allowance if an officer ran into the station from his camp to pass a Sunday with his wife, and the withdrawal of travelling allowance if a halt exceeded eleven days, be abandoned. 6*th.* That Christian ministerial officers should be paid on a higher scale than Hindoos and Mahomedans, because their travelling expenses are unavoidably greater.

The principal changes, as noted by Mr. Ricketts, are the following: 1*st*. Instead of Rupees 250 per mensem, it is proposed to give Commissioners of Revenue and Police Rupees 10 per diem when in camp. This will be a loss to the Commissioners in the North West Provinces and Bengal unless they pass ten months of the year in camp, and a gain to the Commissioners of the Punjab and Oude, who had no travelling allowance. 2*nd*. The allowances to Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges were Rupees 250 to some, and Rupees 150 per mensem to others throughout the year. It is now proposed to give a mileage of 8 annas per mile travelled, and Rupees 5 per diem while absent from head quarters. There may be a trifling increase in some cases in which the allowance was Rupees 150. There will be a decrease in all cases in which the allowance was Rupees 250. 3*rd*. At present Civil Servants on return from furlough receive travelling allowance only when deputed a second time to act in an appointment. Nothing is allowed for joining the first station to which they may be appointed. This appears altogether unreasonable. Either a travelling allowance is a suitable provision, or it is not. Mr. Ricketts would give it on all occasions of an officer travelling in the public service. The cost, on the whole, is inconsiderable. The allowance promotes devotion and efficiency, and will be very acceptable at a time when most officers are least prepared to meet any extraneous charge. 4*th*. Inspectors of Prisons now receive Rupees 10 per diem while travelling, and Directors of Public Instruction, mileage at 8 annas, and Rupees 4 per diem haltage, with a proviso that no more than Rupees 50 shall be drawn for a continuous halt at any one place. It is proposed to give these officers mileage at 8 annas, and Rupees 5 per diem while absent from head quarters. Supposing an Inspector of Jails during the year to travel three thousand miles, and to be absent five months, he will receive Rupees 1,500+750 =2,250. Under the existing system he would receive Rupees 1,500, which certainly would not cover his expenses. The haltage is to cover the increased expenses incident on absence from home, batta to servants, breakage, lodgings, &c., &c. including that calamitous tax of *bukshish* to everybody, from which no traveller can escape. All this does not cease on halting, however long the halt may be. The cessation of the haltage may prevent too long a halt, but it may also drive a person on when a longer halt would have promoted the public service. 5*th*. Haltage is allowed to Inspectors of schools on the same principle as it is allowed to Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors of Prisons. They have to make long journeys, but in order to do their duty

efficiently, they should halt occasionally for many days together. There must be considerable expense incident to these halts, and it is but reasonable to provide for it. 6*th*. Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameens, &c., ordered by dak, receive 4 annas per mile, and three-tenths of their salary during halts. Their case differs considerably from the case of Inspectors of Schools who must, and ought to halt. The less officers, ordered by dak halt, the better. The 4 annas per mile will no more than cover the bare expense of moving. The half of the daily rate of batta is not to be given unless the parties travel at least fifty miles per day. 7*th*. The Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity receives 8 annas per mile, and 4 Rupees per diem haltage, provided no more than Rupees 50 is drawn for a continuous halt at any one place. It is proposed to give him the 8 annas mileage, and Rupees 5 per diem while absent from head quarters, as is allowed to Additional Sessions Judges. It will not do more than cover his expenses. 8*th*. The Magisterial officers on the Grand Trunk Road receive 8 annas per mile when they proceed five miles up and down the road from their fixed head quarters. It is proposed to give them 8 annas per mile travelled, and Rupees 5 per diem whenever they sleep away from head quarters. The object is to provide for the real expenses of travel, not to induce the Magistrate to ride six miles down the road, and back again every morning.

Government approves of these general principles. They would however reduce the allowances of the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner of Nagpore to Rs. 5 a day, the Enam Commissioner of Madras to Rs. 10, the allowance proposed for officers on magisterial duty on the Grand Trunk Road from Rupees 5 to Rupees 3; and would grant no travelling allowance whatever to Uncovenanted Revenue and Judicial Officers transferred from one station to another on *promotion*.

They will not recognise the difference in the allowances of Christian as distinguished from native ministerial allowances, having reference to the orders of the Court of Directors in the despatch of 18th May 1858, nor give a larger allowance to ministerial officers travelling with the Governor General, or with Lieutenant Governors in camp, than is at present granted to them. The changes of system recommended by Mr. Ricketts and not noticed in the Despatch we have thus analysed, are to be disposed of separately hereafter. The Despatch is signed; —Canning, J. Outram, B. Peacock.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Parliamentary Papers.

1858.

From a Return of the Annual Salaries converted into Sterling Money at the Rate of Two Shillings the Company's Rupee, with all other Allowances, Emoluments, or Outfits, of the offices of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Chief Justices, Puisne Judges, Bishops, Chaplains, and all Civil and Military Covenanted Servants of the Indian Government, ordered by the House of Commons on the 15th April 1859, on the motion of Mr. Bright, we give the following facts as to Salaries not mentioned in Mr. Ricketts' Report on Civil Salaries, nor in the despatch of the Government of India on that report above analysed.

I.—Under the Administration of the Governor General of India in Council:—

Office.	Salary. £.	Allowances.
1 Governor General ...	25,600*	Outfit, 5,000*l.*
Supreme Council:		
4 Ordinary Members, each ...	8,000	Outfit, if at home, 1,200*l.*
Legislative Council:		
4 Ordinary Members, each ...	5,000	
1 Clerk to the Council ...	3,000	
Staff:		
1 Private Secretary ...	2,400	
1 Surgeon to Governor General ...	1,440	
Post Office:		
1 Director General ...	3,600	
Electric Telegraph:		
1 Superintendent ...	3,600	
2 Deputies	1 at ... 600 1 at ... 480	House-rent, 120*l.*
Railway:		
1 Consulting Engineer ...	2,400	
Straits Settlements:		
Singapore:		
1 Governor	4,200	
1 Resident Councillor ...	1,800	
1 Assistant	720	

* There are also payments under the head of "Establishment and Contingencies of Government House," which in 1858 amounted to 12,863*l.*

1	Recorder		2,500	Passage money 500*l.*
1	Superintendent of Convicts ...		720	Personal allowance 240*l.*
1	Surveyor General ...		660	
	Prince of Wales Island:			
1	Resident Councillor ...		1,800	
2	Assistants	1 at ...	840	
		1 at ...	720	
1	Recorder		2,000	Passage money, 500*l.*
	Malacca:			
1	Resident Councillor ...		1,200	
1	Assistant		480	
	Turkish Arabia:			
1	Political Agent		3,000	
1	Agent at Bussorah ...		480	

II.—Under the Administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal:—

1	Lieutenant Governor ...		10,000	Establishment and contingencies amounted in 1858 to 1,738*l.*
	Staff:			
1	Private Secretary ...		388	In addition to pay and allowances of his rank.
	Post Office:			
1	Postmaster General ...		1,800	
1	Deputy Postmaster General ...		840	
	Supreme Court of Judicature:			
1	Chief Justice ...		8,335	Passage money. 1,500*l.*
2	Puisne Judges	each	6,250	Passage money 1,000*l.*
1	Advocate General ...		3,762	
1	Standing Counsel ...		1,600	
1	Solicitor ...		2,460	
	Police Battalion:			
1	Commandant ..		960	
2	Lieutenants	1 at	480	
		1 at	420	
1	Coroner ...		360	
	Revenue Survey:			
5	Deputy Surveyors	2 at	870	
		1 at	630	
		1 at	600	
		1 at	465	
	Geological Survey:			
1	Superintendent ...		1,320	Travelling allowances 360*l.*; house-rent 72*l.*
8	Assistants	1 at	600	Travelling Allowance, 156*l.*
		2 at	480	
		1 at	420	
		4 at	360	
1	Coal and Iron Viewer ...		1,000	House and Travelling allowance, 312*l.*

1	Chemical Examiner ...	240		
	Botanical Gardens :			
1	Superintendent at Muzza Thannah	1,800		
	Ecclesiastical :			
1	Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan ...	4,598	Passage money, 1,200*l.*	
1	Archdeacon, being also a Chaplain	320		
28	Chaplains ...	1 at 1,440 1 at 1,352 26 at 960		
52	Assistant Chaplains each ...	600		
2	Chaplains of the Scotch Kirk	1 at 1,352 1 at 960	Passage money, 150*l.*	
1	Registrar	480		
	Railway :			
1	Deputy Consulting Engineer... ...	720		
	Medical :	1 at 1,200 3 at 1,068 1 at 876 1 at 816 1 at 792 1 at 756		
21	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Civil employ ...	1 at 720 1 at 600 2 at 588 1 at 576 1 at 550 1 at 540 2 at 480 1 at 456 3 at 420		
	Bhowaneepore Lunatic Asylum :			
1	Superintendent ...	1,758		
	Public Works :			
1	Chief Engineer ...	2,700		
1	Assistant	300		
2	Superintending Engineers ...	1 at 1,200 1 at 895		
1	Garrison Engineer ...	2 at 720		
1	Superintendent of Roads ...			
17	Executive and Assist. Engineers	8 at 600 3 at 480 3 at 360 1 at 300 2 at 240		
	Irrigation :			
1	Executive Engineer ...	960		
1	Assistant Engineer ...	240		
1	Superintendent of, in Behar and Shahabad ...	960		
	Embankments :			
2	Executive Engineers ...	at 720		
3	Assistants ...	2 at 480 1 at 360		

	Pegu and Tenasserim:			
1	Chief Engineer ...		1,440	
1	1st Class Executive Engineer		720	
1	Superintendent of Roads ...		720	
7	Executive and Assist. Engineers	2 at 1 at 3 at 1 at	600 480 360 300	
	Nagpore:			
1	Chief Engineer ...		1,200	
4	Executive and Assist. Engineers	1 at 2 at 1 at	600 360 240	
	Hyderabad:			
1	Chief Engineer ...		1,200	
1	Executive Engineer ...		600	

III.—Under the Administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces:

			£	
1	Lieutenant Governor ...		10,000	Expenses of household establishment in 1858 amounted to 1,320*l.*
	Staff:			
1	Private Secretary ...		388	In addition to pay and allowances of his rank.
	Post Office:			
1	Postmaster General ...		2,400	
2	Superintendents at Allyghur	1 at 1 at	420 360	
	Prisons:			
1	Inspector General ...		3,000	Travelling allowance, 300*l.*
1	Superintendent ...		840	
2	Ditto each		720	House rent, 60*l.*
	Cantonment Police:			
1	Superintendent ...		720	
	Revenue Survey:			
4	Surveyors each		630	Contingent allowance, 240*l.*
4	Assistants each		300	
	Railway:			
1	Deputy Consulting Engineer ...		960	
	Public Works Department:			
1	Chief Engineer ...		2,700	
1	Assistant ...		720	
	Ganges Canal:			
1	Director and Superintendent—		1,440	
1	Assistant ...		600	
	Saugor and Nerbudda Territory:			
1	Chief Engineer ...		1,200	

	Bhurtpore:			
1	Executive Engineer	...	£720	
	Kumaon:			
1	Executive Engineer	...	900	

IV.—Under the Administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab:—

1	Lieutenant Governor	...	10,000	
	Staff:			
1	Private Secretary	...	388	In addition to pay and allowances of his rank.
	Prisons:			
1	Inspector	...	1,200	
	Police:			
4	Captains of Divisions	each	960	
	Revenue Survey:			
3	Surveyors	each	630	
3	Assistant Surveyors	each	300	
	Geological Survey:			
1	Surveyor	...	600	
1	Assistant	...	180	
	Public Works:			
1	Chief Engineer	...	2,700	
2	Assistants	...	1 at 720 1 at 480	
	Canals:			
1	Director	...	1,200	
	Timber Agency:			
1	Superintendent	...	480	
1	Assistant	...	360	

V.—Under the Administration of the Governor of Madras:—

1	Governor	...	12,800	Outfit, 2,500*l.* Establishment and contingencies of Government House amounted in 1858 to 4,010*l.*
	Council:			
2	Members	each at	6,400	Outfit, if at home, 1,000*l.*
	Staff:			
1	Private Secretary	...	1,800	
1	Military Secretary	...	1,200	
	Post Office:			
1	Postmaster General	...	2,800	
	Railways:			
1	Consulting Engineer	...	2,400	
1	Assistant	...	720	
	Supreme Court of Judicature:			
1	Chief Justice	...	6,000	Passage money, 1,200*l.*

1	Puisne Judge			£5,000	Passage money, 1,000*l.*
1	Advocate General			2,624	
1	Solicitor			1,410	
	Prisons:				
1	Inspector			3,300	
1	Coroner			420	Palankeen allowance, 36*l.*
	Revenue Survey:				
1	Director			3,725	
3	Deputy Directors	each		1,545	
1	Superintendent			1,200	
3	Deputy Superintendents	each		690	
	Forests:				
1	Conservator			1,200	
	Astronomical:				
1	Astronomer			807	
	Photographic:				
1	Photographer			660	
1	Coal and Mineral Viewer			1,000	
	Ecclesiastical:				
1	Bishop			2,560	Pasg. money, 500*l.*
1	Archdeacon, being also a Chaplain			320	
13	Chaplains		1 at 1 at 11 at	1,440 1,176 840	
26	Assistant Chaplains		at	600	Passage money, 150*l.*
2	Chaplains of the Scotch Kirk		1 at 1 at	1,176 840	Passage money, 150*l.*
1	Registrar			250	
	Medical:				
32	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in civil employ		1 at 1 at 2 at 14 at 1 at 1 at 1 at 1 at 5 at 1 at 1 at 3 at	678 618 540 493 480 432 240 192 180 138 63 60	In addition to pay of their rank.
	Public Works:				
1	Chief Engineer at head of Department			2,700	
3	Superintending Engineers	each		960	
1	Assistant Superintending Engineer			600	
1	Civil Architect			840	
1	Garrison Engineer			600	
18	District Engineers		7 at 3 at 6 at 2 at	840 780 720 600	

18	Executive Engineers	...	5 at 2 at 7 at 4 at	£480 420 360 240	

VI.—Under the Administration of the Governor of Bombay:—

1	Governor,	...		12,300	Outfit, 2,500*l.* Establishment and contingencies of Government House, amounted in 1858 to 3,305*l.*
	Council:				
2	Members	...	each	6,400	Outfit, if at home, 1,000*l.*
	Staff:				
1	Private Secretary	...		1,800	
1	Surgeon	...		720	
	Railways:				
1	Engineer	...		2,400	
2	Deputy ditto	...	1 at 1 at	1,312 1,240	
	Supreme Court of Judicature:				
1	Chief Justice	...		6,000	Passage money, 1,200*l.*
1	Puisne Judge			5,000	ditto 1,000*l.*
1	Advocate General	...		1,920	
1	Solicitor	...		1,440	
1	Attorney for Paupers	...		600	
	Prisons:				
1	Inspector General	...		3,000	
1	Coroner	...		420	Travelling allowance, 90*l.*
		...			
	Revenue Survey:				
1	Settlement Officer	...		1,200	Travelling allowance, 360*l.*
4	Superintendents	...	each	840	ditto.
11	Assistants	...	9 at 2 at	600 480	
	Trigonometrical Survey:				
2	Assistants	...	1 at 1 at	814 355	
	Ecclesiastical:			£.	
1	Bishop			2,560	Passage money 500*l.*
1	Archdeacon, who is also a Chaplain	...		320	
10	Chaplains	...	1 at 1 at 8 at	1,440 1,176 840	
20	Assistant Chaplains ... each			600	Passage money, 150*l.*
2	Chaplains of the Scotch Kirk		1 at 1 at	1,176 840	
1	Registrar	...		180	

	Medical :				
33	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Civil employ ...	1	at	£1,200	
		1	at	1,056	
		1	at	1,008	
		1	at	978	
		1	at	935	
		1	at	866	
		1	at	844	
		1	at	835	
		1	at	790	
		1	at	758	
		1	at	667	
		1	at	640	
		2	at	630	
		1	at	618	
		1	at	588	
		10	at	553	
		1	at	540	
		1	at	505	
		4	at	493	
		1	at	480	
	Lunatic Asylum :				
1	Superintendent ...			720	
	Public Works :				
1	Chief Engineer ...			2,700	
1	Assistant Engineer ...			660	
1	Auditor of Public Works Accounts ...			1,140	
1	Civil Architect and Garrison Engineer ...			840	
2	Superintending Engineers, each			960	
6	1st Class Executive Engineers each ...			660	
2	2nd Class Engineers each			540	
4	3rd Class Engineers each			360	
3	Assistant Engineers each			240	
1	Assistant Engineer (on special duty) ...			360	
3	Probationary Assistants each			135	
1	Commissioner ...			5,200	Travelling allowance, 300*l.*
1	Assistant ...			1,440	Travelling allowance, 240*l.*
	Railway :				
1	Superintending Engineer ...			1,240	
	Revenue Survey :				
1	Settlement Officer ...			840	
2	Assistants ...			570	
1	Commission for Jagheers ...			840	Travelling allowance, 360*l.*
	Police Corps :				
1	Captain ...			1,200	
3	Lieutenants each			960	
3	Adjutants each			230	

1	Resident	£3,600	
1	Assistant	720	
1	Lieutenant of Police ...	600	
	Persian Gulf:		
1	Resident ...	2,880	
1	Assistant	840	
	Muscat:		
1	British Agent ...	960	Travelling allowance, 300*l.*

THURR AND PARKUR DISTRICTS OF SIND.

Bombay Records, No. LIV.—New Series.

The districts of Thurr and Parkur are situated in the North West of India, immediately North of Kutch, from which they are separated by the great Runn of Kutch. Though conterminous they have little or no resemblance to each other. Thurr is about 120 miles in length, 40 to 50 in breadth, and contains an area of about 5400 square miles. It is bounded, on the West by the valley of the Indus, on the East and partly on the North by Marwar, and on the South by the Runn.

The Thurr consists of a tract of Sand Hills, resembling the waves of a troubled sea, generally running East and We and generally higher in the Western than Eastern part of the district. Sweet water is found along the edge of the Runn by sinking wells to the depth of one or two fathoms. In the interior these wells are deeper. At the distance of 30 miles from the Runn they are about 60 yards deep. Cultivation is restricted to the patches of level land between the Sand Hills, and the pasture is so nutritious that the inhabitants depend for their livelihood chiefly upon their flocks and herds. The undulations of the Sand Hills are probably the result of volcanic action. The district of Parkur is situated South East of the Thurr, from which it differs in almost every respect. Here the ranges of hills are composed of hard rock. The plain between the hills resembles the Eastern part of Kutch. There are no rivers or perennial streams in the Thurr and Parkur. There are in the latter district some interesting remains of temples, and towns.

Tribes and Castes.—The principal tribes and castes are the Soda, Noray, Raoma, Khosa tribes, and some Nomads; Banians, Lowanas, and Mehmons form the mercantile com-

munity. There are also great numbers of Bheels or Coolees. The Sodas, who were the dominant race, are Rajpoots, descended from Purmar Soda. This chief appears to have ruled over Oojein, in Malwa, 800 or 1,000 years ago, and being surrounded by chivalrous followers. He gradually extended his dominions by force of arms, taking the forts of Ruttakote and Oomerkote, and ultimately settling in the Parkur district about the eleventh century. The Soda ladies of the desert, are considered amongst the most beautiful women of the East. The Raoma and Noray tribes are of Mahomedan origin, and the heads of them are landed proprietors of the Western portion of the desert, bordering on Sind proper. Their numbers are about 1100 and 900 respectively. Next in importance is the Khosa tribe, which exercised a great influence on the fortunes of the Thurr, as also of the neighbouring province of Kutch. The Khosas are Mahomedans; they immigrated to Sind with the Kaloras, and on the fall of that dynasty in A. D. 1782, left Sind proper, when a portion of the tribe distributed itself about the Desert between Marwar and the valley of the Indus. They are a fine, robust, martial race, inured to fatigue, exposure, and scanty living; brave and enterprising when roused to action, but improvident and slothful when not excited. The Desert was just the place for their qualities to shine in. The Nomads are all Mahomedans, and the principal tribes are the Oodeyas and Lunjas. The Bheel population is also divided into tribes, the most important of whom are called the "Mays." These people are addicted to theft and other crimes, but of late years the authority of the chiefs and higher classes has kept them well in check.

The mercantile classes are industrious, and trade is increasing and prospering.

Old Temples, &c.—The ruins of old temples, and the site of a town near the present village of Veerawow, show that the inhabitants had made considerable advances towards civilization as early as the eleventh century. At Goree, 14 miles North West of Veerawow in the desert, is an old Jain Temple in which the idol, Gorecha, was once deposited. Near Veerawow is the site of an old town Paree Nuggur, which must once have been very considerable, and may possibly have been a port. Here also are the remains of five or six Jain Temples, most of them of white marble. In Parkur again there are numbers of old tanks which appear to have been dug or repaired in the 15th century. On the ruins of a mosque at Boodesir, in Parkur, is the following singular inscription: "If it may be injured, any one in power who will not repair it, will be considered a sinner by God." A. D. 1436.

History and British Connection.—As the power of the tribes above described began to decline, that of the Calpoor dynasty in Sind increased, until the Thurr and Parkur were reduced to complete subjection, in the beginning of the present century. Thurr was easily subjugated, but in the Veerawow and Parkur districts considerable opposition was met with. Some of the tribes were entirely composed of banditti. Wagur, a district in the East of Kutch, was a favourite resort of the marauders, and attracted notice as far back as 1812-13. A letter of remonstrance was sent to the Ruler of Kutch, which was followed by no satisfactory result. In 1815-16 the British Government forwarded to Kutch a list of their demands with reference to the banditti, and these being neglected, a force of 4000 men under Colonel East was sent to Kutch and the banditti soon separated. After this they made Parkur their head quarters, which brought our Government, in opposing them, into contact with Sind. In May 1831 a party of plunderers numbering about 500, entered Kutch, plundered a village in the centre of Wagur, and were returning across the Runn with their booty when they were overtaken by a detachment of 50 of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse, and 400 or 500 Bhooj Durbar Irregular Horse. The latter refused to charge and left the gallant Poona Horse, under Meer Abbas Ally, to do the work alone. This Jemadar was killed, and a third of his party cut up. In 1831 the British Government addressed a stern letter to Ali Moorad, the ruler of Hydrabad, requesting him to put down the disturbances in the South of his dominions, and to withdraw his protection from the banditti. The concluding words of the letter were these: "I am at the same time sorry that such an act should take place, but only the redress required from your Highness being instantly granted will prevent a large army entering Parkur immediately."

Before answering this letter Moorad Ali sent a force into Parkur to punish the banditti and lay waste the country. The letter sent in reply to the above was in the usual ambiguous style of Oriental Courts. As the disturbances were not effectually put down a field force crossed the Runn into Parkur on the 1st November 1832. Contingents were promised by the Ameer, but his promises were only partly fulfilled.

Captain Roberts was accordingly entrusted with a body of infantry and cavalry, chiefly Native. There being no Rana of Parkur at this time, the nearest relation of the murdered Rana, a child of three years old, received his investiture from the hands of Captain Roberts. The establishment of an outpost in the agitated districts maintained peace and order for some time.

In 1843 the conquest of Sind transferred the allegiance of Thurr and Parkur to the British Government. The wild inhabitants however preferred being attached to Kutch, and Captain Roberts compromised the matter by placing nine of the districts under the Kutch Political Agency, and leaving three under Hydrabad. The population of the nine districts was only about 30,000. The next duty devolving on the Government was to provide police for the districts. In a short time 5 Jemadars and 110 Horsemen were collected, and were gradually trained to the duties of Police. The forts of the desert, Nowakote, Mittee, and Islamkote were now garrisoned with Sodas, a measure likely to secure the confidence of that tribe in our Government. The rights and immunities of the conquered chiefs of Thurr and Parkur were carefully respected. When the amount of their former revenue was proved, they were compensated in that amount and some received allotments of land, rent-free. In the reign of the Ameers, the Kardars appear to have collected a grazing tax from the shepherds, but as it was so irregularly levied, it may be viewed in the light of a perquisite, and consequently no arrangement was necessary for this.

Customs Duties.—The average annual sum received by the landed proprietors in Parkur, during 1845, 1846 and 1847, was taken as the sum for which compensation should be granted; it amounted to Rupees 5,463, and the disbursement of this sum as compensation to the Parkur Zemindars, for the loss of their share in the town and frontier duties, was sanctioned by Government, and has been accordingly paid to them annually ever since. After 1848 most of the duties were abolished, and in 1852 they were entirely done away with. The result of this was that all articles were reduced in price, and increased in demand, conferring a benefit on the inhabitants as well as on the manufacturers, many of whom were British.

Population.—In 1854 a census of Sind was taken, and the population of Thurr and Parkur was found to be as follows:

Males.	Females.	Total.
23,015	18,520	41,535

Classified according to castes, we find the result to be:

Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Total.
13,364	28,171	41,535

In 1856 another census of the population was taken, with the following result:

Males.	Females.	Total.
29,160	21,913	51,073
	or	
Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Total.
20,129	30,944	51,073

Showing an increase in two years of

Males.	Females.	Children.
6,145	3,383	3,561

Land Tenure and Assessment.—The permanent tenure of the land is much more prized than the value of its productions. The difficulties in the way of a permanent Settlement are numerous. At present the cultivator has a right to cultivate the land for a certain annual sum of money, for—say—10, 20, or 30 years, during which time Government cannot increase the assessment, while he may after any season throw up the land. The assessment is levied in an unsatisfactory way, and frequently occupies several months. Towards the end of 1854, Mr. Frere, Commissioner in Sind, visited the Thurr and Parkur districts, and sanctioned the introduction of a fixed assessment, in lieu of the Battaee system above alluded to. The number of fields measured and assessed appears to be as follows:

Total Government Fields.	Total Assessment.	Average rate per Beega of 1600 Sqr. Yds.
9,905	16,428	3 Annas.

In famine years nothing is to be levied.

Staple Products and Trade.—Ghee is the staple product of the Thurr. Gogul and Gum are exported to Kutch and Guzerat, to a considerable extent. Of grains Tull, Iambo, Sarseea, and Errendeea, are exported. The chief Imports are cotton and molasses. There is in Thurr a Salt lake of considerable importance, producing large quantities of Salt annually. From 1st May 1845 to 16th March 1846, 60,928 Indian maunds were exported. The trifling duty of Rs. 25¾ per 100 bullock loads or 2 Annas per maund, was levied.

Establishment.—The Thurr and Parkur districts are under the Assistant Political Agent in Kutch. As a Magistrate in Sind, his head quarters are in Kutch. No pay, however, is attached to the charge of these districts, which are, for revenue and police purposes, divided into Kardarates as follows:—

The 1st Kardarate comprises the Deepla and Bullyaree districts.

The 2nd Kardarate comprises the Mittee, Islamkote, and Singala districts.

The 3rd Kardarate comprises the Veerawow district, in the Thurr and Parkur districts.

There are at present one Kardar and one Deputy Kardar in each Kardarate. These officials transact all the revenue and judicial business of their respective charges, besides making investigations into and reporting all police cases in Guzerattee.

Crime, &c.—Owing to Col. Roberts's settlement in 1844, there has been a most gratifying charge in 20 years. The number of men brought to trial before the Magistrate in the year 1855, was twenty-six, of whom nineteen were for camel stealing, four for receiving stolen property, two for being accessory to theft, and one for selling contraband opium. Of the 26 men brought to trial, 20 were inhabitants of the Thurr and Parkur, and 6 of the surrounding districts. This is a fair specimen of the amount of crime in the Thurr and Parkur for one year; serious crimes are of rare occurrence, and when they do occur are generally caused by the fair sex.

Police Arrangements.—The Police Force consists of five Jemadars and ninety-six Sowars. The Police officers have no judicial powers. The forts of Nowakote, Mittee and Islamkote have, since the conquest, been garrisoned by Soda Killadars, and twelve footmen each, the Killadars being selected from the Soda Chiefs of the Mittee and Islamkote districts before mentioned. They were entertained to take care of the forts, more to give them employment, and confer on them a mark of confidence, than with the view of their being of any material use for Police purposes.

Education, Climate, &c.—Three schools have been established in the Thurr and Parkur, at Nuggur, Islamkote, and Mittee. The number of boys receiving education is as follows:

Nuggur,	...	101
Islamkote,	...	34
Mittee, ...	...	35
		170

No fee is levied from the parents, and the cost of the whole Educational establishment is Rs. 115 per mensem. The language taught is Guzeratee. The climate resembles that of

Kutch, but the extremes of heat and cold are greater. Fevers, rheumatism and small pox are the prevalent diseases. A native hospital assistant is to be stationed at Nuggur.

Subsequent to 1855 various public works have been undertaken, such as Roads, Schoolrooms, Tanks, &c. which are now either completed or in progress.

Animals, &c.—The desert horses are small but very hardy. The estimated number in the Thurr and Parkur is fourteen hundred. Numbers of Bullocks are reared, and about five thousand are annually exported to Guzerat. They realize from 15 to 20 Rupees per head. Camels are also very numerous, numbering at present about ten thousand. Wheeled conveyances are unknown in the Thurr and not much used in Parkur, and camels are generally used as beasts of burthen.

A comparison of the Revenue and Expenditure shows a serious annual deficit.

The figures for seven years are as follows :—

	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Revenue.	35,782	19,059	34,149	24,422	6,515	24,370	29,981
Expenditure.	45,995	43,228	47,010	45,191	42,794	43,406	42,972
Deficit.	10,213	24,169	12,861	20,769	36,279	19,036	12,991

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

For 1858-59.

The total value of the Imports and Exports into and from Bengal (including Chittagong, Balasore and the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim) is stated for the year 1858-59, at Rupees 35,58,97,962, and the duties (net) of customs collected during the same period, are stated at Rupees 1,56,94,256.

There was a total increase on the average value of the commerce and duty collections during the three previous years of 1855-56, 1856-57 and 1857-58 of Rupees 4,45,58,069 and Rupees 22,35,207½ respectively, as shown in the annexed table.

The Imports show an increase over the previous year of 2,93,75,439. The Exports exhibit an increase of 1,38,13,367.

The Import and Export of Treasure on private account during the year, has decreased to the extent of Rs. 1,93,65,842 and Rs. 23,67,223 respectively.

The Government consignments, inclusive of Treasure for the year, are stated at Rs. 61,14,600 for Imports, and Rupees 2,10,53,893 for Exports, shewing a decrease of Rupees 30,00,688 in Imports, and an increase of Rupees 27,50,141 in Exports.

The value of Piece Goods imported amounts to Rupees 4,60,53,924 showing an increase on the previous year of Rupees 1,74,10,431. The increase in other articles was large, viz., Apparel (Rupees 9,56,330,) Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rupees 29,66,167,) Machinery (Rupees 16,21,280) Malt Liquor (Rupees 6,24,404,) Spirits and Wines (Rupees 22,44,456,) Timbers and Planks (Rupees 5,51,319,) "Manufactured Metals" have fallen off (Rupees 5,62,948,) and Salt (Rupees 9,00,000.)

The Export of staple articles of produce has increased, but there has been a decline in grain amounting to Rupees 30,28,663, and also in Hides and Benares Opium; detailed information will be found in the following tables:—

Statement shewing the Value of Commerce on the average.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1855-56, ...	14,56,63,908	14,18,99,654	28,75,63,562
1856-57, ...	15,43,22,170	15,74,41,178	31,17,63,348
1857-58, ...	16,80,61,961	16,66,30,808	33,46,92,769
Total Rupees, ...	46,80,48,039	46,59,71,640	93,40,19,679
Three years average, ...	15,60,16,013	15,53,23,880	31,13,39,893
1858-59, ...	17,50,70,869	18,08,27,093	35,58,97,962
Increase Rupees, ...	1,90,54,856	2,55,03,213	4,45,58,069

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea in 1858-59, *compared with similar Imports in* 1857-58.

	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel, ...	21,84,574	31,40,904
Beads, ...	4,57,731	2,27,665
Books and Stationery, ...	10,95,221	10,88,486
Cabinet-Ware, ...	2,91,626	3,46,707
Chanks, ...	74,698	1,19,472
Cigars, ...	4,45,718	2,96,317
Coals, ...	3,46,775	6,84,995
Coffee, ...	3,01,217	3,02,925
Cotton Twist and Yarn, ...	62,30,556	91,96,723
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	2,86,43,493	4,60,53,924
Drugs, ...	1,54,977	1,57,290
Dyes, ...	4,49,150	3,94,026
Fruits and Nuts, ...	10,01,212	10,12,028
Glass-Ware, ...	4,69,094	4,23,072
Gums, ...	68,652	1,06,449
Hides, ...	6,80,479	7,04,837
Ice, ...	1,91,849	1,38,557
Instruments, Musical, ...	90,075	1,09,520
Jewellery, ...	5,97,606	8,47,180
Machinery, ...	30,73,229	46,94,509
Malt Liquors, ...	9,56,266	15,80,670
Manufactured Metals, ...	65,55,702	59,92,754
Medicine, ...	1,70,394	2,36,071
Metals. Copper, ...	20,76,215	26,72,667
Metals. Iron, ...	18,36,745	18,31,949
Metals. Lead, ...	2,33,725	42,096
Metals. Quicksilver, ...	2,21,317	59,566
Metals. Spelter, ...	2,56,996	3,93,380
Metals. Steel, ...	1,29,412	55,989
Metals. Tin, ...	4,71,108	4,72,995
Metals. Yellow Metals, ...	3,17,037	2,46,749
Military Stores, ...	16,551	9,056
Naval ditto, ...	4,42,243	3,46,034
Oilman's ditto, ...	4,31,916	4,84,238
Paints and Colors, ...	4,07,333	6,05,619
Perfumery, ...	1,72,361	1,78,161
Porcelain and Earthen-Ware, ...	1,24,281	2,06,898
Provisions, ...	6,71,444	6,25,454
Salt, ...	34,29,278	24,93,075
Silk Goods, ...	3,97,446	4,59,710
Spices, ...	9,74,429	11,71,555
Spirits, ...	9,81,956	15,85,764
Timbers and Planks, ...	1,32,558	6,83,877
Umbrellas, ...	5,87,199	5,46,822
Wines, ...	12,01,559	28,42,207
Woollens, ...	10,71,699	13,72,039
Sundries, ...	39,05,116	62,62,691
Merchandize, ...	7,50,20,218	10,35,03,672
Treasure, ...	8,15,62,217	6,19,77,598
Total Rupees, ...	15,65,82,435	16,54,81,270

SPECIE AND BULLION.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
United Kingdom, ...	4,42,82,958	1,98,80,773
Aden, ...	27,058	94,907
America, North, ...	20,250	20,500
Arabian Gulf, ...	3,14,050	1,47,291
Bourbon, ...	11,50,565	10,25,681
Cape of Good Hope, ...	4,200	4,200
Ceylon, ...	7,75,663	14,51,395
China, Hong-Kong, ...	55,18,340	1,51,56,909
China, Other Ports, ...	57,48,025	75,69,018
France, ...	59,29,926	18,50,863
Malta, ...	2,84,950	4,000
Mauritius, ...	11,55,197	9,97,858
New South Wales, ...	11,17,477	5,59,572
Penang, Singapore and Malacca, ...	15,22,949	35,09,744
Persian Gulf, ...	1,07,000	86,250
Suez, ...	26,16,241	20,84,739
Sumatra, ...	13,500	50
Trieste, ...	410	... ...
Bombay, ...	52,12,637	24,99,351
Madras, ...	51,75,514	37,77,069
Rangoon, ...	5,44,344	4,13,828
Pondicherry, ...	40,963	8,43,600
Total Rupees, ...	8,15,62,217	6,19,77,598

SPECIE AND BULLION.

EXPORTED BY SEA.

	1857-58.	1858-59.
United Kingdom, ...	17,600	5,460
Bourbon, ...	1,05,100	96,072
Ceylon, ...	9,16,157	2,91,030
China, Hong-Kong, ...	1,67,324	13,105
China, Other Ports, ...	5,29,081	... ...
Mauritius, ...	... ...	34,500
Penang, Singapore and Malacca, ...	2,43,937	1,39,696
Suez, ...	800	... ...
Bassein, ...	1,13,716	... ...
Bombay, ...	2,50,242	7,650
Coconada, ...	1,00,000	6,000
Madras, ...	11,35,480	8,30,725
Rangoon, ...	12,77,578	11,59,620
Total Rupees, ...	48,57,015	25,83,858

Bills Drawn by the Home Authorities.

In 1857-58	Rs.	51,34,863
In 1858-59	„	1,57,814
Decrease, Rupees,...	„	49,77,049

Bills Drawn on the Home Authorities.

In 1857-58	Rs.	4,02,853
In 1858-59	„	2,17,058
Decrease, Rupees, ...	„	1,85,795

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea in 1858-59, *compared with similar Exports in* 1857-58.

	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel, ...	56,264	85,240
Books, ...	2,077	1,787
Cotton Goods, ...	6,74,981	6,65,949
„ Wool, ...	1,13,408	41,072
Cowries, ...	33,728	7,214
Drugs, ...	4,04,798	1,57,987
Dyes, { Indigo,...	1,34,58,121	1,74,38,771
Dyes, { Other Sorts, ...	3,35,638	8,60,838
Grain, ...	2,00,92,894	1,56,78,701
Gunnies and Bags, ...	34,77,260	59,97,764
Hides, ...	44,78,939	38,40,712
Horns, ...	98,693	99,527
Jute, ...	30,32,039	52,51,490
Lac, ...	10,61,827	7,92,207
Naval Stores, ...	3,73,858	3,06,397
Oils, ...	3,54,672	5,20,685
Opium, { Behar, ...	3,38,56,511	4,59,85,313
Opium, { Benares, ...	1,36,04,680	57,60,989
Provisions, ...	1,07,850	2,32,919
Saltpetre, ...	35,35,614	45,77,748
Seeds, ...	45,56,513	82,07,425
Shawls, Cashmere, ...	1,25,235	2,41,370
Silk Piece Goods, ...	16,23,721	29,07,815
„ Raw and Cocoons, ...	80,88,193	75,94,345
Spirits, Rum, ...	66,907	17,716
Sugar, ...	1,00,14,411	1,43,97,039
Tallow, ...	91,645	1,35,946
Tobacco, ...	3,81,513	4,00,919
Wax and Wax Candles,... ...	1,07,544	1,32,661
Sundries, ...	16,54,026	13,70,139
Total, ...	12,58,63,560	14,37,08,685
Imports Re-Exported ...	58,19,243	62,35,771
Total, ...	13,16,82,803	14,99,44,456
Treasure, ...	48,57,015	25,83,858
Total Rupees, ...	13,65,39,818	15,25,28,314

Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st *May* 1858 *to the* 30*th April* 1859.

ARTICLES.		HIGHEST PRICE.			LOWEST PRICE.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Akerkorah or Pellitory, ...	Per Md.	80	0	0	80	0	0
Ale, Allsopp's	Per hhd.	85	0	0	80	0	0
„ Bass'	„	85	0	0	80	0	0
„ Other Marks, ...	„	75	0	0	65	0	0
Almond, ...	Per md.	11	8	0	8	0	0
Aloes, ...	„	24	0	0	20	0	0
Alum, ...	„	3	12	0	3	2	0
Aniseed, Star, ...	„	25	0	0	20	0	0
Antimony, ...	„	18	0	0	15	0	0
Arsenic, White, ...	„	24	0	0	22	0	0
„ Red, ...	„	25	0	0	16	0	0
„ Yellow, ...	„	14	0	0	13	0	0
„ Orpiment, ...	Per seer.	8	0	0	8	0	0
Assafœtida, ...	Per md.	40	0	0	38	0	0
Beads, Seed, Europe, ...	Per lb.	1	4	0	1	2	0
„ Aleppo, Red, ...	„	13	0	0	12	0	0
„ Small, Red, ...	„	1	4	0	1	2	0
„ Common, ...	„	7	0	0	7	0	0
„ China, ...	Per box.	40	0	0	32	0	0
„ Roodrag or Genetries, ...	Per 1,000	20	0	0	20	0	0
Bedana, or Quince Seed, ...	Per md.	40	0	0	32	0	0
Betelunt, ...	„	4	4	0	3	2	0
Bottles, ...	Per 100	10	0	0	6	0	0
Brimstone, ...	Per md.	4	0	0	3	0	0
„ Medicinal, ...	„	20	0	0	12	0	0
Broad Cloth, Superfine, ...	Per yard.	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Ordinary, ...	„	4	0	0	4	0	0
Bunting, ...	Per piece.	14	0	0	10	0	0
Camphor, ...	Per md.	40	0	0	25	0	0
Canvas, ...	Per bolt	25	0	0	17	0	0
Cardamum, ...	Per seer.	3	8	0	3	8	0
Cassia, China, ...	Per md.	28	0	0	25	0	0
Catechu, ...	„	10	8	0	7	8	0
Chalk, ...	„	1	4	0	1	2	0
Chanks, Green of Sorts, ...	Per 100	5	0	0	5	0	0
„ White of Sorts, ...	„	3	8	0	3	0	0
China Root, ...	Per md.	6	0	0	6	0	0
Cloves, ...	Per seer.	0	6	9	0	4	6
Coals, ...	Per md.	1	2	0	0	12	0
Cochineal, ...	Per seer.	5	8	0	4	4	0
Cocoa, ...	„	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cocoanuts, ...	Per 1,000	35	0	0	34	0	0
Coffee, Mocha, ...	Per md.	22	0	0	20	0	0
„ Other Places, ...	„	20	0	0	16	0	0
Coir, Maldive, ...	„	7	8	0	7	0	0
Copperas, ...	„	2	6	0	2	0	0

Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858 to the 30th April 1859.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.		HIGHEST PRICE.			LOWEST PRICE.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Corals, Good, ...	Per sa. wt.	8	0	0	8	0	0
„ Ordinary, ...	„	10	0	0	10	0	0
Cordage, ...	Per cwt.	18	0	0	14	0	0
Corks, ...	Per Gross.	2	2	0	2	0	0
Corrosive Sublimate,... ...	Per seer.	4	0	0	3	4	0
Cowries, ...	Per md.	22	0	0	16	0	0
Cubebs, ...	„	52	0	0	38	0	0
Dammer, ...	„	16	0	0	12	0	0
Dates, Bussorah, ...	„	6	8	0	6	0	0
Dragon's Blood, ...	Per seer.	5	0	0	4	0	0
Elephant's Teeth, ...	Per md.	230	0	0	200	0	0
Fish, Dried, ...	„	10	8	0	10	8	0
Galingall, ...	„	9	0	0	9	0	0
Gallnuts, ...	„	33	0	0	30	0	0
Glue China, ...	Per seer.	11	0	0	10	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, ...	Per md.	12	0	0	10	0	0
„ Arabic, ...	„	18	0	0	12	0	0
„ Bdellium, ...	„	10	0	0	5	0	0
„ Benjamin, ...	„	45	0	0	45	0	0
„ Copal, ...	„	80	0	0	70	0	0
„ Gamboge, ...	„	45	0	0	42	0	0
„ Mastic, ...	„	2	0	0	2	0	0
„ Myrrh, ...	„	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Olibanum, ...	„	8	0	0	6	0	0
Gunpowder, Sporting, ...	Per lb.	1	8	0	1	4	0
Horns, Buffaloe, ...	Per 100	16	0	0	10	0	0
Ising Glass, ...	Per lb.	7	0	0	7	0	0
Lead, Red, ...	Per md.	12	0	0	9	0	0
„ White, ...	„	15	0	0	11	8	0
Lignum Vitæ, ...	„	3	8	0	2	0	0
Mace, ...	Per seer.	2	0	0	1	10	0
METALS AND SEMIMETALS.							
Copper, Brazier or Sheet, ...	Per md.	49	6	0	45	12	0
„ Bolt, ...	„	48	14	0	43	8	0
„ Sheathing, ...	„	46	12	0	43	0	0
„ Composition Nails, ..	„	42	8	0	39	5	0
„ Old, ...	„	43	6	0	40	14	0
„ Tile and Ingot, ...	„	60	9	0	51	0	0
„ Japan, ...	„	52	9	0	46	12	0

Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858 to the 30th April 1859.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.		HIGHEST PRICE.			LOWEST PRICE.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Iron, Knees, ...	Per cwt.	10	0	0	10	0	0
„ Sheet, ...	Per md.	5	14	0	4	13	0
„ Anchors, ...	Per cwt.	13	8	0	10	8	0
„ Nails, ...	„	14	0	0	12	0	0
„ Hoop, ...	Per md.	5	2	0	4	9	0
„ Swedish, Square, ...	„	7	0	0	6	0	0
„ Swedish, Flat, ...	„	7	0	0	6	0	0
„ English, Square, ...	„	4	4	0	3	8	0
„ English, Flat, ...	„	4	4	0	3	8	0
„ English Bolt, ...	„	4	4	0	3	8	0
„ Round, Rod and Nail,	„	5	0	0	4	5	0
Kentledge, ...	Per cwt.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lametta, ...	Per corge.	4	6	0	4	4	0
Lead, Pig, ...	Per md.	9	2	0	8	0	0
„ Sheet, ...	„	11	4	0	8	14	0
Orsedue, Europe, ...	Per lb.	1	12	0	1	8	0
„ China, ...	Per box.	132	0	0	112	8	0
Quicksilver, ...	Per seer.	2	5	6	2	2	0
Steel, Swedish, ...	Per md.	10	14	0	8	0	0
Spelter, ...	„	17	0	0	12	12	0
Tin Plates, ...	Per box.	40	0	0	25	0	0
„ Block, new, ...	Per md.	44	10	0	42	10	0
Nutmeg, ...	Per seer.	1	14	0	1	12	0
„ Wild, ...	Per md.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Oil, Earth, ...	„	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Fish, ...	„	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Cocoanut, ...	„	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Linseed, ...	Per gallon.	2	12	0	2	8	0
„ Sandal Wood, ...	Per seer.	22	0	0	12	0	0
„ Rose, ...	Per sa. wt.	5	0	0	5	0	0
„ Turpentine, ...	Per gallon.	2	12	0	1	10	0
Paint, of Sorts, ...	Per lb.	2	6	0	2	0	0
Pepper, Black, ...	Per md.	13	8	0	12	6	0
„ Long, ...	„	14	8	0	12	8	0
Pipes, Water, ...	Per each.	6	0	0	6	0	0
Pitch, ...	Per barrel.	11	0	0	8	0	0
Porter, ...	Per hhd.	75	0	0	55	0	0
Prunes, Bussorah, ...	Per md.	20	0	0	20	0	0
Raisins, Bussorah, ...	„	10	0	0	8	0	0
Rattan, ...	Per lb.	6	2	0	5	0	0
Red Ochre, ...	Per md.	2	0	0	1	12	0

Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858 to the 30th April 1859.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.		HIGHEST PRICE.	LOWEST PRICE.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Red Wood or Red Sunders	Per md.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Rose Water, ...	"	20 0 0	20 0 0
Rosin, ...	Per barrel.	5 8 0	3 4 0
" Bussorah, ...	"	10 0 0	8 0 0
Saffron, ...	Per seer.	50 0 0	30 0 0
Sago, Pearl, ...	Per md.	8 0 0	5 0 0
Sallop Misry, ...	Per seer.	6 0 0	5 0 0
Sandal Wood, ...	Per md.	22 0 0	14 8 0
" Ordinary, ...	"	4 0 0	3 0 0
Sarsaparilla, ...	Per seer.	2 8 0	2 8 0
Segars, Manilla, ...	Per 1,000	60 0 0	40 0 0
Senna Leaf, ...	Per md.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Skins, Morocco, ...	Per piece.	5 0 0	5 0 0
" Goats, Madras, ...	Per 100	56 0 0	32 0 0
Stick Lac, ...	Per md.	12 0 0	9 0 0
Tar, Stockholm, ...	Per barrel.	14 0 0	12 0 0
Tea of Qualities, ...	Per chest.	85 0 0	85 0 0
Tobacco, American, ...	Per lb.	1 0 0	0 15 0
Tortoise Shell, ...	Per seer.	28 0 0	28 0 0
Twine, Europe, ...	Per lb.	0 10 0	0 8 0
Varnish, ...	Per gallon.	10 0 0	10 0 0
Verdigris, ...	Per md.	160 0 0	110 0 0
Vermillion, ...	Per box.	122 0 0	104 0 0
Wax, ...	Per md.	56 0 0	45 0 0
Wood, Mahogany, ...	Per foot.	0 8 0	0 4 0

Principal Articles of Import and Export to and from Chittagong in 1858-59, *compared with similar Imports and Exports in* 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Betelnuts, ...	3,493	632	... ...	2,861	Grain, ...	2,60,964	58,111
Cocoanuts, ...	12,220	19,311	7,091	... ...			
Ditto Shells, ...	828	1,289	461	... ...	Piece Goods, ...	8,301	210
Ditto Oil, ...	769	2,307	1,538	... .			
Cowries, ...	15,759	1,668	... ...	14,091	Sugar and Sugar Candy,	6,222	1,138
Coir and Coir Rope, ...	15,290	17,012	1,722	... ...			
Dammer, ...	1,064	965	... ...	99	Tobacco, ...	8,636	5,835
Grain, ...	... ...	12,039	12,039	.. ..			
Piece Goods, ...	... ...	1,054	1,054	... .	Twist and Yarn, ...	401	... ...
Porcelain & Earthen-ware, ...	... ...	2,981	2,981	... ...			
Spices, ...	... ...	857	857	... ...	Timbers and Planks, ...	2,742	3,008
Sundries, ...	7,702	4,463	... ...	3,239			
					Sundries, ...	12,835	4,335
Total, ...	57,125	64,578	24,504	17,051			
Treasure, ...	63,500	39,800	... ...	23,700			
Total Rupees, ...	1,20,625	1,04,378	24,504	40,751	Total Rupees, ...	3,00,101	72,637

Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from Balasore in 1858-59, *compared with similar Imports and Exports in* 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	... ...	104
Cocoanuts, ...	... ...	194
Grain, ...	... ...	1,174
Naval Stores, ...	... ...	1,384
Turmeric, ...	... ...	440
Sundries, ...	37	6
Total Rupees, ...	37	3,302

EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Grain, ...	34,874	85,979
Sundries,...	169	118
Total Rupees, ...	35,043	86,097

Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from Arracan in 1858-59, *compared with similar Imports and Exports in* 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel, ...	3,413	9,962	Dyes, Cutch, ...	.....	15,854
Ale, Beer, ...	5,740	12,420	Grain, ...	61,06,938	27,31,611
Brandy and Gin, ...	12,134	15,927	Gunnies and Bags, ...	.....	7,800
Coffee, ...	.....	10,952	Hides, ...	2,481	....
Cotton Goods, ...	9,867	56,495	Horns, ...	1,340	.....
Fruits and Nuts, ...	.....	14,237	Rattans, ...	208	2,024
Gunnies and Bags, ...	.. ..	23,491	Salt, ...	.....	14,565
Metals, Iron, ...	3,426	6,302	Tobacco, ...	54,357	.....
Molasses and Jaggery, ...	.....	13,110	Sundries, ...	3,672	8,335
Oils, ...	.....	12,194			
Timbers, ...	11,252	603	Total, ...	61,68,996	27,80,189
Wines, ...	3,314	3,939	Treasure, ...	2,982	.....
Woollens, Carpets, ...	.. ..	7,160			
Sundries, ...	1,52,612	90,035	Total Rupees, ...	61,71,978	27,80,189
Total, ...	2,01,758	2,76,827			
Treasure, ...	2,26,350	2,46,459			
Total Rupees, ...	4,28,108	5,23,286			

Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from the Tenasserim Provinces in 1858-59, *compared with similar Imports and Exports in* 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel, ...	.....	27,679	Dyes, Cutch, ...	.....	11,802
Books and Stationery, ...	.....	7,559	Earthen-Ware, ...	.....	8,652
Cotton Goods, ...	6,14,380	6,85,634	Fruits and Nuts, ...	.....	7,545
Fruits and Nuts, ...	.....	1,12,517	Fish Maws, ...	1,910	.....
Grain, ...	15,767	72,788	Grain, ...	9,42,035	6,60,705
Malt Liquors, ...	48,976	57,590	Oils, ...	.....	13,976
Metals, ...	32,467	28,760	Stick Lac, ...	.....	3,852
Molasses or Jaggery, ...	.....	85,247	Timbers, ...	26,46,016	26,01,884
Naval Stores, ...	.....	61,893	Sundries, ...	15,21,730	9,20,206
Silk Goods, ...	.....	89,896			
Spirits, ...	13,542	48,058	Total, ...	51,11,691	42,28,622
Tobacco, ...	1,22,307	88,221	Treasure, ...	1,68,425	77,341
Wines, ...	23,607	15,607			
Woollens, ...	.....	27,587	Total Rupees, ...	52,80,116	43,05,963
Sundries, ...	8,37,852	5,95,716			
Total, ...	17,08,898	20,04,752			
Treasure, ...	1,06,570	8,39,281			
Total Rupees, ...	18,15,468	28,44,033			

The gross receipts of the Custom House for the year 1858-59 amount to Rs. 1,62,95,827 and the *net* customs Revenue to Rs. 1,55,41,766 showing an increase on the previous year of Rs. 31,12,657.

The Tonnage of Calcutta inwards was 672,140 Tons belonging to 950 vessels, being a decrease on the previous year of 78 vessels and 42,389 Tons. Outwards there were 960 vessels, and 676,196 Tons, being a decrease of 7 vessels, and an increase of 18,047 Tons.

Of the 960 vessels 497 were British, 130 American, 100 French, 107 Steamers. The rest were native craft and ships of various nations.

The largest trade is with Great Britain, and is represented as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Merchandise,	...	8,95,44,130
Treasure, Gold,	...	3,40,969
Treasure, Silver,	...	1,95,39,804
Rupees,	...	10,94,24,903

EXPORTS.

Merchandise,	...	4,46,89,004
Treasure, Gold,	...	5,460
Treasure, Silver,	none,	.....
Rupees,	...	4,46,94,464

North America sends merchandise and treasure to the value of Rs. 11,38,054 and takes to the value of Rupees 1,23,20,585. *China* sends to the value of Rupees 2,53,39,097, and takes 5,17,09,368. *France* sends Rupees 39,56,488 and takes Rupees 64,82,416.

DOMESTIC CEREMONIES OF THE PEOPLE OF TATTA.

Bombay Records, No. LV.

The Town of Tatta is situated in Sind, within three or four

miles of the banks of the Indus. It was once a famous and populous city, but the unhealthy nature of the surrounding country has caused a great decrease in the population which does not now exceed 10,000. The inhabitants of this place are much attached to old usages and are jealous of any interference with them. They keep up a number of ceremonies connected with Births, Marriages and Funerals, which are not only unnecessary, but are so expensive in their character as to bring many poor families to ruin. In consequence of this state of things the local authorities resolved to take measures to reduce these expenses, if it were possible to do so without irritating the people.

The circumstance which led to the examination of the subject was, that the census returns of 1854 exhibited a marked decrease of the population during the previous 50 or 100 years. This was found to be owing to a diminished number of marriages, and to the intermarriage of near relations. Such unions were celebrated at a comparatively small expense, and were often managed by exchanging as it were a son for a daughter. The cost of marriage ceremonies was regulated by a scale which had been handed down for many generations, and any deviation from which was looked upon as something like a crime. Mr. Gibbs, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind, was the chief mover in the reforms that were eventually introduced. In a letter dated 19th March 1859, he mentions having entered into communication with the late General Jacob, and with Syud Jaber Ali Shah, and Moonsiff Syud Ameenoodin, all of whom entered into his views.

The Mahomedans of Tatta, had been in the habit of spending the greater portion of their money in these public displays. While in private they were almost reduced to starvation, so that it might be said of them "it was one day a feast, and the remainder of their lives a perpetual fast." A great hindrance to reform was the female ascendancy in the town; as the frequent public ceremonies gave them an opportunity of meeting and gossiping together. Though it was thought desirable to make the movement a voluntary act of the people, rather than an order of the Government, an official notification was issued, recommending the reduction of these expenses, and proposing an assembly of the leading inhabitants, at which Syud Ameenoodin Wullud, and Syud Mozideen, Moonsiff of Kurrachee should attend, and report the proceedings to the Com-

missioner. Accordingly on the 1st November 1856, a meeting was convened and, was addressed by Syud Ameenoodin in an appropriate speech in Persian, and then in Sindee. After the address was conducted a paper was laid before the assembly with two columns "for" and "against" the proposition, for reducing the Birth, Marriage and Funeral expenses. The example being shown by several leading heads of families, the whole assembly signed in favour of the proposition, leaving the "contrary" column quite blank. A statement was now drawn up showing the existing and the proposed expenses, and after some discussion on the details, it was adopted and ratified by a solemn declaration on the 1st chapter of the Koran. In his letter to Mr. Gibbs, the Moonsiff says: "I am happy to state that the revised rules have been very cheerfully observed on every occasion of a family ceremony which has taken place since the meeting; and the people appear the more satisfied, the more the rules are acted upon."

The appendix gives a detailed list of the expenses of domestic ceremonies, which consist chiefly of feasting, music, and distribution of money. The following is an abstract of the statement:—

Contrasted Statement showing the difference between the Expenses which were formerly incurred by the Mahomedan Population of Tatta in the celebration of Family Ceremonies, and those to be hereafter incurred on the same account.

Ceremonies.	Total expenses formerly incurred.			Total expenses to be incurred.			Total Amount of decrease.			Total per-centage of decrease in expenses proposed for the future.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Birth	4,900	1,330	660	550	253	146	4,350	1,077	514	87 10 7	80 15 8	77 14 1
Marriage ...	6,950	3,102	810	1,185	325	158	5,765	2,777	652	82 15 10	89 8 7	80 7 10
Funeral... ...	3,550	825	395	320	97	63	3,230	728	332	90 15 9	88 3 10	86 13 4
Grand Total Rs. ...	15,400	5,257	1,865	2,055	675	367	13,345	4,582	1,498	86 10 6	Average. 87 2 7	80 13 9

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS.

1858-59.

Madras Records, No. LXI.

The Report of the Public Works Department for 1858-59 was issued by the Chief Engineer on the 31st August. The operations in new works were limited on account of the restriction upon public expenditure which had been imposed during the preceding year. Repairs however were made on those irrigation works which had been destroyed by the monsoon in certain districts.

In the budget of 1858-59 the sum of Rupees 71,77,575 was applied for on account of Public Works. The Government of India granted only Rupees 14,59,256 for new works, and Rupees 21,18,261 for repairs. There was a sum subsequently sanctioned amounting to Rupees 10,13,714, giving a total of Rupees 45,91,231. From this however is to be deducted the grant for Hyderabad, (which has been disconnected from Madras,) of Rupees 1,35,413, leaving Rupees 44,55,818. The amount expended was Rupees 45,08,433, being Rupees 52,615 over the grant. In new works the expenditure was in excess of the allowance by Rupees 1,87,668, in repairs it fell short by Rupees 1,35,053. The following is an abstract of the expenditure :—

		New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation Works	...	Rs. 2,72,422	Rs. 19,22,764
Communications	...	3,49,944	7,97,735
Buildings	...	8,93,645	2,71,923
		15,16,011	29,92,422

The following are the districts which incurred the chief expense for Irrigation works :—

			New Works.	*Repairs.*
Ganjam	...	...	Rs. 17,683	Rs. 21,376
Godavery	...	...	49,379	2,70,938
Kistnah	...	...	53,545	1,04,481
Nellore	...	...	56,344	2,37,913
Cuddapah	...	...	16,807	79,066
Bellary	...	...	4,051	1,52,899
Chingleput	...	...	48	97,409
North Arcot	...	...	26,343	38,711
South Arcot	...	...	7,190	80,426

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Tanjore	Rs. 5,607	Rs. 4,56,698
Trichinopoly	24,731	1,69,145
Madura	.....	41,336
Tinnevelly	904	51,454
Coimbatore	4,345	31,168
Salem	2,783	55,005

Under the head of COMMUNICATIONS, are included the following works:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Roads and bridges ...	Rs. 3,23,243	Rs. 7,60,462
Navigable canals ...	7,813	28,057
Ports and harbours ...	18,888	4,857
Ferry boats	.....	4,359
Total	3,49,944	7,97,735

And the districts in which the major part of these sums has been expended are with reference

1. To roads and bridges.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Ganjam	Rs. 25,881	Rs. 24,971
Nellore	19,040	35,127
Cuddapah	11,352	36,909
Bellary	1,217	53,985
Chingleput	26,262	1,08,995
North Arcot	47,472	57,569
South Arcot	3,534	61,849
Tanjore	4,971	44,598
Trichinopoly	6,788	53,684
Coimbatore	10,528	38,116
Salem	11,530	33,602
Canara	15,824	57,406
Malabar	53,170	31,446
2. To navigable canals.		
Godavery	6,313	8,741
Chingleput	...	11,953
Tanjore	...	5,344
3. To ports and harbours.		
Tanjore	4,790	2,458
Madura	12,797	...

The following are the various classes of BUILDINGS, with the amounts laid out upon them:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Military	Rs. 6,73,935	Rs. 1,12,661
Revenue	33,481	66,546

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Public	Rs. 72,772	Rs. 60,074
Judicial	85,074	25,117
Ecclesiastical	6,473	6,537
Marine	19,800	575
Educational	2,110	2,413

The largest expenditures on new Irrigation Works, were in the Godavery division, on account of the Weyairoo and Ellore channel, Rupees 33,109; in the Kistnah division, on account of the canal opened to Nedamale, Rupees 38,940; in the Nellore district, on account of the re-construction of the Pennair anicut, Rupees 51,327; and in North Arcot, on account of the Palar anicut, Rupees 23,969. The expenditure in the other districts being on works of less important character does not require special notice.

In Tanjore and Trichinopoly the expenditure on repairs of irrigation works amounted to Rupees 4,56,698 and 1,69,145 respectively; in the adjoining districts of Madura, Salem, and South Arcot, it was Rupees 41,336; 55,005; and 80,426. In Nellore the repairs amounted to Rupees 2,37,913; in Cuddapah 79,066; in Bellary 1,52,899; in Chingleput 97,409; and in Tinnevelly 51,454. In the Godavery and Kistnah divisions the expenditure was Rupees 2,70,938, and 1,04,481 respectively. In the other districts it was limited.

The average expenditure on irrigation works and repairs in Tanjore in the 35 years closing with 1850-51, was a little more than a lakh of Rupees, that of the highest year (1850-51) being Rupees 1,73,395. In the year under review the expenditure for repairs amounted to four and a half lakhs of Rupees.

The expenditure on buildings was chiefly on account of the military works at Jackatalla, Rupees 3,05,118; Bangalore, Rupees 1,00,163; and Madras, 72,175. The expenditure for military buildings was also large in the Godavery division, Bellary, Chingleput, and Trichinopoly.

The amount of traffic by Cochrane's Canal is shown in the following statement:—

	Boats.	Tons.	Toll.
1857-58	9,324	1,29,643	Rs. 32,410-12
1858-59	9,111	1,30,236½	„ 32,559- 2

Decrease in boats 213. Increase in tons 593½. Increase in tolls 148-6.

The chief items which contributed to the traffic of the year were the following:—

	Boats.	Tons.	Tolls. Rs.	As.
Chillies ...	173	2,184⅓	546	2
Faggots ...	1,429	32,125¾	8,031	7
Passengers ...	2,029	2,118	529	8
Paddy ...	71	1,163¼	290	13
Shells ...	1,784	24,008¼	6,002	1
Salt ...	2,225	51,720	12,930	0
Wood ...	539	12,722¼	3,180	9

The operations of the Lithographic Department were nearly the same in extent as during the preceding year.

	Copies.	Impressions.
Maps and drawings ...	48,319	46,634
Circular forms, &c. ...	1,55,221	1,25,403
	2,03,540	1,72,027

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS.

1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. XLVI.

In accordance with the arrangements that were made in November 1855, the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, Colonel Scott, sent in a report on the 23rd October 1858, on the progress of Public Works in Bombay, during the year 1857-58.

The events of that year necessarily suspended all works that were not indispensible, and the department was called upon to perform a large amount of work of an emergent character, connected with the location of the European troops.

With reference to Tank irrigation, the magnificent Maduk Tank —which is the work of the Anagoondy Kings,—was probably never completed tot he extent proposed, and should it be placed in repair, the value of the irrigation within the British Territory, would scarcely compensate for the land in the Mysore Territory which would be destroyed. The principal works erected in the Belgaum and Kolapoor districts were temporary barracks at Belgaum, Kulladghee, and Kolapoor; a road from the latter place to Beejapoor is also in progress, a distance of about 101 miles. The Tanks at Sholapoor are stated to be a failure, but the barracks for European troops, in the same place are very creditable to the Engineers.

Dharwar.—In Dharwar Zillah there are eight talookas. For each of these a Maramut Maistry is appointed whose duty is to execute the repairs to tanks, roads, Government buildings, &c. &c. This is a new system and is found to work very well. The Maistry of Kode expended, from his first appointment in February 1856 up to 1st April, 1858, the sum of Rs. 8,259-10-7, being chiefly for repairing Tanks, Roads and Sheds. The Maistry of Ranebednore expended in a similar way Rs. 1,687-7-11. The Maistry of Hungal Rs. 3,561-13-8, less Rs. 330-12-7, expended by his predecessor. The Maistry of Bunkapoor, Rs. 3,421-10-10. The Maistry of Hooblee expended Rs. 2,027-4-0. The remaining three Maistries of Dharwar, Nowlgoond and Dumbut, were learning their work under the others.

The construction of Roads was interrupted by the suspension of Public Works During the season under report only 8¾ miles of first class road were completed, with the exception of drains and bridges. Of second class roads there were several in good, working order. The Cotton Soil roads are at times indented with ruts, but not like those of the Guzerat Roads. In the Monsoon the roads are impassable for days together, owing to the heavy rain on the black soil, but in dry weather the surface is hard, and pleasant to ride over.

The following first class roads were proposed, and the first three were sanctioned.

1. Dharwar to Kulgutghee. Turrus to Bunkapore.
2. Hooblee to Sunguteekope. Bunkapore to Hurryhur.
3. Hooblee to Annigherry. Sumusghee to Hurlhully.
4. Annigherry to Gudduck, and Hullykerry, Bunkapore to Moondagoor, and also four second class roads.

During the disturbances in the North West, the Dharwar for was put into an efficient state, and neat temporary barracks were built, with accommodation for two Companies of Infantry and one of Artillery, together with fifteen of their families.

Belgaum and Kolapoor.—The Executive Engineer, Captain W. R. Dickinson, reports the expenditure for the year as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Roads and bridges	11,364	4	7
Docks, dockyard offices, and buildings for Marine purposes	...	...	
Piers, jetties, and clearance of tidal rivers and creeks	967	10	11
Light-houses and beacons	...	...	
Reclamation of land from the sea	...	...	
Canals, irrigational bundaras, tanks, and wells	3,951	4	8
Fortifications, magazines, Military store-houses and offices, &c.	9,455	10	10
Barracks, and buildings connected therewith	53,946	0	6
Schools	...	...	
Hospitals	3,825	7	0
Churches, burial-grounds, &c.	3,641	13	6
Jails and buildings for Police purposes ...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	22,914	5	6
Total ...	1,10,066	9	6

He complains of the great increase of office work, and the need of assistance. The accounts of the works last year were forwarded in 151 bills with their numerous vouchers. Though the correspondence to a great extent is in Murathee there is not a single Carcoon on the permanent office establishment. There is no proper Storekeeper, though such an officer is much needed.

With reference to bridging the Mulpurba river near Khanapoor, many years ago, a native offered to bridge it on the Dharwar road, if he were permitted to appropriate the toll on it for ten years. This statement is referred to in case Government should be disposed to entertain such tenders now.

Rutnagherry.—The only work of any importance undertaken in this district during the year, was the new road over Phoonda Ghaut, which is reported by Lieutenant T. P. Armitstead, Executive Engineer, to be progressing. The length of it is eight miles, estimated amount of cost Rs. 1,33,793, sanctioned amount Rs. 1,15,000, expended Rs. 70,186-6-11, expended during the year Rs. 5,940-7-1. The total height of the road calculated from the Boukun plateau, after making a cutting through the ridge at the top of 42½ feet deep is 1,337½ feet, and the elevation above the level of the sea is 1,996½ feet. The premature fall of heavy rains caused the works to be suspended in August; but before that time a large amount of work had been executed. The daily average number of labourers was 272. Lieutenant

Armitstead points out as a defect in this road, *a return* of 2,800 feet near the top, and he proposed making it with a gradient, 1 in 20½, uniformly for the same money, but this proposition was not accepted. The completion of this Ghaut as a military road, and the continuation of the line to Waghotun is of the greatest importance, on account of the military force stationed at Kolapoor. The lowest estimated cost of this is Rs. 1,08,957. This road when completed would be 38 miles in length, and would cost Rs. 4,538 *per mile*. Tables are given showing the mean rates of cost for the road works, &c. Two short roads were executed by convict labour, one near Adawlut the other near Hathkumbè. The travellers' Bungalow at Dajeepoor was completed.

Sholapoor.—Lieutenant W. W. Goodfellow, Executive Engineer, reports the expenditure in his district during the year to have been as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Roads and bridges...	2,990	9	1
Irrigational works and wells...	7,607	14	11
Fortifications, military store-houses, &c. ...	2,749	8	7
Barracks, and buildings connected therewith ...	40,119	2	4
Jails, and buildings for Police purposes ...	46	6	4
Miscellaneous :—Government houses, cutcherries, travellers' bungalows, dhurumsalas, ferries, post office	24,255	12	10
Total ... ... Rs.	77,888	6	1

Regarding *irrigational works and wells*, the report speaks unfavourably. The sum of Rs. 63,859 was expended in 1856-57 and Rs. 7,607 in 1857-58, and still the tanks are not in use; and this money has remained unproductive. Want of skill in their construction, and too much dependence on inexperienced natives are the causes of their inefficiency. The expenditure on account of Barracks was chiefly incurred for temporary accommodation for troops, being Rs. 26,413 for European Cavalry and Rs. 13,433 for European Infantry.

Sattara.—Captain M. R. Kennedy, Executive Engineer, reports on the progress of works in his district. The Road over the Wurrunda Ghaut was nearly completed in 1856-57, but owing to the suspension of all Public Works, delay was occasion-

ed, and when the work was resumed labour was not so readily obtained.

The Total amount estimated was	...	Rs.	92,471-0 0
The Total amount expended,	...	...	91,114-2-10
	Balance,	... Rs.	1,356-13-2

The line is now quite practicable for cart traffic. The cleared road from near Kirdosee to Zoonud was nearly completed. The road from Chiploon to Kurar viâ the Koombharli Ghaut was in a very backward state as may be seen from these figures;

Estimated,	...	...	...	45,231-0 0
Expended,	...	...	...	10,157-6-5
		Balance,	Rs.	35,073-9-7

A very useful Field Work was erected round the arsenal at Sattara, which proved to be exactly fitted for the circumstances for which it was intended during the mutinies.

Barracks were also constructed under circumstances of great difficulty, and at a cost of Rs. 23,002-8-3.

Projects are stated for forming and bridging the road between Sattara and the Warna River, including a bridge over the Quoina at Kurar for which the estimated expense is Rs. 2,25,257. This road which would be 60 miles in length, and the Quoina bridge, are very important for military purposes. Widening the Kailghur Ghaut to 16 feet; estimate Rs. 9,362; and clearing a line of Road from Zoonud to Punderpoor, estimate Rs. 20,350 have not yet been proceeded with.

The principal projected works are the following:—

Road from Sattara to Mhar, estimate	...	Rs. 3,60,224
Bridges between Sattara and the Warna	...	78,133
Eight Mahalkurries' Cutcherries,	... ...	49,758
Road from Sattara to Poonah via the Kamatkee Ghaut and Sheerwal,	...	1,98,800
Lunatic Asylum at Dapoolee,	... ...	2,90,000

Captain Kennedy complains of the removal of officers before they have completed their work by which means much of their labour is lost. He concludes his report by a valuable table of experiments on the strength of various kinds of timbers procurable in the Sattara districts.

Poona Collectorate.—Lieutenant Duncan, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that little was done during the year in roads, except in the way of finishing and repairing. The road from the Jamsetjee Bund to Magholee, and the branch to Holkar as well as the road from Magholee to the end of the Poona Collectorate and the Bombay Mail road are completed. The Bridge over the Kurra river, commenced in May 1856, and stopped in February 1857 is still unfinished, and Government are urged to sanction its completion. The principal military works were, the barracks and hospital at Khandalla, the works at Poorundhur, and the pendalls on the Ahmednuggur road. Great difficulty was experienced in erecting the first mentioned, in consequence of the vicinity of the Railway works. Lieutenant Duncan says, "any attempt to get a fair day's work from our men for a fair day's pay, was followed immediately by their deserting our works, and going over to the Railway contractors."

Major Graham in forwarding the report to the Chief Engineer at Bombay, proposes to levy a toll on the road from the Jamsetjee Bund to the limit of the Collectorate, to compensate for the large expenditure incurred in its maintenance. He further recommends the construction of bridges over several of the large rivers, viz. on the Poona and Nassick Road, below the bund at Poona, and a little above Koregaum.

Poona and Kirkee Cantonments.—On the 1st May, Captain Hart, Executive Engineer, reports the expenditure in his department in the following concise form :—

Abstract of the Expenditure during the Year 1857-58.

Names.	Roads and Communications.	Public General.	Revenue General.	Ecclesiastical.	Judicial.	Military.	Grand Total Expenditure during the year 1857-58.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
New work	1,107 0 9	560 0 0	2,232 0 0	1,177 5 2	416 0 0	1,42,371 5 2	1,47,864 1 1
Ordinary repairs ...	25,866 6 2	2,792 0 0	202 0 0	179 0 0	988 0 0	8,808 0 0	38,835 6 2
Petty repairs	1,213 13 3	1,972 6 8	351 0 0	1,996 15 9	956 9 11	8,761 15 9	15,252 13 4
						Rupees	2,01,952-4-7

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The contract system worked well, and all contracts were faithfully executed—none thrown up. The filth-burning machine erected a year ago, did not prove so offensive to the neighbourhood as had been anticipated. It is recommended for general adoption. A Mechanical Engineer is greatly wanted for the Bund Waterworks, and it would be desirable to appoint a Barrack Master and three or more serjeants to look after the conservation of the Barracks, which demanded a large sum of money during the year for petty repairs.

Tanna, Northern Concan.—Captain Fuller, Executive Engineer, reports various works, of not much importance, which were suspended in July 1857, and have not since been resumed. 99 miles of metalled road and 112 miles of Moorum road were kept in repair. The old Agra Road, between the colsette Ferry and Khurdee, entailed a heavy expenditure for repairs, because the amount sanctioned in former years Rs. 150 per mile, was totally inadequate. Labour could be abundantly procured by out-bidding the Railway contractors, but Government decided that such a course was "neither right nor expedient." The Shapoor bridge was recommenced, and will be nearly completed in July. Roads should not be opened until after the second Monsoon after their commencement. "During the first working season the whole of the earthworks and cuttings should be thrown up and completed; the small drains and as many of the small bridges as possible built, and all large bridges run up to the springing. The work should then be left to itself during the Monsoon, and the next season ought to see it complete in every respect, with the surface formation of moorum or metal, laid on and ready for the process of consolidation." The report closes with an expression of regret at the constant change of assistants, to remedy which it proposes to have no assistants at all, and to increase the number of Executive Engineers; limiting each to a charge of 2,000 square miles.

Ahmednuggur, Nassick and Peint.—Lieutenant Finch, Executive Engineer, reports that these three districts are now incorporated into one charge. The expenditure was chiefly for roads, military buildings and repairs, amounting in all to Rs. 183,997-7-1. The Artillery Barracks at Ahmednuggur were as far as possible completed. Temporary barracks and other buildings were likewise erected at Nassick. The Ahmednuggur and Aurungabad Road was nearly completed, and on this line a toll has been established on the Imampoor Ghaut, which produces Rs. 650 per mensem. The Poona and Ahmednuggur Road had not made much progress; the sanc-

tioned works were postponed, pending a survey. The road between Ahmednuggur and Malligaum has at length been commenced. A scheme for supplying the town of Yewlah with water, was proposed, and the inhabitants agreeing to defray half the expense, which is computed at Rs. 22,125.

Designs and estimates for bridging the Godavery and Kadwa Rivers, had been submitted, but were subsequently negatived. The Nassick and Wagherah road is now finished. The average cost per mile was Rs. 700.

The amount expended on irrigational works in the Nassick division was Rs. 17,951-1-10.

Twenty-one bundaras had been restored and repaired; most of these were constructed previous to the date of British rule in the country, and it is therefore desirable that they should be kept in a state of efficiency.

Candeish.—Captain Bell, Executive Engineer, reports that the principal works during the year were buildings for the accommodation of troops at Dhoolia and at Malligaum. The Road from Scindwa Ghaut and Panakheira had been improved and a new line constructed from the latter place to Sawalda on the Tâptee River.

The estimated cost of these works was Rs. 1,68,547-0-0
The expenditure in four years ... 56,674-9-8

Much remains to be done; the delay was caused by the suspension of Public Works and the difficulty of procuring labour when the works were resumed.

Surat and Broach.—Lieutenant J. S. Trevor, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the work of the year consisted chiefly in making plans and estimates for the future. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 70,604-1-7, more than Rs. 47,000 were expended during the first three months of the year. Some new lines of Road were determined upon, but none completed. The Broach pier was completed and set up. It is proposed to reclaim 11½ square miles of marsh at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,862 near Julalpoor. The Castle of Surat had of late received considerable attention. The defects of its construction rendered it unfit to accommodate more than 250 men, but as the position is strong and the locality healthy, means should be taken to improve it. The Fort at Parvara, near Bulsar "should be either garrisoned or destroyed."

Ahmedabad and Kaira.—Lieutenant Cotgrave, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the examination of the Ahmedabad and Dundooka road, which had been damaged by heavy rains, had been unavoidably postponed. The construction of a bridge over the Bhogawa River had been sanction-

ed. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,00,819. The River when swollen by floods attains the breadth of 4,700 feet, and the bridge will have 132 arches of 20 feet span.

Deesa.—On the 28th May, Lieutenant T. R. Maunsell, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that few new works of any general interest had been undertaken, and that those commenced during the previous year had been carried on. The Cutcherries for the married European soldiers were proceeded with upon an improved plan. The total expenditure was Rs. 62,303-5-3. The want of roads in Deesa cantonments is much felt. In reply to Lieutenant Maunsell's remarks about an increase to the establishment, Captain Munbee, Superintending Engineer, says—"I own that I do not see any immediate necessity for an assistant or for any increase to the establishment, except perhaps in the case of maistries. The work at Deesa has been and is small compared with that of the other stations in the Northern Circle; the establishment is amply sufficient; for instance there are as many writers and Europeans as there are in all Rajpootana, and two more Surveyors; and I think that neither the Executive Engineer, nor his office establishment, can complain of being overworked." He says also with reference to former irregularities in the accounts of this station. "I have been able to report that the accounts are now being kept with care and correctness."

Neemuch and Nusseerabad.—On the 1st May, Captain Gore Munbee, Superintending Engineer, reports that the works had been almost entirely of a military character, and that the total expenditure was Rs. 1,84,291-4-11. The defences of the Ajmere Arsenal were rendered efficient. Three Cavalry and eight Infantry Barracks were constructed at Nusseerabad. At Neemuch four barracks were completed by the 30th April 1858, and others were in progress. The report concludes with a detailed account of the mutinies in these districts and of the part Captain Munbee took in their suppression, and in performing his duties as an Engineer.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1858-59.

The report is for the official year ending 30th April 1859. The total number of cases instituted was 29,956, being less than the previous year, by 887. Of these 12,447 were decided for plaintiffs, 1,412 for defendants, 2,996 were non-suited. 13,133 were struck out and compromised, and 91 undecided.

The total sum credited to Government was Rs. 1,10,915-11-9, including a sum credited for unclaimed monies amounting to Rs. 1,868-0-3. Last year this item amounted to Rs. 9,720, which partly accounts for the result being less favourable than last year. The expense of the Court was Rs. 1,03,274-11, leaving a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 7,641-0-9. The expenditure consists of Rs. 3,500, for Judges' salaries monthly, and Rs. 5,106-3-7 for the monthly cost of establishment. The number of copies of Summonses was reported last year as 61,405, this year it has increased to 70,012. The amount of fees shews a decrease, on the previous year, of nearly 4½ per cent. The work of the establishment has increased so much since 1850 that a total increased expenditure of Rupees 388 per mensem is proposed. The following is an Abstract of the increase of work since the year 1850,

Increase in the number of cases, ...	8,633
Increase in the number of processes issued, ...	28,095
Increase in the number of warrants to sue and defend, ...	2,398
Increase in the number of items of receipts, ...	13,510
Increase of Re-payments including transfers, ...	18,706

The following table shows the position of the Court for the last two years, as compared with the year 1850-51.

	1st Year 1850-51.	8th Year 1857-58.	9th Year 1858-59.
Number of cases instituted, ... English, ...	4,407	5,834	5,450
Native, ...	16,916	25,009	24,506
Total, ...	21,323	30,843	29,956
Amount litigated, ...	4,47,381 0 0	8,01,824 6 0	7,65,412 11 1
Commission and Fees paid into Court on institution of Suits, ...	59,531 14 6	1,12,778 12 9	1,09,260 7 6
Amount credited to Government, ... Net Amount of Commission and Fees credited to Government on Suits, ...	57,452 13 6	1,12,624 6 9	1,07,918 0 9
Ditto on Distresses for Rent, ...	1,510 7 0	1,157 0 0	839 0 0
Amount credited to Government on account of Fines, ...	651 6 6	343 5 9	202 8 0
Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to Suitors and Landlords, ...	0 0 0	9,720 13 3	1,868 0 3
Ditto on account of savings from Salaries, sale of old Furniture, Records, &c., ...	207 6 0	255 9 5	88 2 9
Net Total Amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts,	59,822 1 0	1,24,101 3 2	1,10,915 11 9
Amount paid into Court under decrees, ...	2,46,313 0 0	1,98,524 3 1	1,84,062 0 10
Amount paid out of Court on Account of decrees, ...	2,43,604 0 0	1,98,633 0 10	1,84,084 3 2
Number of days on which the Court was open, ...	258	250	246
Average number of Cases instituted daily, ...	82·6	123·3	121·7
Cases under Rupees 10, ...	12,791	17,363	16,067
" " " 20, ...	3,363	5,708	5,850
" " " 50, ...	2,422	4,417	4,745

	1st Year 1850-51.	8th Year 1857-58.	9th Year 1858-59.
Cases under Rupees 100,	792	1,649	1,618
„ „ „ 200,	480	932	932
„ „ „ 300,	186	391	387
„ „ „ 400,	86	169	172
„ „ „ 500,	67	214	185
Number of Summonses issued,	51,889	61,405	70,012
„ Second Summonses,	0	1,724	1,358
„ Subpœnas,	18,952	22,777	23,279
„ Attachments,	0	418	337
„ Writs of Execution,	3,918	8,078	7,694
„ Bench Warrants,	0	19	14
„ Copies of Judgments,	167	217	236
„ Commitments,	448	629	539
Warrants to sue and defend, filed,	2,170	5,743	4,574
Judgments for Plaintiffs,	8,339	13,281	12,447
Judgments for Defendants,	688	1,154	1,412
Nonsuits,	4,172	3,350	2,996
Struck out and compromised,	6,655	12,939	13,133
Undecided,	333	154	91
Amount of half Costs returned in Cases compromised,	10,533 5 6	14,779 13 3	14,722 8 6

MADRAS CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

1858.

Madras Records, No. LXII.

On the 29th September 1859 the Director General of the Medical Department reports that the year has been a healthy one as regards epidemic disease, with some few exceptions. Cholera prevailed during the greater part of the year in Madras, and some parts of the centre and Southern Divisions, and for shorter periods in Canara, but the greater part of the Presidency was freer than usual from epidemics. Small-pox was prevalent on the Western Coast, though but few cases came under treatment in the Dispensaries. The increasing popularity of these institutions is shewn by the increased number of patients, which exceeds that of any former year by 16,685. The principal diseases treated during the year were fevers, bowel complaints, venereal affections, abcesses, ulcers, and dropsies. The mortality was highest from cholera; 998 cases were treated of which 285 proved fatal.

Of Europeans, in-patients 29·6, and out-patients 55·6 per cent. were females; of East Indians, in-patients 160·5, out-patients 74·4; Hindoos (of all castes) in-patients 58·6, out-patients 41·3; Mahomedans, in-patients 52·3, out-patients 38·4. It will be seen from these particulars that the prejudices which formerly kept the Hindoo and Mahomedan females from becoming in-patients of Dispensaries are fast disappearing.

The total expenditure of the Dispensaries during the year was Rs. 86,620-5-6—the average cost for each patient being 5 annas 7 pice per head. Last year the average cost was 5 annas 3 pice. The progressive increase of patients in the Dispensaries was as follows:

In 1854	...	...	...	161,214	patients.
1855	...	...	...	184,069	,,
1856	...	...	...	210,566	,,
1857	...	...	...	241,311	,,
1858	...	...	...	260,124	,,

Cholera was prevalent in Madras throughout the year; 2,000 deaths occurred from this disease (within the limits of the Supreme Court.)

General Hospital.—The numbers of sick treated was as follows:

	Europeans.	Natives.
Treated	1,093	... 118
Died	49	... 10

Leper Hospital.—The wards were overcrowded and many applicants for admission had to be sent away in consequence of the want of room. Great attention was paid to cleanliness and deting of the patients; but the Medical Officer reports nothing new with regard to the treatment of leprosy.

Native Infirmary.—The number of patients shews an increase. The mortality is high, but many cases were brought in to this institution in a dying state. Seventy-nine patients were transferred to the Idiot Asylum. The returns are as follows.

	Treated.	Died.
1854	1,247	... 267
1855	1,213	... 284
1856	1,083	... 217
1857	833	... 202
1858	1,072	... 261

Idiot Asylum.— This institution was overcrowded. Cholera caused three deaths among the inmates, in December. The following are the returns:

	Men.	Women.
Remaining 31st December 1857 ...	54	25
Admitted in 1858	62	26
Discharged cured	16	4
Taken out by friends	18	5
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum ...	0	0
Deserted	2	0
Died in Hospital (including cholera cases)	16	10
Remaining 31st December 1858 ...	64	32

House of Industry.—The Inmates were removed to the Penitentiary, then to the Monegar Choultry, and lastly to a house in Egmore where they continued in good health for the remainder of the year.

Male Asylum.—The health of the inmates was good. Out of an average strength of 247 there were 409 admissions and two deaths, resulting from typhoid fever. No deaths occurred from Cholera. Ophthalmia was not so prevalent as formerly.

Female Asylum.—The average strength was 216—total treated 225. No death occurred.

Lunatic Asylum.—The establishment and the accommodation are reported to be inadequate for the purposes intended. The average daily number of insane was 51. New admissions 47; total treated 97; deaths 11.

Eye Infirmary.—The number of patients treated was 2865, of which 899 were in-patients and 1966 out-patients. There was an increase in the latter and a decrease in the former. The total number of operations was 144, of which only 3 failed. 77 were cured, 32 were relieved. Out of 99 cases of cataract 46 were cured and 12 relieved. Twenty-one European Soldiers were treated during the year.

Lying-in-Hospital.—The total number of confinements was 957, being an increase of 168 or 21·3 per cent. A class of female pupils was instructed in Midwifery, and made satisfactory progress. Eight were admitted during the year. Six passed out as qualified, and seven remained. Of the 957 cases, 819 were cases of natural labor; 55 of difficult; 43 of preternatural, 32 of complex and 12 of complex and preternatural labors. The number of children born was 970,14 women giving birth to twins, and one dying undelivered. Of these 970,504 were males, and 466 females, being equal to 51·9 per cent. of males. Of the 504 males, 448 were born alive and 56 still. Of the 466 females, 415 were born alive and 51 still. Of the 14 twin cases, four children were born still, of which one was a deformity. Fifteen were males and 13 females.

The following is a general abstract of the diseases, numbers of patients, &c.:—

In-Patients.	Diseases.															Total.	Average daily number of sick for the year.
	Fevers.	Eruptive fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.	Other diseases.		
Remained 31st December 1857 ...	44	13	10	3	38	24	2	23	75	80	97	50	5	35	153	652	791
Admitted since ...	1133	161	326	46	1041	250	192	597	1043	1515	1515	941	129	519	1947	11355	
Discharged	1094	126	264	37	870	227	81	423	1017	1460	1438	869	127	507	1738	10278	
Died...	36	46	48	10	166	30	109	159	17	23	55	58	...	8	152	917	
Remaining 31st December 1858 ...	47	2	24	2	43	17	4	38	84	112	119	64	7	39	210	812	
Proportion of deaths to sick treated per cent.	3·05	26·4	14·2	20·4	15·3	10·9	56·1	25·6	1·5	1·4	3·4	5·8	...	1·4	7·2	7·6	

| Out-Patients. | Diseases. | | |

The Appendix contains detailed statements of the operations of all the dispensaries in the provinces.

SIND PUBLIC WORKS.

1856-57.

Bombay Records, No. LIII. New Series.

The Annual Report from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, was not received in time for publication with the Bombay records for 1856-57, and was therefore inserted along with the one for the following year.

Kurrachee.—On the 25th August 1857, Lieutenant Thomson, late Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the greater portion of the works executed during the year were of an unimportant character. The report is accompanied by a tabular statement of the works, and their cost, compiled by Major North, who succeeded Lieut. Thomson in office. The erection of a crane at Khetty was found of great advantage; the cost was Rs. 2,014-2. Amongst the military works, one of the most important was the construction of an aqueduct for supplying the plunge-bath in the new European barracks with water, but this is still incomplete. A screw pile pier at Keamaree had been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,221. The new jail, and the muddock at Thirree for the repair of River steamers, had also been nearly finished. The contract system promised to work well, though carried out very imperfectly.

Hydrabad.—On the 4th August 1857, Mr. C. W. Mossop, C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the clearance of the Fullalee River in May 1856 was followed by a most beneficial result. The works in progress under the preceding officer were carried on by Mr. Mossop in a satisfactory manner. The most important were St. Thomas' Church, which is now nearly completed; the arsenal Buildings which are partially finished; and the Giddo Jetty. A new Bridge over the Fullalee was commenced late in the season. The estimated cost is Rs. 35,885. The new entrance to the fort is recommended for sanction as a work of great utility and improvement.

Shikarpoor.—Lieutenant Melliss, Executive Engineer, reports that owing to the state of the weather in Upper Sind delay was occasioned in the execution of works, and expense was incurred for repairs. Workmen were easily obtained

notwithstanding the abolition of statute labour. The new Cutcherry for the Collector was nearly completed. The building had been erected in strict conformance with the original design of Captain Fife; the hollow voussoir tiles had been used in roofing it, and though well adapted to resist the ravages of the white-ants they were found to be much hotter than the ordinary mud roofs of Upper Sind. The Sind canal bridge was completed. The Lukkee and Jankhan embankment bridges are five in number, of which four were completed and one nearly so. The total estimate is Rs. 58,410. The line of road from Kotree to Roree in the territory of His Highness Ali Moorad, was being constructed by contract, and would be completed before the end of the season. Lieutenant Dodd reports having completed Surveys for Roads, from Tattah to Kotree, Bhagatora to Schwan, and Rookun to Angamanee.

Canal Department, Sind.—On the 1st May, Mr. W. H. Price, C. E., Acting 1st Executive Engineer, reports the progress made with the Eastern Narra Supply Channel, which runs past Arore, in Upper Sind. This channel connects the Indus, at a point near Roree, with the Eastern Narra River, near the village of Lelvia, being a distance of nearly 13 miles; it is 150 feet in bottom width. The discharge will vary, according to the season, "from a maximum of 8,413 cubic feet per second, during the inundation, with a depth of water of 12¼ feet, to a minimum of 336 cubic feet per second, at lowest cold weather level of the Indus, with a depth of water of ½ feet." The fall of the bed is one foot per mile. The banks will soon be planted with trees.

The quantity of work done in this department was one-sixth less than the previous year, which was partly owing to the frequent changes of executive officers and partly to the wide extent of the inundation. There would be a probable saving of Rs. 30,000, on the estimated cost of the works, and this may, in part, be applied to an increase in the rate of wages. The prices of food had risen very high, and labour was scarce. On the 30th of April 1857, Mr. Barnes, Acting 3rd Executive Engineer, reports the services of Ensign Newton, Probationary Assistant Executive Engineer and himself, for 1856-57. The report contains a minute description of the dams that had been formed in the neighbourhood of the Narra, and the manner in which they were found to answer. An urgent recommendation is made for the commencement of the Mittrow canal as the result cannot fail to be remunerative to Government. The estimates were not yet handed in, but the probable revenue is stated at about 50 per cent. on the outlay. On 1st May, Mr. F. W. Jones, Acting 2nd Executive Engineer, at Hadjeepoor, reports that the new

feeding canal from the Indus to the Gaja canal, for which the sum of Rs. 64,570 had been sanctioned, was going on rapidily. He reports favourably on all his officers, with the exception of Mr. Charles Lee, Sub-Assistant Executive Engineer.

Lieutenant Elder, Acting Executive Engineer, in a letter dated, Camp Jhool, 1st May 1857, reports on the surveys and levels on the Great Marruck Canal and its branches, which may be said to be completed.

SIND PUBLIC WORKS.

1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. LIII. New Series.

Kurrachee.—On the 22d June 1858 Lieutenant Merriman, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that between May 1857 and January 1858 no less than four officers held charge of the office to which he had been appointed. The muddock at Ghizree, stated in last year's report to be nearly finished, required to be remodelled, and a new plan and estimate was to be submitted. Capt. Hart, Acting Chief Engineer in Sind, did not think it advisable to go to much expense in the construction of this dock as a Railway is in progress to Kotree. The Kurrachee mob, a work of great importance, is progressing towards completion. Capt. Hart recommends having a water-distilling apparatus at Munora, for the sick officers dispensary. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company at Aden obtain a supply of sweet water in this manner, at one quarter the expense formerly incurred. The plunge bath for Europeans is in an unsatisfactory state. A supplementary estimate will be submitted.

Hydrabad.—On the 27th May Lieutenant Thomson. Acting Executive Engineer, reports that owing to the mutinies, no works of importance had been executed. The arsenal had made very little progress. The new Cutcherry had been completed but was found to be a very hot building. The bridge over the Fullalee was the same state as last season.

Shikarpoor.—On the 9th July Mr. G. W. Mossop, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that, as in the other districts throughout Sind, no works of importance had been executed. The new Hospital, and new lines for the Sind Irregular Horse,

at Jacobadad, were carried on, and the former was completed. The Sukkur and Shikarpoor Road remained in an indifferent state of repair.

Canal Department, Sind.—On 1st May Mr. W. H. Price, C. E., 2d. Executive Engineer, Canal Department, reports that he has been induced to make some changes in the plan of the Narra Supply Channel. It will enter the Narra about a mile higher up than was originally intended. The length of the channel is thus reduced by nearly a mile. The quantity of excavation work done during the year was 20,209.344 cubic feet of earth-work at an average cost of Rs. 3-4-2 per 1,000 cubic feet; and 17,981 of rockwork at a cost of Rs. 26-11-11 per 1,000 cubic feet. The fall of the prices of food occasioned a considerable increase in the supply of labour. The contract system made great progress in connection with this work. With the exception of some small portions the first four miles from the Indus it may be said to be completed, and the remaining eight miles to be three-fifths completed. The work is expected to be finished by the 31st December 1859. The regulating bridge across the head of the Eastern Narra Supply Channel, is in progress and will probably be finished by the 31st December. Trees have been planted on the banks of the supply canal, and on a piece of ground near the Arore canal; a further sum of Rs. 400, has been sanctioned for this purpose. The principal difficulties in the way of Engineers in this part of Sind are stated to be

1st. The scarcity of ordinary labour.
2nd. The want of skilful artizans.
3rd. The want of good, practical Overseers or Maistries.
4th. The want of plant, and auxiliary machinery for the execution of works.

This last is an important question and has already been brought under the notice of Government. Cranes, sheers and similar machines are much wanted and would repay the cost in three or four years while they would last ten or twenty.

The total probable cost of the Narra Supply Channel will be Rs. 5,95,011, while the Balance of the sanctioned amount is Rs. 6,10,040, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 15,029.

Mr. Jones, C. E., 4th Executive Engineer, in a report dated, Camp Hydrabad Cutting, 1st May, says that on the 9th of the previous June the canal called the Hadjeepoor Cutting was opened in presence of thousands of natives, who assembled with music on the occasion. The excavating of the Hydrabad Cutting was commenced on the 14th November. It leaves the Indus a little above the village of Jamoharake-Cote and enters

the Fullalee, a quarter of a mile above the site of the new bridge. Both these channels have been cut in order to provide a sufficient supply of water to the Fullalee and Goonee rivers. Captain Fife assumes that the average quantity of water required per beega for irrigation is 120,000 cubic feet. He speaks highly of the services of Mr. Jones, and of the rapidity and economy with which he has carried out these works.

On 1st May, Mr. Barnes, Acting 6th Executive Engineer, Hydrabad, reports that the principal work in which he had been engaged, was repairing the Eastern Narra Dams.

On the 11th August Lieutenant Soady, 1st Executive Engineer, reports that his time during the year was occupied in levelling and surveying the country from Roree to the Hydrabad collectorate. He adopted a very rapid mode of levelling which is described as follows—"two spirit levels and two sets of classies are necessary. Whilst the surveyor with one instrument is taking the readings to the fore and back staves, the other instrument is carried forward to the next station a quarter of a mile ahead and set up by the classie; the readings with the first instrument finished the Surveyor rides forward on camel or pony to the second instrument, which he has to level before taking the readings. By employing an intelligent Moonshee to level the instrument also, the duty of the Surveyor would be reduced to simply taking the readings."

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1858-59.

Madras Records, No. LVIII.

The Annual Report was submitted by Mr. Arbuthnot, the Director of Public Instruction. The last report was unfavourable as regards the conduct of the students, and this one is not much better. Out of the candidates for the situation of native surgeon and of dresser, only one passed for the former and three for the latter. The report on the examination of the Primary Medical School, a training school in connection with the college, is much more satisfactory.

Medical College.—One hundred and fifty-eight students entered the college during the year, those remaining at its close are classified thus:—

Military, ...	117
Private, ...	7
Stipendiary and Lane Students, ...	11

"The Lane Scholarship is the only one open to young men not of the Public Service studying for the Medical Profession in the Madras Presidency; a striking contrast to the number of scholarships which have been founded by private individuals at the Sister Institution of Bombay." "The whole subject of native Surgeoncies and Stipendiary Students requires revision."

In order to reform the discipline of the college a system of fines was instituted, with the sanction of Government. The result was that 176 students incurred no less than 521 fines. These fines were inflicted on a comparatively small section of the students, the same names constantly recurring in the Fine Book. The most common offence was, being absent from lecture without leave, "but as most of the lads live with relatives it was they who were punished by pay being stopped." This system was accordingly abolished and other kinds of punishment were introduced. One of the causes of misconduct was the early age at which youths were admitted. Government accordingly invited admission to those above the age of 17. The report says "The objection is not to the early admission to the *Service*, but to the early admission to *College*."

The deterioration in the character and attainments of the pupils is mainly owing to the absence of preliminary Hospital Training. In former years students underwent a course of two years' training of this kind before they entered the college. The result was that their attention was engaged, their behaviour sobered down, and they were in every respect fitted for the instruction of the college. "Since 1855," says Mr. Blacklock, "I have found the new students every year to be a few shades inferior to those who preceded them."

Some modifications in the arrangements were proposed, the principal of which were these:—The number of Lectures to be decreased, and each subject gone over twice in the Session. Anatomy and Physiology to be given together, instead of as distinct subjects, and the time the students are engaged in practical Anatomy to be increased. The

Military students are to have a course of four months Elementary, and one of three months Practical Chemistry, the latter in the Laboratory under the Assistant, which is intended to embrace the most important points in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. During the three months the Military Students, are engaged in the Laboratory, the Professor of Chemistry will give to the Private and Stipendiary Students, a course of Lectures on those higher branches of his subjects, which have not been considered in the elementary course. Clinical instruction for an hour daily in the Wards of the General Hospital by the Professors. The Senior Private and Stipendiary Students shall have a short course of Hygiene, or Sanitary Science, given by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

In future Anatomy and Physiology will form one subject, so as to exhibit the relation of one to the other. The second courses of Lectures will not be of a formal character but rather conversational and catechetical.

An improvement was effected, this year, in the mode of conducting Examinations. Each student is now examined separately at the close of every year, every examination being demonstrative as well as oral, and the results being recorded. When a student "is found to be wanting in that amount of knowledge which may be fairly required of him, he is either removed from the service, or by being remanded, his promotion for that year is lost."

Reports of the Professors.—The Professor of Anatomy and Physiology reports that the conduct of the students was, upon the whole, good; but their progress unsatisfactory. The Annual Examination, upon the new system, was very searching, and revealed defects which could not be discovered in the class-room. The knowledge of Practical Anatomy was deficient, and the failure of the students would incite them to further exertions. The Professor of Chemistry reports that the answers of the students at the examination were tolerably satisfactory. The Materia Medica class is reported as "very satisfactory." A second course of this branch of study is recommended.

The Reports of the Professors of Botany and Midwifery are also satisfactory. The Professor of Surgery complains of inattention among his students, which he attributes partly to their youth. The Professor of Clinical Surgery reports that the conduct of his students was very unsatisfactory, particularly when on Hospital duty. They had an ample field for acquiring professional information as the following statement will shew:—Number of European and Eurasian Civil patients treated

in the Surgical Wards of the General Hospital, from 1st April 1858 to 31st March 1859	432
Number of Military treated in the same Wards during that period, *viz.* Europeans.	213
Natives	327
Number of Eurasian and Natives treated in the Wards of the Civil Dispensary in same period.	

In addition to this large field of practical study, the Students had daily opportunities of observing and treating the diseases of a considerable number of out-patients of the General Hospital Dispensary. The Professor of Medicine gives a very unfavourable report of his Native Medical Pupils. The students of Medical Jurisprudence conducted themslves well.

The following Abstract shews the Expense of the Medical College for the year 1858-59.

Salaries of Professors and Secretary	13,700	0	0				
Do. of Assistants	3,836	10	8				
Do. of Establishment and Servants ...	2,214	0	0				
Contingent expenses	903	11	7				
Annual supplies, &c.	599	15	6				
Salaries of Stipendiary Students	1,187	9	11				
Do. of Military Students	20,244	10	9				
Total Company's Rupees, ...	...	...	...	42,686	10	5	

The remainder of the report consists of various statements connected with Examinations, Prizes, &c.

Primary Medical School.—The General results of the Examination were decidedly satisfactory. Some changes are proposed in the Curriculum and general arrangements of the School. The establishment should be transferred to same locality near the Medical College, and should be placed under the charge of the Principal of the College. The Government Resolution dated 25th January 1860, postpones the sanction of these recommendations.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE STATISTICS OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

Parliamentary Papers.

These statistics are given by Mr. H. Ricketts, in his Report on Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India (1855).

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Total resources, exclusive of Opium.	No. of Collectorships, including Non-Regulation Districts.	Number of Judgeships.	Number of subordinate Civil Courts.
BENGAL	208,619	36,722,993	31,743,277	52,131,558	53	31	354
N. W. PROVINCES,	117,601	34,265,876	45,986,032	56,639,885	50	19	148
MADRAS	132,316	22,659,279	33,849,702	44,663,828	20	30*	172
BOMBAY, INCLUDING SIND ...	139,405	11,837,654	20,565,116	22,846,359	17	19†	121

* Including ten Assistant Judges.
† Including three Agents and eight Assistant Judges.

THE

ANNALS OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1858.

Madras Records, No. LXV.

On the 28th October 1859 the Director General of the Medical Department forwards to Government a report on vaccination in the Madras Presidency during the year 1858. There was a slight decrease in the number of vaccinations. In 1857 there were 385,000, in 1858 there were only 379,732, being a decrease of 5,468. Since 1855 the numbers have shown a gradual decrease. Several reasons are assigned for this. The Vaccinators were men of no education, and not fit to be entrusted with the important duties for which they were employed; there was a want of general supervision; the prejudices of the natives were frequently opposed to the operation. In Tanjore the falling off was very marked, being from 55,922 in 1854 to 16,531 in 1858. With reference to this the Government order says "that, in this district at all events, the Vaccinators have either greatly relaxed their exertions, or if the present statements be faithful, have during the four preceding years submitted returns grossly fictitious." The decrease was in twenty-two of the districts; the increase was in twelve. The greatest decrease was in Tanjore, 16,689; Cuddapah, 3,252; Salem, 2,642; and Trichinopoly, 2,538. The greatest increase was in Mysore, 18,106; and Vizagapatam, 2,242. A competent Vaccinator ought to vaccinate 2,100 annually. The number was below this in every district except Madura, where it was 2,233. The average number was only 1,104. In fifteen districts the number exceeded the average; in nineteen it was below. The Direc-

tor General suggested on a previous occasion the appointment of warrant officers to act as circuit Vaccinators. The extra expense would be Rs. 24,840 per annum; and he now suggests the renewal of the system of circuit Superintendents. Government was not prepared to sanction the additional outlay.

The people of India are not favourably inclined towards vaccination. Caste prejudices, ignorance of the benefits which the operation secures, and inability on the part of the operators, are the chief obstacles to be surmounted. Government, however, are not prepared to sanction the enforcement of vaccination by regulation or by legal enactment. It was proved from an examination of prisoners in some of the Jails, that from 70 to 80 per cent. of the number incarcerated bore distinct marks of small pox, while only 8 per cent. bore marks of vaccination. In the town of Madras the average rate of death from small pox is one per thousand on the assumed population, 700,000. In the whole Presidency the annual number of deaths may be estimated at 20,000, estimating the population at 20 millions. A treatise on vaccination and small pox by Dr. Maclean, and translated by Dr. Shortt, into Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani, was circulated throughout the various districts, but this and similar measures have not as yet been attended with much success. The year showed a slight decrease in the number of operations performed by Medical Subordinates.

The total expenditure for 1858 was Rs. 29,633-5-7, being a decrease of Rs. 6,383-13-3 on 1857. The lowest cost per 100 vaccinations was 5-12-8 in Madura; the highest 28-11-2 in Ganjam. The number of children under one year of age vaccinated showed an increase, but did not exceed 8 per cent. on the births.

At Bellary there was a slight increase in the number of vaccinations, but throughout the district generally the results were not encouraging. At Calicut the decrease in the number of vaccinations was accounted for by the absence of the circuit Superintendent. In Chicacole there was an increase of 1,983, and the number would have been larger had the village officials afforded any assistance. At Chingleput there was a decrease of 150, partly owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases and partly to indisposition among the Vaccinators. Dr. Shortt says that in going over his district he found a large proportion of the operations reported as successful, to have been failures. He found the objections to vaccination greater in some villages than in others. Only about 25 per cent. of the population in seven out of his ten taluks were protected by vaccination. During 1858 small pox was very prevalent in Chingleput. The excuses for

rejecting vaccination were very silly and trifling. The objects of Dr. Shortt's tour were, to ascertain the genuineness of the lymph; to test the correctness of the returns; and to impress on the natives of the villages the benefits of vaccination. In Cuddalore the lymph in use was good, and a constant supply was kept up in the dispensary for persons applying for it. There was an increase here, which is partly attributed to the dearness of articles of domestic consumption, "numbers bringing in children to be vaccinated, doing so, perhaps, more for the sake of the rice than from any desire to avail themselves of the advantages of the prophylactic." The proportion of successful cases to unsuccessful was $29\frac{3}{4}$ to 1. Of the province of Honore it is reported that the climate is peculiarly favourable to vaccination, and for the preservation of the lymph. Innoculation was practised here in conformity with the directions contained in the Shastras, and even the distinction of innoculating the males on the right side and females on the left, was strictly attended to.

Mr. Clarke, the Collector of Madura, says that the natives of that province believe vaccination to be a seal of the Christian religion, and they therefore oppose it. Others oppose it on the ground of fatalism; and some lose all faith in its efficacy from having seen one or two failures. The reports from the other stations contain details of the working of the system, but do not present any new information. The following statement exhibits the number of persons vaccinated from 1844 to 1858. It will be seen that there is a gradual increase up to 1855, and from that year there is a falling off.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER VACCINATED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS, VIZ., FROM 1844 *TO* 1858.

Years.	Europeans, &c.		Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	General Total, Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1844	4,937	4,017	73,821	58,925	11,313	5,787	90,071	68,729	...	...	158,800
1845	5,645	4,523	78,356	64,761	11,415	6,351	95,416	75,635	...	...	171,051
1846	6,376	4,857	75,658	61,249	10,189	5,503	92,223	71,609	...	...	163,832
1847	5,338	4,505	73,931	59,779	10,148	5,323	89,417	69,607	147,523	11,501	159,024
1848	6,253	5,031	85,555	69,144	10,632	5,479	102,440	79,654	167,974	14,120	182,094
1849	7,148	5,685	88,959	72,049	10,719	5,625	106,826	83,359	175,407	14,778	190,185
1850	7,393	5,947	95,377	78,440	11,154	5,786	113,924	90,173	189,927	14,170	204,097
1851	9,284	7,303	113,214	93,762	12,327	7,108	134,825	108,173	226,645	16,353	242,998
1852	8,604	6,557	140,468	118,276	12,629	7,351	161,701	132,184	272,987	20,898	293,885
1853	5,853	4,615	158,833	133,210	12,242	7,094	176,928	144,919	298,421	23,426	321,847
1854	1,476	1,083	206,530	174,574	14,737	8,484	222,743	184,146	378,962	27,927	406,889
1855	1,401	1,192	210,006	176,757	13,350	7,666	224,757	185,615	378,389	31,983	410,372
1856	1,309	1,061	194,122	164,325	13,097	7,648	208,528	173,034	347,986	33,576	381,562
1857	1,628	1,466	185,326	154,850	13,063	7,407	200,017	163,723	328,749	34,991	363,740
1858	2,591	1,850	183,531	149,739	13,475	7,540	199,597	159,129	326,020	32,706	358,726

CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1859.

THE Report for this year consists merely of tabular statements, unaccompanied by any remarks. The most important particulars are the following :—

Suits instituted in 1859	1,56,815
Ditto in 1858	1,34,575

Nearly 86 per cent. of these are on account of debts, wages, &c. 12 per cent. connected with land, and 2 per cent. with caste, religion, indigo, sugar, silk, &c.

Original suits in favour of plaintiff	47,437
Ditto in favour of defendant	6,711

AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1858.			1859.		
	Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.	Yr.	Ms.	Ds.	Yr.	Ms.	Ds.
Sudder Adawlut	...	3	15	...	3	26	...	3	10
Civil Judges	1	11	15	1	3	27	1	8	12
Subordinate Judges ...	2	1	3	1	3	8	1	1	2
Assistant Judges	2	2	3	1	11	7	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens	2	...	27	...	11	1	...	9	19
Sudder Ameens	...	7	24	...	7	29	...	10	2
District Moonsiffs ...	...	7	8	...	7	11	..	7	14

The total value of suits depending at the end of the year was Rs. 2,31,92,613.

The report contains statements of the work of the various judicial authorities, comparing the results with those of the four previous years, which may be summarised as follows :—

	1858.	1859.
Before Punchayets	99	124
Village Moonsiffs	28,557	32,174
District Moonsiffs	1,62,783	1,84,856
Sudder Ameens	4,145	4,797
Principal Sudder Ameens.		
Original	1,013	767
Appeal	3,783	3,779
Assistant Judges.		
Original	...	...
Appeal	280	...

	1858.	1859.
Subordinate Judges.		
Original	919	1,471
Appeal	2,006	1,841
Civil Judges.		
Original	3,519	2,815
Appeal	10,627	10,536
Sudder Adawlut.		
Regular	50	47
Special	216	257

BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL GARDENS AT OOTACAMUND.

1858-59.

Mr. W. G. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, submits his report for 1858-59 on the 25th October 1859. The Government order thereon requests that such reports be not so long delayed, as their value is thereby diminished.

A large number of valuable plants were added to the garden during the year. Of fruit trees 124 varieties were forwarded to Madras, but only 19 sorts reached Ootacamund in good condition. The Chinese yam was tried, and with great success, but as the potatoe thrives so well the yam is not likely to be very generally cultivated. The *Kalahatti Nursery* contains a stock of young fruit trees. The Conservator of Forests recommended its being sold, but Mr. McIvor thinks this would be a great loss to the institution. The *Ootacamund Nursery* had undergone various improvements. A new method of transplanting trees was introduced. The young plants after being removed from the seedling pots, are placed singly in 3 inch pots, for a month; they are then taken out and wrapped up in moss, upon which a little earth is sprinkled. In this way 350 can be removed in a cart, where only 30 could be removed when grown in baskets as was formerly done. This method also saves the purchase of additional nursery land. During the spring 4,000 young trees prepared on this principle were supplied for public planting. The amount realised for trees, shrubs, seeds, &c. distributed in 16 months was Rs. 2,436-1-10. The number of timber and ornamental trees introduced exceeded that of any preceding season. Considerable

difficulty was experienced in getting labour, owing to a rise of 25 per cent. in the wages of workmen at Jackatalla. The Superintendent was reluctantly obliged to raise his wages from 4½ to 5 Rs. per mensem, which was still 1 Re. below Jackatalla. Among the medical plants proposed to be intoduced were the Cinchona, Henbane, Peppermint. Taraxacum and Digitalis grow freely. To grow and prepare such plants for the medical department on a large scale would require a separate establishment. The Government allowance for the gardens was £10 per mensem. There was a special grant of Rs. 1,000 for laying out a certain portion of the grounds. The total cost of the gardens, exclusive of the Superintendent's salary, was about Rs. 5,000, which was fully covered by the receipts. A slight discrepancy is however pointed out in the Government order, amounting to Rs. 329.

ABKARRY ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

1858-59.

On the 6th January 1860, the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue gave in the report on the financial results of the Abkarry administration of the Lower Provinces for the official year 1858-59.

Patna Division.—The demand in this division, including a bukya balance of Rs. 71,608, amounted to Rs. 9,82,172, of which Rs. 8,70,384 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,788. The remissions amounted to Rs. 36,310, and of the remainder of the balance Rs. 62,115 were realized during the 1st and 2nd quarters of the current year. The net revenue was only Rs. 872 less than that of 1857-58.

Bhaugulpore Division.—The net amount realized was Rs. 3,01,823. In Purneah a net increase of Rs. 3,647 was shown.

Rajshahye Division.—The demand amounted to Rs. 1,47,109, of which nearly the whole was collected. The net revenue was Rs. 1,96,649 which was an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 11,186. The revenue of this division has been steadily increasing since 1852. The revenue of 1858-59 exceeds that of 1851-52 by Rs. 82,619.

Dacca Division.—The revenue was Rs. 3,00,923 showing an increase of Rs. 64,457, of which the sum of Rs. 37,063 belongs

to Mymensingh. The increase was chiefly on account of spirits and drugs, exclusive of opium. The whole demand of Rs. 2,64,526 was realized with the exception of Rs. 73.

Chittagong Division.—The gross collections amounted to Rs. 95,686, and the net revenue to Rs. 67,760, being an increase of Rs. 12,563, chiefly derived from spirits and drugs exclusive of opium.

Nuddea Division.—The gross collections amounted to Rs. 11,46,758, and the net revenue to Rs. 9,87,107, being an increase of Rs. 59,735 on the previous year. This increase was principally derived from spirits and drugs, exclusive of opium.

Burdwan Division.—The returns show an increase in every district except Bancoorah, where there is a decrease of Rs. 457. The net increase of revenue was Rs. 19,321, arising chiefly from increased sales of opium in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan and Midnapore.

Cuttack Division.—The gross collections amounted to Rs. 1,37,181, and the net revenue to Rs. 97,397, being Rs. 3,730 more than that of 1857-58. Of this increase Rs. 3,250 belongs to Cuttack.

Chota Nagpore.—The returns show an increase of Rs. 11,872 of which Rs. 5,699 belongs to Hazareebagh. The gross collections amount to Rs. 1,40,835, and the net revenue to Rs. 1,25,356.

Assam.—There was a net falling off of Rs. 4,651 owing to decreased sales of opium. The revenue derived from spirits was small. The opium sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,41,750.

Darjeeling.—The Abkarry revenue of this territory amounted to Rs. 3,584, and the whole was realized within the year.

Arracan.—The net revenue was Rs. 1,05,793, showing an increase of Rs. 14,943 over the previous year, of which Rs. 10,158 belongs to Akyab. The whole of the demand was realized within the year.

The general result of the year's administration shows a net revenue of Rs. 34,20,114, being a net increase of Rs. 1,97,115 on the previous year. Of the balance of Rs. 80,877, outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 62,617 were collected during the first quarter of the current year and Rs. 2,020 remitted. The statement of persons arrested, convicted, and imprisoned, under the excise laws, is imperfect. About 770 persons were arrested in 37 districts, and of these 380 were convicted.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS IN THE MADRAS PROVINCES.

1859.

Madras Records, No. LXIV.

On the 7th of October 1859 the Board of Revenue laid before Government the reports on Agricultural exhibitions that had taken place during the year. Exhibitions were held in the districts of Ganjam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, Canara, and Malabar. The general results were unsatisfactory, except in Bellary, Cuddapah, South Arcot and Canara. The experiments were not to be repeated until some time had elapsed and there was a prospect of success. The sum placed by Government at the disposal of each local committee was Rs. 5,000. The amounts expended varied from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3,600. The total expenditure in the fifteen districts was only Rs. 35,486-10-9. Various reasons are stated to account for the comparative failure of these exhibitions. The natives had evidently misunderstood their object. Some of them had to bring their articles from a distance, others could not afford to be exhibitors and run the risk of getting no prize. Whatever may have been the causes of failure, it was evident that the principle of these undertakings must be better understood, and a spirit of generous rivalry be fostered among the natives, before much success could be looked for. But even the results that have been attained afford some ground for encouragement.

The *Ganjam* exhibition was held at Berhampore on the 25th and 26th February. About 2,000 persons visited it each day. There were 1,087 exhibitors, 103 of whom obtained prizes, to the aggregate amount of Rupees 2,386. Of the 103 who obtained prizes, 53 were ryots, 31 comities; 63 were inhabitants of Berhampore and 40 of other parts of the district. Though the articles contributed were numerous their quality was not above mediocrity. In this as in many other places it was not always easy to ascertain whether the commodities were bonâ fide productions of the district. The principal articles exhibited were ginger, fish oil, wheat, arrowroot, jaggery, sugar-cane, sugar, fibre, gunny bags and dungary cloth. The show of cattle was inferior. A newly discovered aromatic jungle seed was exhibited by a native. It is similar to the jeera seed in its

qualities, though not in appearance, and could be obtained at a very much smaller cost.

The exhibition at *Rajahmundry* was held on the 23rd and 24th of February. It was well attended; but though some improvement was manifested in the articles, the number of exhibitors was small. Some good samples of white cotton were exhibited, and also of various kinds of fibre including hemp; indigo, and other dyes were poorly represented. The oils were of good quality. For paddy there were sixty-three competitors, and many specimens of fine quality were exhibited. Wheat was a new production in the district; six competitors exhibited very fair samples. Pulses and oil seeds made a satisfactory appearance, but the tobacco and sugar-cane were poor. No metals were contributed. There were some good models of agricultural implements, of which the chief were, a machine for husking paddy, a new kind of sugar mill, a miniature lathe, a sowing machine, and a vertical steam engine. The cattle of this district are inferior but those exhibited show great improvement. No male buffaloes were shown and the female buffaloes were inferior.

Masulipatam.—The exhibition for this district was held at Ellore, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of February, and was attended by some hundreds of people. The show of live stock was very poor. No samples of sugar-cane were exhibited. There were some good specimens of both cultivated and jungle chay-root. A fair specimen of cotton produced from imported seed was exhibited, but in this and the other cases the quantity was below the limit. Rewards were given for some good specimens of indigo. There were some curious kinds of oil, such as crocodile oil, tiger oil, &c. the latter of which was said to be useful for medicinal purposes. The fibres were not good. There was no improvement in agricultural implements. A wind mill for beating and grinding rice was much praised, though it was not free from defects. There were some fine Ellore rugs and carpets. Of gunny bags, tent cloth and cotton carpets there were none. Prizes were offered for the best cargo-boat, and the best canal-boat; for the latter there was no competitor; the inducements were not sufficient, and the committee suggest that at any future exhibitions higher rewards may be offered. These and similar suggestions will be considered by Government when arrangements are being made for the next exhibition.

The *Guntoor* exhibition was held at Mungalagherry on the 25th April, and the attendance of native visitors was large. Some specimens of prize produce were transmitted to Madras for the exhibition there. Upon the whole no improvement on former exhibitions was manifested in this one, and the committee are of opinion that the experiment should not be attempt-

ed again. Some of the bulls and other cattle were very good. No she-buffaloes deserving of reward were exhibited. No raw cotton grown from imported seed was exhibited; but the raw country cotton was better than at last exhibition. The ordinary grains of the district were not well represented, but the wheat was good. There was no sugar-cane. The indigo was inferior, and so were the oils, and fibre. The non-agricultural class of articles were better than before. Two water-machines for raising water from a low to a high level, a model printing press, a lithographic stone, and a double barrelled percussion gun were among the articles exhibited. There was a great want of competition throughout the whole exhibition, and the Ryots, for whose benefit it was mainly intended, did not appreciate the intentions of the Government towards them.

The *Bellary* exhibition was held at that place from the 3rd to the 7th of March and was more successful than many of the others. The paddy and rice were very fine. A species of the coiraloo (a very fine millet,) which is not generally grown in this district, was exhibited, and a prize was awarded for it; it promises to be more extensively cultivated. Only one sample of coffee was shown. The fibres exhibited were better than those of last year. Thirty turkeys were exhibited which were hatched and reared in the district; this can only be done with great care. Several very good samples of indigo were contributed. No native medicines worthy of notice were produced. A few cotton plants raised by the special orders of the Collector were brought for exhibition. The best grown plant was 3 feet 4 inches high, containing not less than 34 branches and 237 pods. To encourage the growth of cotton by artificial irrigation on black lands a small reward was given for these samples.

The exhibition at *Cuddapah* was held on the 12th, 13th, and 14th January, and the result was somewhat satisfactory. There were a few specimens of live stock, including bulls, bullocks, rams, he-goats, &c., samples both of foreign and indigenous raw cotton were exhibited. The cereals were good, particularly the wheat which was very fine. There was no good sugar or sugar-cane brought forward, and the sugar candy and coffee were too small in quantity. The oil seeds were good with the exception of coriander seed. Fibres were contributed in too small a quantity, but the samples were fair. The cordage was very good. No prize could be awarded for dye stuffs, or indigo, but the show of drugs was very creditable.

The *Chingleput* exhibition was held on the 2nd February and was attended by crowds of people. Had it been held a little later in the season the show of produce would have been more satisfactory. The system is thought to be faulty. The committee

think that if the prizes were distributed according to the quantity and quality of produce per acre, the Ryots would be more incited to industry. One of the articles mentioned is, Egyptian cotton raised by Captain Templer; this article is new in the district, and its cultivation should be encouraged. The live stock was not worthy of special mention. A quantity of gums, resins, roots, and medicines had been collected and forwarded to the Madras exhibition where their value and uses would be better ascertained. The total number of articles exhibited amounted to 1450, and upon the whole the result was considered successful.

The *South Arcot* exhibition was held at Cuddalore on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of February, and during that time it was visited by 18,235 persons. The inhabitants of Pondicherry were allowed to compete on equal terms with those of the district. Few attended personally, but the articles they sent were numerous. Out of their 63 articles 19 took prizes amounting to Rs. 349. Two samples of Egyptian cotton were exhibited, one grown in the French territory. In indigo there was much competition, and the quality was much better than is usually produced in this district. No Mauritius sugar-cane was brought forward. Small quantities of coffee, turmeric and tobacco, deserve no special notice. The fibres were good but not in sufficient quantity. The live stock, implements, and machinery were a failure. Rope, gunnies and twine are scarce in the district, and the committee recommend that prizes should be offered for them on any future occasion.

The *Tanjore* exhibition was held at Combaconum on the 10th and 11th March, and was numerously attended. The number of exhibitors and of articles exhibited was smaller than in former years. The live stock was poor. Only one sample of wheat was shewn. There was but little competition in indigo; there was more in fibres and oils. The articles classed as "non-agricultural and manufactured products" were not good. No medicines or drugs were exhibited. The causes of the want of success in this exhibition were, the unfavourable season, and the shortness of the notice given.

The *Trichinopoly* exhibition was held there on the 25th and 26th February. Some little improvement on the former exhibition was shown but the general result was not very encouraging. The grains and vegetables were fair, as also the saltpetre. The sugar, indigo and cotton were very ordinary. The oils were very fine, but there was no competition. The show of fibres was extensive but not in any way remarkable.

The *Madura* exhibition was held on the 5th and 6th of January. The total number of exhibitors was 803, and of prizes 132, amounting in value to Rs. 2,635. The success attained was

less than on former occasions. There was little competition, and both the number and the quality of specimens were inferior. There were 10 samples of indigenous cotton, and only one exotic. The cattle were inferior. The shew of fibres was the best feature in the exhibition. The specimens of tobacco and che. roots were not good. Only a few specimens of dyes were shewn. Three samples of indigo were commended. The oils were good. Prizes were given for some good essences, drugs, gums and wax. The grain on the whole was of rather an inferior description, on account of the unfavourable season. The shew of implements was meagre, and many of the articles were mere rubbish. The fruits, vegetables and spices were of an ordinary character. The hides and wool were thought worthy of commendation. The poultry was good. The pottery and glass were very inferior. The collection of fabrics was said to be disgraceful, and that of sundries not much better, with the single exception of a delicately wrought bracelet.

The *Tinnevelly* exhibition was held on the 20th April and though attended by a large number of Europeans and natives, the result was disappointing. The number of exhibitors was only 209. No collection of native medicines was brought forward. There were some valuable articles of produce exhibited, and samples of coffee, nutmegs, cloves, senna, and sarsaparilla were considered worthy of being sent to the Madras exhibition.

The *Salem* exhibition was held on the 9th February. The total number of prizes awarded was 155 of which natives gained 84, value Rs. 1,137, and Europeans and others gained 71, value Rs. 1,447. The Ryots took little interest in the exhibition. Most of the prizes were taken by the inhabitants of Salem and its vicinity, a few were gained by the inhabitants of the Southern Talooks. There was only one representative of the northern parts of the district. The only noteworthy articles were coffee, cotton, fibres, oils, and some dyed silk. The chief causes of failure were the superstitious notions of the Ryots, and the fear of cholera, for which Salem is notorious.

The *Canara* exhibition was held at Sircy, on the 24th February and lasted five days. Though not quite so successful as the previous exhibition it was much superior to most of the others held this year. The time for holding the exhibition unfortunately clashed with the great religious festivals at Woolvi and Gokuru. This circumstance, together with the political crisis through which Canara had passed, and the superstitious prejudices of the natives, was sufficient to account for the want of progress shown. There was considerable competition in paddy and rice; also in betel nut. The white and black pepper were of good quality. Ginger was only exhibited in small quantities, but as

it is an important article the cultivation should be encouraged. The cultivation of coffee is extending, particularly in the highland division of North Canara. There were 19 exhibitors of whom three received prizes. The manufacture of sugar is still in its infancy in this district. One prize was awarded for the encouragement of exhibitors. Mauritius and country sugar-cane were well represented. The former kind is preferred on account of its being less easily injured by wild animals. Some good specimens of fibres were shown. Oils did not present any remarkable feature. The show of live stock was poor, and the same remark applies to agricultural implements, skins and horns.

The *Malabar* exhibition was held at Calicut on the 26th and 27th February and was not so satisfactory as was wished. The show of live stock was inferior. That of rice was pretty good. Dry grains though not so good as the former, were fair. The coffee was of excellent quality though the quantity exhibited was small. The collection of fibres, cotton, &c. was very satisfactory. The medicines formed the best class of articles in the exhibition. The gums, resins, dyes, oils, minerals and woods were comparatively inferior. The show of textile fabric was satisfactory, and the jewellery was considered good.

In the following districts no exhibitions were held this year :—Vizagapatam, Nellore, Kurnool, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The experiment has now had a fair trial and, has, to a considerable extent failed to produce any results worth the cost. The following is a statement of the expenditure incurred for the various district exhibitions, the greater portion being of course for prizes :—

Ganjam	Rs.	2,729	0	0
Rajahmundry	„	2,516	9	8
Masulipatam	„	2,229	9	2
Guntoor	„	2,639	2	11
Bellary	„	1,682	3	5
Cuddapah	„	1,819	14	9
Chingleput	„	2,000	0	6
South Arcot	„	2,793	5	3
Trichinopoly	„	1,942	6	0
Tanjore	„	1,497	6	6
Madura	„	3,665	6	0
Tinnevelly	„	3,711	5	1
Salem	„	2,736	11	2
Canara	„	1,477	2	1
Malabar	„	2,041	8	3
	Rs.	35,486	10	9

REPORT OF THE

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

1859.

On the 15th of April 1860 the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta submit a report to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the result of their operations during the year 1859. The assets during the year amounted to Rs. 7,84,862-9-10, from which is to be deducted the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 7,05,027-14-1, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 79,834-11-9 in the Bank of Bengal. From the total assets however must be deducted Rs. 90,113-7-9, received for building sites in Bustees which had been bought up, Refund on account of lighting rate, advances accounted for by Contractors, and interest; so that the actual assets of the conservancy department, apart from the income derived from the lighting rate, amounted to only Rs. 6,94,749-2-1.

The disbursements amounted to Rs. 7,05,027-14-1 from which deducting Rs. 2,72,061-7-10, set apart for drainage, water supply, money Bustee land and re-investment, leaves Rs. 4,32,966-6-3 which was the actual expenditure.

The statement of comparative increase and decrease in the expenditure is imperfect; a more satisfactory one is promised for the next annual report. Five Conservancy accounts were opened with the Bank of Bengal, in order to keep their respective assets and appropriations distinct. The headings of the accounts are, House rate, Lighting rate, Miscellaneous (including carriage and horse tax,) Drainage and Water supply. The drainage of the town will form the subject of a separate report.

House rate.—The amount of House assessment bills was Rs. 5,35,683-14-6, showing an increase of Rs. 36,669-15-2 over the previous year. The Commissioners recommend the advisability of registering all transfers of property in order to ascertain the actual owners, and the imposition of a small charge upon all notices of demand to dilatory rate payers, by which means the number of such notices would be materially reduced.

Lighting rate.—The revised assessment effected a considerable increase in the revenue derived from this source. The total amount of the bills Rs. 1,30,640-15-6, shows an increase of Rs. 9,266-1-10 over the preceding year, and an augmentation of 10 per cent. since the lighting rate was first brought into practical operation. The other particulars were as follows :—

		1858.				1859.		
Total amount of lighting rate bills, ...	Rs.	1,21,374	14	6	Rs.	1,30,640	15	6
Amount collected,	„	1,05,718	3	0	„	1,28,930	4	6
Do. remitted, ...	„	3,298	12	2	„	14,931	9	6
Do. collected by process, ...	„	5,825	8	9	„	9,681	12	4
Uncollected balance 31st December, ...	„	68,961	11	2	„	23,102	0	2

Notices of demand by Collector, ...	Cases,	2,867	4,215
Ditto ditto Commissioner,	„	3,093	4,922
Warrants of distress, ...	„	991	1,155

The actual payments for gas and oil lights were				
To the Gas Company, ...	Rs.	55,056	11	0
— Oil-light Contractor, ...	„	35,160	0	11
Total, ...		90,216	11	11

the other expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,09,920-6-3. The actual number of lamps lighted with gas on the 31st December was 606, against 469 in 1858 being an increase of 137, of which 70 were for the Northern and 67 for the Southern division. The number of oil lamps was 878 against 868, but 214 were removed to be replaced by gas.

Carriage and Horse Tax.—The confusion in the collection of this tax was somewhat remedied by dividing the city into four divisions to each of which a European Inspector was appointed. The amount of Bills was Rs. 86,104-4-0, against Rs. 89,209-8-0 in the preceding year. This decrease is owing to the transfer of the tax upon horses standing in the suburbs, but used in town, from the Municipal Board to the Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs. The amount collected was Rs. 85,759-2-0, showing an increase of Rs. 8,003-11-6. The expense of working the tax was heavy, being 19 per cent. on the amount collected.

The Municipal Commissioners attended the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the Bill for the regulation of hire of public conveyances, &c., but as the Bill was deferred to a future period matters remained as they were.

Licenses.—The amount received from this source showed an increase of Rs. 207-6 on the previous year. The items were as follows:—

Building Licenses, ...	Rs.	1,288	6	0
Fishing, ...	,,	541	8	0
Public tatties,...	,,	873	8	0
Illumination fees, ...	,,	742	0	0
Grass cutting fees, ...	,,	160	0	0
Shop registry fees, ...	,,	465	0	0
Total, ...	Rs.	4,060	6	0

Fines.—The number of convictions was 1,133, which produced Rs. 3,210-10 of fines: being a decrease of Rs. 3,142-12. The difference arises from the fact that the infringements of the law prohibiting the keeping of more than ten horned cattle in the town, were very few. Fines for uncleanliness show a large increase; they were as follows:—

Not removing filth from houses,	1,013	against	731 in 1858
Throwing filth into public drains,	304	,,	48 ,,
Not cleaning licensed tatties, ...	462	,,	322 ,,

General result of rates and taxes.—The total amount of rates and taxes was as follows:—

House rate, ...	Rs.	5,35,683	14	6
Lighting rate, ...	,,	1,30,640	15	6
Carriage and Horse tax, ...	,,	86,104	4	0
	Rs.	7,52,429	2	0

which was apportioned in round numbers in the following manner:—

To be set aside on New Drainage account, ...	Rs.	1,80,000
Ditto Water supply, ...	,,	30,000
Illumination of the town by oil and gas, and indenting for additional posts and lamps, ...	,,	1,20,000
Conservancy of the town, ...	,,	1,30,000
Road making and repairing, ...	,,	1,00,000
Watering streets, ...	,,	25,000
Drains and bridges, ...	,,	2,000
Establishments, remissions, and unrealizable bills, ...	,,	1,00,000
Street improvements, ...	,,	8,000
Repairs of aqueducts, ...	,,	10,000
Miscellaneous, ...	,,	37,000
Total,	Rs.	7,52,000

On the 31st December the Bank of Bengal held Government Promissory Notes on account of the municipality to the value of Rs. 2,24,500, showing an increase of Rs. 50,800. This increase consists of repayments of loans borrowed for local improvements, and the interest on the same. The cash balances must be considered the only available source for current expenses. They amount to Rs. 1,26,721-9-1, against Rs. 75,867-9-2 last year. With a few exceptions the new year was entered upon free from pecuniary liabilities.

Gowkhannahs.—The supply of bulls was formerly obtained from the Mofussil, where stray animals were purchased from the villagers. In some cases they were caught at the request of the local authorities. Malpractices arose out of this mode of procedure, and recourse is now only had to the open market, where Gowkhannah bulls are purchased at an average cost of Rs. 12-0-5 each, or more than three times the former price. There were, at the close of the year, at both Gowkhannahs, 40 double, 358 single, 5 Dhoon, 12 Hand, and 4 Water carts. The total cost of the Gowkhannahs was Rs. 65,666-2-3, showing a decrease of Rs. 143-3-3.

Cleansing of Roads.—The expense incurred under this head was Rs. 57,809-9-8 against Rs. 53,269-9-7 in 1858. The Conservancy carts remove refuse from the streets once in 24 hours.

Public Roads.—The results of this branch of the Conservancy department were most unsatisfactory. The quantity of stone ballast landed during the year was 35,319 tons, being a decrease of 2,254 tons on 1858, of which only 14,229 remained available at the depôts of the town. The increased price paid for the broken stone supplied by the House of Correction enhanced the cost of every 100 cubic feet of stone by 17·19 per cent. This is one of the causes of the bad condition of the roads. While in 1858 the cost of layers and repairs of streets was Rs. 4,593 per mile, the cost during 1859 was Rs. 4,957. The actual difference on the whole outlay was nearly 20 per cent.

Drains, Bridges and Tanks.—The expense incurred for repairing drains and bridges was Rs. 11,600-13-1 against Rs. 6,853-7-2 the preceding year. The amount expended by the Conservancy department for repairing railways, &c. connected with tanks was Rs. 86-14, and by private contributors Rs. 41-9-6. The subject of tanks is included under the head of "Water Supply."

Improvements, &c.—The sum of Rs. 37,000 was all that remained for improvements, after apportioning the necessary expenditure for the year. This sum being inadequate for the execution of any very important new works, it was applied to the completion of those works which had been commenced during the previous year. The Burning Ghat, the Skinning Ghat, and Nemychurn Mullick's Ghat were accordingly completed and thrown open to the public. The place formerly known as Dunkin bustee, is now occupied by Europeans, whose houses surround a new tank. The purchase of Money bustee and the sale of portions of it for building sites, was beneficial to the town as well as to the Municipal funds. The outlay for aqueducts amounted to Rs. 8,132-11 and much remains to be done. For the supply of water the annual sum of 30,000 Rs. is set apart, but the expenditure during the year, including the outlay for aqueducts, was Rs. 6,253 0-8 in excess of this sum. A new engine being required for pumping up the water from the river, a 25 H. P. condensing engine was ordered out from England, which it is intended to put up at Nimtolla Ghat for the special benefit of the Northern Division of the town.

A comparison of the municipal revenue and expenditure of the two divisions of the town showed that while the Northern yielded only Rs. 2,97,264, the municipal and conservancy expenses amounted to Rs. 3,07,004, whereas the Southern division absorbed only Rs. 2,52,342 out of a revenue of Rs. 2,62,083, so that, in fact, the surplus derived from the European quarter was applied towards the benefit of the residents in the native division.

Statistics of the Town.—The information under this head was collected in the best ways available, but the commissioners regret that the absence of any regularly appointed statist, or of any authority in themselves to enforce the communication of reliable statistics, renders all such statistics of Calcutta approximate rather than definite.

The extension of trade combined with other causes, occasioned a great increase in the number of Europeans arriving in the city. The number of passengers arriving by sea, during the year was :—

	Adults.	*Children.*
By the Overland route, in the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers, ...	1,961	120
By sailing Ships, and other Steamers, including China and the Straits, ...	1,259	204
Total arrivals, ...	3,220	324

On the other hand the number of passengers that left Calcutta by sea, was—

	Adults.	*Children.*
By the Overland route, ...	1,784	305
By sailing Vessels and other Steamers, including China and the Straits, ...	363	302
Total departures, ..	2,147	607

Thus there was an increase of 1,073 adults and a decrease of 283 children, or a net increase to the European population of Calcutta of 790 souls. These returns are exclusive of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers and their families. The arrivals and departures of Inland passengers were as follows :—

	Arrivals.	*Departures.*
By Railway, 1st class, ...	6,410	6,675
,, Inland Steamers, ...	2,235	1,180

In both these returns third class passengers have been omitted, as they consist entirely of natives. Summing up the whole of these arrivals and departures, we obtain the following result :—

			Passengers.
Arrived by the Overland route, ...			2,081
,, ,, Sea route, ...			1,463
,, ,, Railway trains, 1st class, ...			6,410
,, ,, Inland Steamers, ...			2,235
Total, ...			12,189
Deduct.			
Departures by the Overland route, ...		2,089	
,, ,, Sea route, ...		745	
,, ,, Railway trains, 1st class,		6,675	
,, ,, Inland Steamers, ...		1,180	
			10,689
Remain, ...			1,500

who form the increase to the fixed population during the past year, exclusive of the addition by local births, and minus the number of persons who died during the same period. The only other means of travelling are by Dawk or by Boat. By the former very few start from Calcutta, whilst the passengers by latter are almost entirely planters and others who have their own Boats; but upon the whole it may be safely assumed, that the number of arrivals and departures by the aforesaid conveyances are about equal. In the absence of any census the population of the town remains unknown.

Not a single public building was either erected or commenced during the year. The total number of building licenses applied for during 1859, was sixteen, of which eight were for one-storied, and eight for two-storied houses. In the preceding year the total number of pucka or brick-built dwellings, amounted to 13,363, and hence those for the erection of which licenses have been applied for during the year under review, exhibit an increase of 0·06 per cent., in spite of an increasing permanent and floating population of the town, and the high rents exacted by proprietors of houses. The number of deaths in the *fixed* Christian population was greater than the previous year, being 701 against 672 in 1858. The deaths in the floating population fell from 1029 to 257, which was owing to the number of troops, &c. moved up in 1858. The total number of deaths registered was 958, of which 678 were males and 280 females. They comprised

666 Protestants.
247 Roman Catholics.
22 Armenians.
20 Chinese.
3 Malays.

who died of the following causes;

136 of Fever.	6 Stillborn.
183 ,, Cholera.	28 Drowned.
163 ,, Dysentry.	1 Poisoned.
37 ,, Convulsions.	1 Committed Suicide.
30 ,, Consumption.	10 Accidental death.
15 ,, Diarrhœa.	347 Various causes.
1 ,, Small pox.	

The months in which the greatest mortality occurred in 1858 were in 1859 the healthiest. Classed according to ages the deaths were as follows:—

Under	10	years of age,	...	..	...	...	190
Between	10	and 20 years,	..	...	..	..	74
,,	20	,, 30 ,,	...	..	..	..	267
,,	30	,, 40 ,,	..	..	..	...	191
,,	40	,, 50 ,,	...	..	...	...	93
,,	50	,, 60 ,,	..	..	..	...	25
,,	70	,, 80 ,,	...	...	...	...	16
,,	80	,, 90 ,,	...	..	..	...	15
,,	90	,, 100 ,,	..	...	..	...	6
Age not stated,			...	...	...	..	..	24

In 1858, 356 children died under 10 years of age, while in 1859 the number was only 190. From returns furnished by the Commissioner of Police it appeared that 13,942 deaths occurred among the native population, showing a decrease of 941 on the previous year; of the above number 9,796 were Hindoos and 4,146 Mahomedans. Of the 958 Christians, &c., who died during the year, 439 were interred in the Circular Road Cemetery. The Commissioners recommend the construction of burial grounds outside the city.

The number of purely European children born was 182, of whom 99 were boys and 83 girls. The European marriages were 116 in number, including the suburbs of Calcutta. The number of Europeans who died was 118, consisting of 52 males, 30 females, and 36 children. The Europeans from 10 years upwards died at the following ages:—

12	Persons	between	10	and	20
21	,,	,,	20	,,	30
19	,,	,,	30	,,	40
15	,,	,,	40	,,	50
9	,,	,,	50	,,	60
4	,,	,,	60	,,	70
4	,,	,,	70	,,	80
1	,,	,,	86		
1	,,	,,	87		

The greatest mortality occurred between the ages of 20 and 30. The number of deaths between 60 and 90, is equal to 12 per cent.

Return of the Mortality of the Town of Calcutta for the year 1859.

Months.	Sex.		Cause of Death.								Creed.						Where Buried.									
	Male.	Female.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Convulsions.	Consumption.	Diarrhœa.	Small Pox.	Sundries.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Armenians.	Chinese.	Greek.	Malay.	Circular Road Burial Ground.	Roman Catholic Burial Ground.	Chinese Brl. Ground.	Scotch Brl. Ground.	French Brl. Ground.	Military Brl. Ground.	Armenian Brl. Grd.	Park Street Brl. Grd.	In Church.	Suburbs.
January, ...	71	22	15	14	17	...	5	...	..	42	67	22	...	4	...	..	36	15	4	6	...	25	..	3	...	4
February, ...	56	17	4	13	13	3	...	1	...	39	51	22	...	...	..	...	34	12	...	...	...	21	..	4	...	2
March,...	64	18	11	16	8	4	3	...	...	40	59	22	...	1	..	...	41	14	1	1	...	24	...	...	..	1
April, ...	55	26	14	22	12	3	2	1	..	27	51	27	2	1	...	...	34	18	1	2	...	24	1	1	...	..
May, ...	104	36	12	46	21	7	2	2	1	49	108	31	...	1	...	...	66	16	1	8	...	47	...	...	1	1
June, ...	58	33	12	20	15	3	4	3	...	34	68	22	...	1	..	..	43	13	1	4	1	26	...	1	1	1
July, ...	86	22	17	6	30	3	5	5	...	52	82	32	2	2	...	...	49	20	2	1	2	38	2	1	...	3
August, ...	42	10	9	12	6	5	..	...	...	20	30	12	6	3	...	1	26	8	3	1	1	2	4	1	3	3
September, ...	30	20	8	3	11	3	1	1	...	23	35	12	2	1	...	...	28	9	1	4	..	3	1	2	1	1
October, ...	26	24	6	8	8	1	3	1	..	23	38	8	2	1	..	1	30	8	1	3	...	3	2	1	...	2
November, ...	35	20	12	14	10	1	1	...	...	17	36	12	4	3	...	...	26	10	3	7	...	1	3	...	4	1
December, ...	51	22	16	9	12	4	4	1	...	27	41	25	4	2	...	1	26	21	2	4	..	4	2	2	6	6
Total, ...	678	280	136	183	163	37	30	15	1	393	666	247	22	20	...	3	439	164	20	41	4	218	15	16	16	25

Ages of Persons Deceased.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 20 years.	Between 20 and 30 years.	Between 30 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Between 60 and 70 years.	Between 70 and 80 years.	Between 80 and 90 years.	Between 90 and 100 years.	Unknown Age.	Grand Total.
Total ...	190	74	267	191	93	57	25	16	15	6	24	958

EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1858-59.

Madras Records, No. LXIII.

On the 20th October 1859 Mr. Arbuthnot submitted his report on the state and progress of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1858-59.

The mutinies of 1857 had led to much discussion on the subject of education. The report mentions some of the views that had been expressed by different parties, and then proceeds to review the state of education when the despatch of 1854 was promulgated, and its progress since that period. The greater part of 1855 was spent in making preliminary arrangements, so that the new system may be said to have commenced in 1856. Besides the operations of Government, great efforts were made by private individuals and Missionary Societies. The number of pupils throughout the Presidency attending schools at this time was about 20,000, of whom two-thirds were pupils of the village schools of the great Church Societies in Tinnevelly, most of them belonging to the lower classes of the population.

The system pursued during the past year was rather to improve the existing schools than to establish new ones. There was a large increase however in the number of schools receiving grants. The amount granted in 1857-58 was Rs. 16,962, in 1858-59 it was Rs. 26,035. There were eight more Government

schools than the previous year while the increase in aided schools was 125. The total number of Government schools on the 30th April 1859 was 127, with 7,042 pupils; the number of inspected schools was 325 with 13,832 pupils.

University of Madras.—The historical subjects for the B. A. Examinations were reduced, and the standard in Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy for M. A. more accurately defined. At the Entrance Examination in February out of 57 candidates, 30 passed, 8 in the first class and 22 in the second. Of these 30, 15 were educated at the Presidency College, and the remainder at other institutions. The answering in language was better than on the last occasion but there was a general failure in arithmetic and geography. Of nine candidates for the degree of B. A., eight passed. At an examination in the Faculty of Medicine, the degree of Doctor was conferred on one graduate of the Madras Medical College. No candidates appeared for degrees in Law or in Civil Engineering.

Presidency College.—This institution showed a satisfactory amount of progress during the year. It is more of a collegiate school than a college, and consists of a Senior and Junior Department. The Senior Department again, is divided into a general and legal branch. The examination held in December showed a favourable result. The students showed an improved knowlege of the English language, and of orthography. The Junior Department showed in most respects a similar improvement.

The number of names on the roll was as follows:—

	30th April 1858	*30th April* 1859
General Branch	233	238
Legal Branch	36	20
	269	258

It was regretted that so many students left the College before entering the Senior Department.

Madrasa-i-Azam.—The Mahomedan institution of this name, had undergone considerable alteration. The course of instruction had been assimilated to that prescribed for the other Government schools; Hindustani being made the medium of instruction in the lower and English in the higher classes. The number of Scholars had risen to 240.

The Normal School, made satisfactory progress during the year, the number of students having increased from 496 to 603. The school was divided into four departments, viz., the Normal

class proper, the Preparatory Normal class, the Vernacular Normal class, and the Model school. To these it has been proposed to add another, for training European Army Schoolmasters. Mr. Arbuthnot mentions two hindrances to the success of the school; first, the unwillingness of the best pupils in schools to adopt the profession of Teacher; and second, the difficulty of obtaining students who use any other than the Tamil language. Three Normal schools were established during the year at Vellore, Mayavaram, and Cheyur. The total number of students being trained, in schools connected with Government was 153.

Provincial and Zillah Schools underwent little change or increase. Arrangements were pending for the establishment of schools of an intermediate class between the present Zillah schools and the Taluq schools. Their cost is estimated at from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem. The returns of the Provincial and Zillah schools are shown in the following statement:—

Names of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	
	On the 30th April 1858.	On the 30th April 1859.
Berhampore	135	130
Rajamundri	80	104
Cuddapah	73	89
Bellary	287	252
Chittur	194	160
Cuddalore	200	235
Salem	125	141
Combaconum	250	281
Madura	132	185
Calicut	205	216
Total ...	1,681	1,793

The Berhampore Zillah school was progressing favourably, but the improvement was not so great as last year. The number of Uriya pupils had increased. The school at Rajamundri showed considerable improvement. The general standard of vernacular teaching was rising. The attendance was still low. The school at Cuddapah was only about a year old and the in-

struction was therefore very elementary. The result of the examination was satisfactory. The Bellary Provincial School was in a very satisfactory state. The lower classes seemed generally to make more rapid progress in English than the upper. In History the boys of the upper did remarkably well, and also in Geography. Their knowledge of Mathematics was not equal to that of the boys in the Southern districts, but showed an improvement on the previous year. The percentage of absentees was high.

The Chittur school made on the whole satisfactory progress, particularly in English, Telugu, Arithmetic, History and Geography. The teaching of the Tamil language was inefficient. The Zillah school at Cuddalore was also favourably reported on. The Salem school had suffered on account of the frequent changes of masters, no less than five having left during a period of eighteen months.

The annual examination of the Combaconum Provincial School showed a generally satisfactory result; but there was a great inequality throughout the classes. Great inconvenience was felt on account of the changes of teachers. The scholars were rather deficient in Orthography, and provision was being made for devoting four hours a week to dictation, written translation, &c. to overcome this deficiency. The schools at Madura and Calicut had made satisfactory progress; and no special remarks were necessary regarding them. The number of Taluk schools in operation on the 30th April 1858 was 62, with an average attendance of 46, the number on the 30th April 1859 was 68, with an average attendance of 50. Much remains to be done for these schools, but progress was visible. The least promising schools were those at Nellore and Malabar.

The Tehsil, Samat, and village schools in the sub-division of Rajamundri were carried on in the same way as before. The progress of the schools was generally satisfactory but the system by which they were supported did not work well. The village communities originally agreed to pay a certain rate to support the schools, but their agreement seems not to have been entirely voluntary. They accordingly repudiated the claims made upon them. Mr. Arbuthnot suggests the imposition of a house tax for the purpose of raising funds. By this means the Ryots and the non-agricultural classes would bear the burden jointly. His report on the whole question was under the consideration of Government.

The schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam showed considerable improvement, the attendance in some was greater, and the opposition of the Hill chiefs was greatly on the decline. Men-

tion is made of three who took great interest in the schools established in their villages, and one had himself studied the subjects taught in the school. Geography, history and arithmetic were among the subjects studied. In writing from dictation the average number of orthographical errors was about three in every two lines.

The schools for the instruction of the Badagas in the Neilgherry Hills were handed over to the German mission shortly before the commencement of the year under review. They are ten in number, of which six were added by the missionaries. The average attendance of the ten schools was 98. There were three night schools with a total average of 25. The progress though slow was not discouraging. The language of the Badagas is a corrupt kind of Canarese. There are altogether five tribes in these Hills, viz. Badagas, Todas, Kothars, Kurambars, and Irulars. The last mentioned live low down on the slopes of the Hills. The total number is about 14,500, of whom about 13,352 are Badagas. All the tribes speak different dialects, and have very little intercourse with each other. It is not possible, at present to do anything in the way of educating the other tribes except by gradually bringing them into employment, and by their observing the advantages which the Badagas enjoy from the establishment of schools. The Kothars and Todas are very degraded; the Kurumbars and Irulars live in most unhealthy localities; and all are few in number. Colonel Pears reports regarding them "that if anything is done in the way of education for these tribes, it will be absolutely necessary to have separate schools for each. Their social relations and the feelings with which they regard each other would make it quite impracticable to bring the boys of any two of the tribes into one school."

During the year the revised system of the various grades of Government schools was introduced. The Provincial schools educate up to the standard of the B. A. degree, and the Zillah schools up to the standard of the University entrance examination.

Among the Private Schools aided by Government during the year was the Doveton College, for the building of which the sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned. The Church Mission boys' school at Masulipatam is one of the best in the Northern Circars. The entire expenditure was Rs. 17,073-12, of which Government contributed Rs. 1780. The Church Mission boarding school for girls at the same station is also an excellent institution. Its income was Rs. 4821-4-5 of which Rs. 544 were derived from the Government grant. In the town of Madras there are 18 aided schools. Seven of these, containing 767

male and 347 female pupils, are supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission; of the others the most important is the Doveton College. In addition to the 20,000 Rs. alluded to, Rs. 10,000 were granted by Government to this college the previous year. The attendance had however fallen off during the year under review. Mr. Arbuthnot is of opinion that to make the grants tell with more certainty on the efficiency of schools it is necessary that a certain definite standard of qualification should be demanded from the teachers employed in them. During the year book depots were established in 16 out of the 20 districts of the Presidency. The books sold were as follows:—

English,	17,785	Value, Rs. 12,058-11-2
Vernacular,	31,283	Value, „ 6744 -7-9
Total. Rs.	49,068	18,803-2-11

The system of examinations for the uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service was brought into operation this year. The first was held in November; 492 candidates appeared, of whom 18 passed according to the higher, and 187 according to the lower standard. At the next examination held in May the number of passed candidates was 34 according to the higher, and 405 according to the lower standard.

The Medical College forms the subject of a separate report, already laid before Government. The Civil Engineering College was commenced during the year. Its objects are to train candidates for the grades of sub-overseer and assistant overseer. It contained 91 pupils at the close of the year.

The school of Industrial Arts was carried on as usual during the year. It consists of an Artistic and an Industrial department in both of which the progress was satisfactory. The arrangements for Army schools were carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in Lord Stanley's despatch of 6th October 1858. Schools were also established for the children of Christian servants of Government attached to Native Regiments at Brigade stations. The schools attached to native regiments quartered in the respective divisions were under revision. It was contemplated to unite the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum with the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras.

The Report concludes with explanations regarding the statistics of expenditure and attendance. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,08,151-8-5 showing a net increase of Rs. 1,00,696-13-7 over 1857-58, which arises chiefly from payments made for books purchased during previous years, and from grants-in-aid and schools for special education. The following table shows the particulars of attendance in the various provinces:—

Name of District.	Number of Government Colleges and Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Private Colleges and Schools under Government inspection, and which either are or have been aided by Government grants.				Number of private schools under Government inspection which have not received grants.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Colleges and Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Remarks.
			Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans & Natives.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam ...	20	514	1	.....	.....	...	1	87	22	601	
Vizagapatam	5	178	.....	.....	.....	...	1	6	6	184	
Rajamundri	9	594	.....	.....	.....	...	* 100	2106	109	2700	* These are the Village Schools in Rajamundri which are supported by a rate and under Government inspection.
Masulipatam	3	110	3	1	.....	1	.....	475	8	585	
Guntur ...	1	29	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ...	1	29	
Cuddapah ...	1	89	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ...	1	89	
Kurnul ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	
Bellary ...	1	252	1	.....	.....	...	.....	207	2	459	
Nellore ...	11	170	4	.....	1	...	.....	338	16	508	
North Arcot	13	599	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	107	14	706	
Chingleput ...	9	498	10	2	.....	...	.....	1339	21	1837	
Madras ...	7	1370	9	1	.....	8	.....	2060	25	3430	
South Arcot	9	645	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	9	645	
Salem ...	4	328	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	328	
Coimbatore...	2	98	10	.....	.....	1	.....	237	13	335	
Trichinopoly	2	121	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	121	
Tanjore ...	9	736	3	.....	.....	...	.....	378	12	1114	
Madura ...	6	391	4	.....	.....	...	.....	107	10	498	
Tinnevelly ...	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	1	.....	5566	163	5566	
Canara ...	3	66	5	2	.....	...	.....	457	10	523	
Malabar ...	7	340	4	.....	.....	...	.....	403	11	743	
Total ...	122	7128	216	6	1	12	102	13873	459	21001	

The appendix contains various detailed statements, and examination papers.

THE DEHRA GHAZEE KHAN DISTRICT.

Punjab Correspondence, Vol. IV. No. 4.

THE official correspondence on this subject, dated in 1854, 1857 and 1858, is published in 1860, under the title of Memorandum on the Dehra Ghazee Khan District. This district is situated in the south-west corner of the Punjab. Its boundaries are—on the south, Kusmore; on the east, the Indus; on the west a double range of mountains, and on the north the Dehra Ismail Khan district. Its length is 206 miles, and its population, according to the last census, was 2,38,000. Dehra Ghazee Khan, the principal town, contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is in this respect the 12th city in the Punjab. Its former flourishing trade has been diverted into other channels, and it is feared that the whole town may gradually be swept into the Indus.

History.—The city was founded in the reign of Ukbar, by a faqueer called Ghazee Khan whose descendants ruled for 22 reigns. In 1767 Meer Ghulam Shah, and Serai Kullora, Raiees of Hyderabad, annexed the country by placing the Goojurs in power subject to their authority. In 1774 Timour Shah Doorance brought Dehra under his rule, and in 1820, Nuwab Sadiq Mahomed Khan, King of Buhawulpore, became master of the district through the aid of Runjeet Singh, to whom he paid a tribute of 5 lakhs a year. In 1830-31 General Ventura was appointed Nazim by Runjeet Singh. The first English officer appointed to the district at its annexation was General Cortlandt, who remained in charge of it till 1854.

Tribes.—The principal tribes are the Kuterans, Kusranees, Bosdars, the Umdanee and Nootkhanee Belooches, Loonds, Khosehs, Lugharees, Goorchanees, Dreeshuks, Muzarees and Belooches. The Kuterans are a well behaved tribe of Puthans, and quite distinct from the powerful hill tribe of the same name. The Kusranees are about 3000 in number. The Bozdars number about 2,500, and though somewhat scattered, they are a powerful and turbulent tribe. The Umdanees and Nootkhanees are fond of living on their proprietary dues, and are very much averse to labour. The Khosehs are the worst behaved of the Belooches, with the exception of the Goorchanees. Gholam Hyder, the son of the chief was a dangerous character. He was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment in 1857, but was released by Lieutenant Colonel Edwardes not long ago. He was disinherited by his father. The

Khosehs are about 3,000 in number. The Lughanees are subject to a chief, called Jumal Khan. The Goorchanees have of late years been very well behaved; they are however, greatly harrassed by the Tisharees and other marauders. The Dreeshuks are indolent. The late chief Beejur Khan, commanded a Cavalry Levy at Asnee in 1857, against the Murrees. The tribe is unimportant. The Muzarees, from being inveterate plunderers have been transformed into peaceable orderly subjects. The Belooches possess some fine qualities; they are good soldiers, and are in many respects scrupulously honourable.

Revenue Administration.—The last revision of the settlement was made in 1853-54. The difficulties in the way of satisfactory settlement are many. The land suffers very much from alternations of drought and overflooding. Remissions of the revenue were granted, where necessary, in 1854 by Sir John Lawrence. The district in which the people were most discontented was Mithunkote. The Belooches are not fond of cultivation. The country requires both population and irrigation before the wastes can be cultivated. It is evident that cultivation has decreased in Dehra Ghazee Khan during the last few years. The assessments for 1853-54 amounted to Rs. 4,55,504; the subsequent reductions are estimated at Rs. 96,685, or upwards of 20 per cent. In the southern part the assessment is light. The chief Commissioner considers, that 8 annas per beegah watered by the hill streams, and 12 annas for those flooded from the Indus, is a fair rate. The inundations from the Indus are very uncertain in their operations. The water sometimes lies on the surface of the land, leaving a fertilizing deposit, and sometimes rushes over the soil, in such a way as to injure it. A money assessment is perfectly bearable if the arrangements of the officers are carefully made.

Crimes.—The appendix contains a table showing the decrease of crimes since 1854. The number of murders were chiefly caused by jealousy. The cases of cattle stealing were 184 in number. The total number of crimes for nine years were as follows :—

1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
861.	957.	938.	1183.	1403.	1116.	725.
		1857.	1859.			
		892.	669.			

Civil administration.—The people are not litigious. There were 2155 cases decided in 1858, the total value of which was only Rs. 75,595-3-3.

The *census* of the district is given thus:

NAME.	POPULATION AT LAST CENSUS.	
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ...	1,09,026	The Hindoos form one-sixth of total population, a larger proportion than in the other Trans-Indus districts.
Dajil, ...	33,013	
Sunghur, ...	38,949	
Mithunkote, ...	57,976	
TOTAL, ...	2,38,964	

The Telegraph crosses the Indus opposite Dehra. From Dajil to Dehra there was a temporary line.

The Murrees, a Belooch tribe not mentioned in the foregoing enumeration, were subjects of the Khan of Kelat. The only formidable raids perpretrated by them was in August 1857. Shortly after this the Khan of Kelat was induced to move against the tribe, and his expedition, under the management of Major Henry Green, Sind Irregular Horse, was decidedly successful. North of the Murrees are found the hill Kuteerans, a powerful tribe, numbering from 5 to 6,000 souls, of whom 2,000 to 2500 are fighting men. They cultivate cotton and indigo, and sell two or three maunds of wheat for the rupee. They cultivate well and do not plunder; their habit of receiving and selling stolen goods has been put down by energetic measures.

Foray on the town of Dehra Futteh Khan by the Kusranee tribe.—A letter dated 25th March 1852 from Major Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner to Major Ross, Leia Division, contains details of this foray. Manuk Mull, a Government watcher over the cotton crop of Yusuf Khan Kusranee, suddenly disappeared, and Yusuf was suspected of having made away with him. The Thanadar of Gerang was ordered to seize him, but not being able to find him he seized and imprisoned his brother Mahomed instead. Mahomed in attempting to escape from the jail met with injuries which resulted in his death. Yusuf buried the body and repaired to his tribe in the hills with the

view of raising them against Government. On the 17th March 1852, 300 Kusranee foot and 40 horse appeared before Derah Futteh Khan, and meeting with little opposition they plundered the place and retreated. They were pursued by the Thanadar with altogether about 60 foot and 80 horse. When the two parties met, the cavalry charged the Kusranees but were repulsed with the loss of a Jamadar and three men killed and six men wounded. The Kusranees continued their retreat to the hills without further hindrance. Another letter dated 11th February 1853 contains a further account of the Kusranees and their depredations. Appendix E contains particulars of the local products and trade of the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, which, though not thoroughly accurate, give a good idea of the nature and extent of the trade. The products include saltpetre, oil, ghee, rice, wheat, barley, joar, bajra, maize, opium, potash, dates, indigo, wool, bhung, cotton, pulse, tobacco and goor. The saltpetre produced was estimated at 8,000 maunds, the grain at 700,000 maunds, Indigo, of an inferior kind, 2,000 maunds, varying in price from 25 to 60 Rupees. The goods received from the west, were chiefly mujeet, silk, dried fruits, &c. English Iron was procurable in the town of Dehra Ghazee Khan. The exports were inconsiderable.

IODIFEROUS SPRINGS NEAR JOWALA MOOKHEE.

Punjab Correspondence. Vol. IV. No. 5.

In April 1855 M. Marcadieu forwards to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab a report on the Iodiferous springs near Jowala Mookhee. The chief use to which these springs could be turned would be the cure of the Goitre in the hill regions. The manufacture of Iodine as an article of commerce is not likely to be remunerative. The springs are five in number, and are situated in the chain which borders the Jowala Mookhee valley, on its north east side, on the right bank of the Beas. They may be called, from the localities in which they are situated, Koopirah, Jowala, Jowala Mookhee, Nageah, and Cunga Basa. They are all within a few miles of each other. The geological formation of the region is thus described. "The argillaceous marls, alternating towards the superior part with a rough micaceous sand-

stone called friable, and at the inferior part with a sand-stone also micaceous, harder and smaller grained, and of a bluish color, stuck together by a calcareous cement, prevail in this formation. After this comes the same sandstone, in which are embedded a few stones of variegated grit, then micaceous sand and a scanty calcareous formation in the state of travertin; and at last, in nearing Kangra and departing from the springs, some conglomerates composed of granite, of mica schists, of quartz and of variegated sand-stone, also bound together by a calcareous cement, alternating at first with the grit, and finish in forming by themselves whole mountains, but only in the vicinity of the Kangra Nullah; a character which indicates that, when this formation took place, the periodical increase of water interrupted this deposit of sand-stone, and of argillaceous marl, in this locality only,—for as you remove from these indications of passed perturbations, the order of formation assumes its ordinary course."

The stratification of the saliferous range, though it cannot be pronounced as discordant, presents nevertheless undulations which would testify that the matter had undergone a sort of depression when the up-heaval took place. In other respects there is great uniformity throughout the range; a fact which also applies to the springs themselves. Near the principal spring at Jowala on the eastern slope of the same hill, there is another spring, yielding very little water. The method by which the quantity of Iodine is tested, is by employing as a precipitate a solution of sulphate of copper saturated with acid sulphureous gas.

The saline springs contain, in 100 parts, the following quantities of fixed matter:—

Koopirah, ...	2·20
Jowala, ...	2·63
2nd Spring, Jowala, ...	2·40
Jowala Mookhee, ...	2·28
Nageah, ...	2·22
Cunga Basa, ...	2·32

The Koopirah spring shows itself at a short distance from the Beas. It forms a basin of about four feet in diameter, and is three feet in depth, on a level soil slightly concave round the basin. A large stream of fresh water flows close to it. The determination of the Iodine was performed on all the springs on 1000 parts of liquid; consequently for this spring, it is the equivalent of 22 parts of salt. Now, 1000 parts of water contain Iodine, 0·0799, representing Iodure of Potassium, 0·1052, or for 1000 parts of salt from the evaporation of 45·454 of

water, furnishes Iodine, 3·6318, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 4·7818.

The Jowala spring is a stream running from the westerly slope of an ellipsoid shaped hill situated at the foot of the principal chain of which it forms part. Its summit is 2,760 feet above sea level; the spot where the spring issues, 1403; and the foot of it where the valley begins, 1109. The question to be ascertained was whether the stream could be increased in volume. Before the necessary works were begun it yielded 25 pints of water in 20 minutes or 75 pints per hour, or 1800 per 24 hours. After the works were completed it was found to yield 25 pints per 5 minutes = 300 per hour = 7200 per 24 hours; 1000 parts of water represent 26·30 of fixed saline matter, containing Iodine 0·09324 representing Ioduret of Potassium 0·12273, and 1000 parts of salt from 38,000 parts of liquid yield Iodine 3·5452, representing Ioduret of Potassium 4·6665.

The 2nd spring of Jowala oozes, and its volume has not been determined. 1000 parts of water from this spring represent 24 of salt, containing Iodine 0·0799 or Ioduret of Potassium 0·1052, or per 1000 parts of salt from 41,666 parts of liquid, Iodine 3·4958, representing Ioduret of Potassium 4·3833.

The Jowala Mookhee spring issues from a hole made by the natives in the hard grit, it does not appear very abundant because its issue is evidently impeded by the surrounding rocks, which prevent one from ascertaining the real volume of its water in a given time. 1000 parts of this water yield 22·80 of salt, containing Iodine, 0·0799, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 0·1052. And 1000 parts of salt from 43,860 of water, contain Iodine, 3·5040, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 4·6140.

The Nageah spring belongs to the same category as that of Jowala Mookhee, and is similarly surrounded by rocks. 1000 parts of water yield 22·20 of saline matter, containing Iodine, 0·09324, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 0·12273. And 100 parts of salt from 45,045 of water, Iodine, 4·2000, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 5·5282.

The Cunga Basa spring issues from the centre of a hill which borders the Kangra torrent. Its elevation is 660 feet; and its temperatare is 76° Faht., that of the air being 52° Faht. 1000 parts of this water yield 23 of salt, containing Iodine 0·09324, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 0·12273. 1000 parts of salt from evaporation to sixty of 43,478 parts of water contain Iodine 4·0539, representing Ioduret of Potassium, 5·3360.

The water from these five springs, after being slightly concentrated, was purchased by the Bunniahs at one anna per seer

or exchanged for the same value in ottah. The salt is believed to promote the cure of Goitre.

The similarity of the iodurated produce of these springs is so great that their origin is probably the same. The exact nature of the salt in the ground can only be learnt by a skilful miner. The results of the Jowala spring in Troy weight are,

	lb.	oz.	gr.
Salt,	282	0	0
Iodine,	1	0	0
Representing Ioduret of Potassium,	1	3	3·85

In Europe Iodine is extracted from sea-weed which yields about 1-1000th per 1000 parts; the produce of these Himalayan springs is three and a half times this. Twenty to thirty grains under different forms are sufficient to cure Goitre. The value of the Iodine lost in these springs every day is 24 Rupees, according to European prices, and is in reality much more in this country.

THE JIVAH MINERAL THERMAL SPRING.

Punjab Correspondence. Vol. IV. No. 5.

In September 1855 Mr. Marcadieu continues the report on this subject which he submitted in January 1854.

The Jivah spring is in many respects similar to that of Bourbonnes-les-bains. It was necessary to determine whether Bromine was present in the waters of the Jivah spring. There are 7 or 8 different processes to ascertain this question; and Mr. Marcadieu thinks they are nearly all of equal value and may be adopted with equal security. The method pursued by him, he describes as follows:—"I have endeavoured, in my researches, to establish, first, the presence of Bromine in 40 parts of mother water, resulting from 40,000 parts of liquid and afterwards in a second experiment on the same portion of mother water, resulting from 40,000 parts of saline water, I determined its weight. In the first case the following process served to detect the presence of the Bromine. A clear glass tube of 1½ feet in length, was cut into three equal parts, one end of each was closed by the flame of a lamp used for such purposes. I added in the first tube a solution of Chlorine recently prepared, and then a small quantity of Ether. After having put equal portions of the mother water, previously rendered colorless, in the second and third tubes, I added a few drops of Ether to the liquid in the second tube,—and

in the third tube a solution of Chlorine. The three tubes were well shaken, and placed side by side on a white sheet of paper. No. 1 tube proved that the Ether was not sensibly colored by contact with the Chlorine solution; No. 2 tube, that the Ether was not colored by the contact of the essay *liquor*; and No. 3, in which the saline solution was in contact both with the Chlorine and Ether, served to detect the presence of Bromine, becoming instantly of a yellow reddish color, attributable to the solution of Bromine in the liquid; its color presenting a striking contrast with the Ether of the other two tubes."

The results of his experiments to ascertain the weight of the Bromine were as follows;—

In 40,000 parts of saline water,
Bromide of sodium, 0·48.
Or from 1000 parts of saline water,
Bromide of sodium, 0·012.

Iodine could not be detected. It is found in all organic substances from the sea, but has not hitherto been discovered in sea-water itself. Jivah is situated at an elevation of 4,433 feet above sea level, and is a delightful and salubrious spot. The presence of Bromine in its mineral springs renders them highly valuable in a medicinal point of view.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB JAILS.

Punjab Correspondence. Vol. IV. No. 5.

In October 1855 G. C. Barnes, Esq., Sessions Judge, Cis-Sutlej States, submits the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Umballah and Ferozepore on the working of their Lithographic Jail presses. These presses were commenced in 1854. It was originally intended to have only one press in each division, but sanction was eventually given to establish one at each of the large stations of Umballah and Ferozepore.

Umballah.—The printing establishment at this jail was supplied with three presses, which however were never worked together. They were manufactured at Delhi and cost from 70 to 80 Rs. each. The expenditure for 9½ months including original cost for presses &c. was Rs. 2176-6-10. The income actually realized was Rs. 1749-6-6. The accounts were not yet adjusted, but if the value of stock and of saleable printed forms and paper for use be included, there would be a balance in favour of the press. The work performed was chiefly the printing of

forms. Altogether 132 reams of paper were printed, 45 in English and 87 in Oordoo and Nagree. The total number of English forms printed was 41,086, of vernacular 1,47,434. In this enumeration books and pictures were entered as "forms." The charges for printing were about 25 per cent. below the *Delhi Gazette Press* and nearly 40 per cent. below the *Lahore Chronicle Press.* An effort was likewise made to promote education among the natives by printing cheap and useful books and maps. These maps contained particulars of village boundaries, area, jumma, population, &c., and were eagerly bought up.

Ferozepore.—The press at the jail commenced work in March 1855, and from the requisitions already made and in prospect, full employment was expected. The establishment was kept up at the trifling cost of 26 Rupees per month paid for a printer and a writer; the rest of the work was performed by convicts. The expenditure from 19th March to the end of September 1855 was Rs. 1240-5-11, the income shews a deficiency of Rs. 528. The total number of forms and statements printed in English was 11,104, and in vernacular 55,977. The prices charged were lower than those of the Lahore and Mooltan presses. The paper used for printing amounted to 259 reams. The work consisted chiefly of statements for the districts of Loodianah, Googaira, and Ferozepore. A paper manufactory was established in connection with this press, from which great advantages were anticipated.

CRIMINAL CLASSES OF THE PUNJAB.

Punjab Correspondence. Vol. IV. No. 5.

THE correspondence on the subject of wandering and predatory tribes in the Cis-Sutlej States is dated in 1855 and 1856. A memorandum by G. Campbell, Esq., Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, contains a general view of the subject. The four districts from which particulars were received, were Umballah, Thanesur, Loodianah and Ferozepore.

On the 14th of April 1856 there were in the district of Umballah 12 Bouriahs, 180 Sansees and 7 Gundeelas. A nominal roll of these Bouriahs &c. including women and children, showed 841 individuals altogether. On the 20th November the Officiating Deputy Commissioner reports that the number of the Bouriahs had increased by 6. Of the total number of this

tribe 15 had taken to the plough and 98 had entered into service, thus reducing the number of beggars and vagrants by 113. The district of Thanesur contained in September 1856, about 700 Sansees including women, and only 5 Bouriahs and a few of their women. The precautionary measures adopted had a beneficial effect. In this district however there was another troublesome tribe, the Belochees, bolder and more dangerous than the Sansees. There were on the 14th October about 218 of the Belochees present, while of the 40 absent many had taken their families with them and were not likely to return. In the Loodianah district there were in August, 295 Bouriahs, 640 Harnees and 273 Sansees. They were in the habit of attending marriages for the purpose of thieving. The Bouriahs were good cattle-trackers, and probably expert cattle-lifters. On the 30th October the numbers were reported to be 439 Bouriahs, 723 Harnees, and 253 Sansees. In this district as elsewhere absentees were punished. In the space of 2½ months 67 absentees were brought to notice and 23 of them were traced and punished, which was considered as an evidence of vigilance on the part of the Police, &c.

In May 1856 there were in Ferozepore 4,284 Bouriahs including women and children. During the period of five years 153 of this tribe were apprehended on various charges, of whom 105 were convicted. In September 1856, after the introduction of the prescribed precautionary measures crimes were less frequent. A further report contains the following figures, Bouriahs 1033, Sansees 13, Chungars 14, Harnees 12. Simla at that period contained no Bouriahs or others whatever.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB IN 1856.

Punjab Correspondence. Vol. IV. No. 5.

THE Report on the Epidemic Cholera which appeared in the central and district Jails, Anarkullee and the city of Lahore during the months of August and September 1856, was drawn up by Dr. C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon, Lahore.

The Epidemic commenced in Gwalior, and after visiting Agra, Delhi, Meerut, and Kurnaul made its first appearance in the cantonments of Meean Meer, on the afternoon of the 6th of August, 1856. It was feared that the Central Jail might be ravaged by the disease and precautionary measures were accordingly taken. The number of prisoners at the time was 1687.

On the 16th of August, however, the disease broke out and lasted exactly one month, during which time 367 prisoners were attacked of whom 183 died. On the 3rd September, the healthy prisoners to the number of 999 were removed into a camp pitched upon a high and dry piece of ground upon the Ferozepore road. No attempt at escape or emeute was even thought of, and all the prisoners were sent back to the jail when the disease had disappeared. The number of cases in the camp was only 32, of which 17 ended fatally. The shortest duration of the disease in fatal cases was 5 hours, the longest, on the 28th day. On this point Dr. Smith says:—"It shews the great severity of the epidemic, that out of 200 fatal cases, 136 occurred in the 1st stage, or within 24 hours of the attack, the most quickly fatal cases taking place in 5 hours, a large proportion dying in 11 hours, but the greatest number sank between the 15th and 24th hour; those who died after the 7th day, expired either from the effects of gastro-enteric irritation, or fever of an adymanic type, consequent on the attack of cholera; all choleraic symptoms had of course been subdued." And regarding the nature of cholera he remarks, "the greatest amount of evidence we possess points to the malarious nature of the disease; nearly all epidemics of cholera have appeared during or immediately after heavy rain. August and September appear the months most obnoxious to the disease in India; the present epidemic is a striking instance of this in all respects, more rain having fallen in the Punjab this season than has been known for many years, in fact the country was inundated with water."

In the district jail the first case occurred on the 19th of August, and the disease disappeared on the 7th of September. During this period the total number of cases was 83, of which 44 were fatal. The jail contained 703 prisoners when the disease broke out, and as this number was more than the building could conveniently accommodate, 180 men were removed to Lena Singh's Chownee, and some short termed prisoners were released thus bringing the number below 500. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that not a single case of cholera occurred among the police guard employed in either jail or in camp.

At the Civil station of Anarkullee 12 cases occurred among the European population of which 7 proved fatal. Surrounded as this place was by infected localities, and considering the amount of the European population, it must be regarded as having escaped remarkably.

In the city of Lahore cholera broke out about the 15th of August. There was a remarkable preponderance in the mortality of Mussulmans over the Hindoos. In the cantonments of

Meean Meer the numbers were nearly equal being 141 Mahomedans and 162 Hindoos. The villages of Muzung, Baghbanpore, Echhra and Kote Kunagree were infected, but particulars could not be obtained.

DANVERS' REPORT ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Parliamentary Papers.

On the 12th March 1860 Mr. J. Danvers submits to the Secretary of State for India, a report on the subject of Railways in India, to the end of the year 1859. This being the first annual report of the kind it is accompanied by a general review of the history of Indian Railways, and by an account of the system on which they were introduced.

In 1845 two private associations were formed under the designation of the "East Indian" and the "Great Indian Peninsula" Railway Companies. It was found that their objects could not be carried out, without the aid of Government. The late East India Company ultimately granted that aid, by guaranteeing the interest on the Railway capital; and it is on this "guarantee system" that all the Indian Railways are being constructed. The principal conditions of the deed of contract are the following. "The guarantee, which is for a term of 99 years applies to all monies paid into the Government Treasury, and expended with the approval and sanction of the Government. When the capital account which consists of expenditure so sanctioned is closed, such portion of the subscribed capital as shall not have been required for the purposes of the undertakings, is to be returned to the Companies." The Railway Companies have the power of surrendering the works, at any time after any portion of the line has been opened for a period of three months, upon giving six months' notice to the Government, who would have to repay the whole amount that has been expended, with their sanction, on the undertaking. Government has the power, within six months after the expiration of twenty-five or fifty years respectively from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the Railway at the mean market value in London of the shares during the three previous years. Government is entitled, in the event of the Railway Companies failing to complete the railroads, or to work

them satisfactorily, to take possession of them, repaying, within six months, the sums which have been properly expended. At the expiration of 99 years the land reverts to Government, and, if the Railway Companies have not availed themselves of the power of surrendering before that period arrives, the works also lapse to the Government, who would have to purchase the stock of engines, carriages, &c., at a valuation.

The Government exercise their supervision of the Railways both at home and in India—at home by an official director who attends each board of the Companies in London, and in India principally through officers specially appointed for the purpose. With regard to the regulation of fares, they are, in the first instance, fixed with the approval of Government, and alterations in them can only be made by the Railway Companies with the concurrence of the same authority. In the event of the profits exceeding ten per cent., the Government can order a reduction in the rates, but not to such an extent as to bring the net receipts below ten per cent. upon the capital expended.

The Railway Companies are also bound, under the contracts, to convey the Mails and Post Office servants free of charge; to take Military Officers in first class carriages at second class fares and soldiers when on duty in second class carriages at the lowest fares; also horses, guns, waggons, and military stores, &c., at the lowest rate for the time being chargeable for the carriage of such animals, goods, &c. A Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1858 to inquire into the causes of the delay in the Railway works. They classified the causes of delay under four distinct heads, namely,—

1st. Those arising from Government supervision at home and in India.

2d. Those incidental to the execution of extensive and complicated public works, under such circumstances, in a distant country.

3d. Those produced by political causes, such as insurrection and mutiny.

4th. Those arising from the natural difficulties which the face of the country presents.

The Committee adduced sufficient reasons to account for the delay, and were of opinion that the progress of railroads in India would bear comparison with that of English lines.

The course Mr. Danvers adopts in his report is,—

1stly. To describe each undertaking and its objects separately;

2ndly. To exhibit the results of the traffic on those sections which have been worked;

3rdly. To show the financial position of the Railway Companies and the Government in respect to them; and,

4thly. To take a general view of the prospects of these undertakings.

I. Railways.

East Indian Railway.—This line runs from Calcutta to Delhi, with branches to Raneegunge, the Barrakur river, and the Singarrow Valley, and a line from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, where it joins the trans-peninsula line from Bombay. Its whole length is 1338 miles to Delhi, including branches and about 200 miles for the Jubbulpore line. At Allahabad where the Ganges and Jumna join, the line crosses the latter river by a splendid bridge of 15 spans of 200 feet each. The bridge over the Soane consists of 28 spans of 150 feet each; that over Adjai of 32 spans of 50 feet each, and those over the Keeul, Hullohur, and Tonse of 9, 4, and 7 spans respectively of 150 feet each. The only tunnel is near Monghyr, and is 900 feet long. The first operations of the East Indian Railway Company were confined to the line between Calcutta and Raneegunge a distance of 121 miles. The Company was incorporated in 1849, commenced actual operations in 1851, and in February 1855, the line to Raneegunge was completed.

A return of the persons employed on the completed sections of the line in Bengal only, showed that there were on the 1st of October 1859, 3051 in all, of whom 261 were Europeans and 2790 were natives. The cost of the finished portions of the line was about £3,700,500, viz.:—

Bengal portion	...	£2,314,500
North West portion	...	1,386,000

The estimated capital for the whole undertaking is £19,000,000, but authority was only given for raising £14,000,000 in the mean time. The effects of the mutiny will have added £3,000,000 to the total cost of the Railway. The number of shareholders on 31st December was 5857. The amount of tonnage engaged for the conveyance of Railway material from England to India was, as follows:—

1850 to 1854	...	...	Tons.	40,000
1855	...	...	...	58,000
1856	...	...	...	65,000
1857	...	...	...	48,000
1858	...	...	...	35,126
1859	...	...	...	32,094
			Total ...	278,220

The existing fares are,

For passengers, 1st Class, 1½ annas per mile.
2nd „ 9 pies „
3rd „ 3 pies „

Goods are divided into five classes and conveyed at ⅓ of a pie to 2 pies per maund per mile.

The amount paid by Government on account of guaranteed interest, from 1849-50 to 1858-59 was £1,528,045-18-4.

The net profits paid by the Railway Company up to 30th June 1859, were £325,405-3-4.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—This Railway commences in the island of Bombay, and after reaching the town of Callian, 33 miles distant, it branches off along the valley of the Nerbudda to Jubbulpore in a North Easterly direction, and by Poona, and Sholapore towards Madras in a South Easterly direction. There are also branches to Nagpore, and to Campoolie. The length of these lines, is as follows :—

34¼	miles	from Bombay to Callian, and branch to Mahim.
572¼	„	Callian to Jubbulpore.
389	„	Callian to junction with Madras line.
263	„	Nagpore Branch.
7½	„	Campoolie Branch.

The objects of this undertaking are to assist in establishing a permanent and speedy means of communication, for political and commercial purposes, between the three Presidency towns, and to connect the great cotton growing districts of Central India with the seaport of Bombay.

In 1849 the contract was entered into for the construction of the line from Bombay to Callian, and in 1854 the whole of the lines were undertaken, at a guaranteed interest of 4½ per cent. which has been increased to five per cent. whenever shares have been issued. The greatest physical difficulties on the line are the mountains which separate Bombay from the Deccan. The North East line of Railway crosses the Thull Ghat at an elevation of 1,912 feet; the South East line crosses the Bhore Ghat at an elevation of 2037 feet. The bridges of this line possess the advantage of resting on good rock foundations. On the 31st December 1859, 245½ miles were open for traffic. The number of persons employed on the open portion of the line on the 1st October was 2,598, of whom 255 were Europeans and 2,343 natives. The deaths per annum of Europeans were 2·72 per cent. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at £12,000,000, and the number of shareholders on 31st December was 3,860.

The amount of tonnage engaged by the Company was as follows:—

1850	Tons. 927	1855	Tons. 12,870
1851	6,584	1856	26,668
1852	4,925	1857	33,117
1853	6,132	1858	63,032
1854	3,850	1859	50,228

The existing fares are, for passengers,

1st class, 1½ annas per mile.
2nd „ 6 pies, „ „
3rd „ 3 pies „ „

Goods are conveyed for 10, 14, 18, 22 and 30 pies per ton per mile for the respective classes. The amount paid by the Company in liquidation of the Government guarantee up to 31st December last, was £181,698-7-9. The amount of guaranteed interest received by the Company on capital, was £644,904.

The Madras Railway commences at Madras, and at Arconum it divides into two lines, one running South West to Beypore, and the other North West to join the Bombay line. Branches strike off from the South Western line to Bangalore, and to the foot of the Neilgherries. The length of the various lines is 850 miles. The Company was established in 1852 and incorporated in 1853. The section from Madras to Arcot was opened in 1856. That from Arcot to Vellore in 1857 and that from Vellore to Goriattum in 1858, making an entire distance of 96 miles open in 1859. The line to Beypore is comparatively free from difficulties, but that to the North West towards Bombay is intersected by twelve rivers, requiring upwards of three miles of bridging, and is crossed by two ranges of hills. The number of individuals employed on the open section on 1st October was 2796, of whom 74 were Europeans, 147 East Indians, and 2575 natives. The deaths of Europeans were 1·33 per cent. The estimated amount of capital is £8,500,000, and the number of shareholders on 31st December 2056. The tonnage engaged was as follows:—

1853	1415 Tons.	1856	23,727 Tons.
1854	13,367 „	1857	5,877 „
1855	40,772 „	1858	13,987 „
	1859	37,407 Tons.	

The amount paid by Government for guaranteed interest was £391,735. The amount paid by the railway in liquidation up to 30th June 1859, amounted, in round numbers to £46,500. The rates and fares are, for passengers,

1st class 1 anna per mile.
2nd „ 6 pies „
3rd „ 2 pies „

for goods 8, 10, and 12 pies for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class goods respectively, per ton per mile.

Sind Railway Company.—This Company was incorporated in 1855. By an act passed in 1857 it was authorised to construct railroads in the Punjab and to build and work steam boats and other vessels. The three enterprises, the "Sind Railway," the "Punjab Railway" and the "Indus Steam Flotilla" are managed by the same Company.

The *Sind Railway* proceeds from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, opposite to Hyderabad. Its length, including a branch to Ghizree Bunder, is 114 miles. The most important works are bridges and viaducts, of which there are several of considerable size, that over the Bahrum river being 600 yards in length; the next largest (560 yards) is that over the Mulleer. Other works of magnitude are, an embankment across a valley at Dorbejee, required to protect the line from the effects of inundation, and the wharf and steam ferry at Kotree. The difficulties in the way are, the unfavourable nature of the soil, the scarcity of water and the want of labour. The estimated amount of capital was £1,000,000, and the number of shareholders 619.

The Tonnage engaged each year was as follows:—

In	1856	...	...	...	Tons. 8,225
	1857	...	...	...	19,742
	1858	...	...	...	16,385
	1859	...	...	...	26,469
			Total	...	70,821

The *Moultan and Umritsur* line of the *Punjab Railway* is 250 miles in length, and runs from Moultan to Lahore and Umritsur between the Ravee and the Sutlej. This course presents few obstructions to the progress of Railway works. The line was commenced in February 1859, and the section between Lahore aud Umritsur will probably be opened before the close of 1860. The whole line will be finished in four years from the commencement. The estimated capital is £2,000,000, and the number of shareholders 700. The tonnage engaged was 12,293, all of which applies to the year 1859.

The *Delhi* line of the *Punjab Railway* was authorized early in 1859. Surveys have been going on but detailed plans and estimates are not yet handed in.

The *Indus Steam Flotilla* consists of 53 vessels, viz., 7 Passenger Steamers, 6 Towing Steamers, 33 Cargo Barges, and 7 Accommodation Flats. The dimensions of the passenger steamers are, length, 200 feet, breadth, 38, depth, 6, draught, 2. Of the

above named vessels, 1 Passenger Steamer, 6 Towing Steamers and 25 Cargo Barges have arrived at Kurrachee. The authorized capital is £250,000 which is held by 289 shareholders. The tonnage engaged in 1859 was 1843 tons. The following is a statement of the trade of Sind. The increase manifested is favourable to the prospects of the railways and flotilla.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1848-49	344,715	107,133	451,849
1849-50	419,352	114,378	533,731
1850-51	425,831	196,461	622,293
1851-52	489,220	244,122	733,343
1852-53	535,690	376,337	800,000
1853-54	508,793	376,310	885,103
1854-55	575,196	346,893	922,089
1855-56	629,813	604,440	1,234,253
1856-57	685,665	734,522	1,420,187
1857-58	1,081,100	1,078,100	2,159,200
1858-59	1,540,600	1,044,200	2,584,800

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—This line commencing in Bombay proceeds in a northerly direction through Surat, Broach, and Baroda to Ahmedabad, an entire distance of 309½ miles. The object of the line is to connect Bombay with the cotton districts of Guzerat. The Company was incorporated in 1855, and the first sod was cut in May 1856. The section between Surat and Broach, &c. was sanctioned in 1855; that between Surat and Bombay not till April 1858. The country through which the railway passes is low and flat, and the greatest engineering difficulties to be provided for are rivers and occasional inundations. The bridge work amounts to nearly 6 miles. The bridge over the Taptee is 2003 feet in length, and will have 32 openings of 60 feet each, and that over the Nerbudda is 3750 feet in length, and will have 60 openings of 60 feet each. The estimate capital is £2,500,000, or about £7,400 per mile, and the number of shareholders in December was 906. The tonnage engaged was as follows:—

In 1856	...	...	...	Tons.	3,215
1857	...	...	...		16,367
1858	...	...	...		19,313
1859	...	...	...		31,075
			Total	...	69,970

Eastern Bengal Railway.—This Company was formed in 1857, incorporated the same year, and commenced actual operations in April 1859. The line is to run from Calcutta to Kooshtee on the Ganges opposite Pubnah, and will be eventually carried to Serajgunge and Dacca. The country traversed is rich in agricultural produce and contains upwards of 500 inhabitants to the square mile. The capital was originally estimated at £1,000,000, which was held by 144 shareholders. The freight engaged by the contractors up to 31st December was 12,569 tons. This line may not be confined to the above operations but may be extended to Darjeeling

Great Southern of India Railway.—This Company was constituted in 1857 and incorporated in 1858. The lines included in the undertaking are from Negapatam to Trichinopoly, with extensions north to a point on the Madras Railway (probably in the neighbourhood of Errode) and South to Madura and Tuticorin. The first named only has been sanctioned. The length of line is about 80 miles and the estimated Capital £500,000. No physical difficulties occur, good ballast is plentiful, and the country traversed is highly productive. The works were commenced in 1859, and are expected to be completed in the summer of 1861. The number of shareholders is 170.

Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.—This Company was incorporated in 1857, and entered into a contract with the Secretary of State in Council in March 1859. The object of the line is to connect Calcutta with the Mutlah in order to provide increased facilities for the ships trading to Calcutta. The line is about 29 miles in length, and presents no physical difficulties. The estimated capital is £250,000, and the number of shareholders in December was 342.

These are all the lines which have been undertaken by Companies. In addition to these, proposals have been made by two Companies in for establishing railway communication in Oudh and Rohilcund. A line has also been projected from the Kumaon Iron Works to a point in the East Indian Railway or in a new line of railway in Rohilcund. This line is to be formed by Government, without the intervention of any Company.

The following statement shows when each Company was formed, the capital, the amount authorized, the amount raised, and the rate of guarantee.

Railway Company.	When established, & Date of Incorporation.		Capital estimated to be required for each Undertaking.	Amount authorized to be raised.			Amount raised in England to 31st December 1859.		Amount raised in India up to latest Advices.	Total raised at the end of the Year 1859.	Rate of Guarantee.
				By Share Capital.	By Debentures	Total.	By Share Capital.	By Debentures.			
	1845.	1849.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
East Indian ...	1st June	1st Aug.	*19,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Main Line ...	...	...	...	9,255,000	2,745,000	12,000,000	8,870,344	2,745,000	235,911	11,851,255	5 per cent.
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	1,757,300	...	3,302	1,760,602	
	1852.	1853.									£3,500,000 at 5 p. cent. £1,000,000 at 4½ ,, £500,000 at 4¼ ,,
Madras Main Line ...	26th July	14th Jan.	8,500,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,984,677	347,900	...	3,332,577	
Bellary	...	...	...	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	565,850	...	...	565,850	
	1849.	1849.									
Great Indian Peninsula	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	12,000,000	8,000,000	333,300	8,333,300	4,964,744	333,300	343,590	5,641,634	5 per cent.
	1855.	1855.									
Sind	12th Jan.	2nd July	1,400,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	894,340	...	20,447	914,787	,,
Punjab	1857.	23d Aug.	†4,000,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	506,945	...	...	506,945	,,
Indus Steam Flotilla	,,	1857.	280,000	250,000	...	250,000	249,140	...	...	249,140	,,
		1855.									
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	,,	2d July.	2,500,000	2,000,000	300,000	2,300,000	1,379,228	106,695	18,042	1,503,965	,,
		1857.									
Eastern Bengal ...	1856.	1st Aug.	‡2,500,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	424,773	...	2,685	427,458	,,
Calcutta and South Eastern	,,	3d July	250,000	250,000	...	250,000	128,505	...	773	129,270	,,
		1858.									
Great Southern of India ...	1857.	2nd Aug.	2,000,000	500,000	...	500,000	195,000	...	1,221	196,221	,,
Total .. £			52,430,000	29,755,000	4,378,300	34,133,300	22,920,846	3532,895	625,971	27,079,712	—

* Including the Jubbulpore Line. † Including the contemplated Line from Delhi to Lahore. ‡ Including proposed extensions.

The proportion of capital subscribed in India, to that subscribed in England is as £1 to £43. Out of every million of railway money, about £976,500 is raised in England, of which about £555,000 is expended there. The balance of £426,500 is required to meet the expenditure in India, in addition to the amount subscribed in India.

The eight Railway Companies received altogether up to 31st December 1859, the sum of £3,840,790 for guaranteed interest. The three Companies, who have commenced working operations received £3,508,535 of this sum, and on the 30th June 1859 they had repaid £562,633. These eight Companies are employed to open 4,917 miles of communication, exclusive of the navigation of the Indus from Kotree to Moultan, a distance of 570 miles. Exclusive of the Calcutta and South Eastern, each Railway Company undertakes an average length of line of 700 miles with a capital of £7,454,000. The following table shews the fluctuations in the prices of Indian and Railway securities for five years:—

Name.	Amount of Shares.	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
								£100 Stock.						£100 Stock.		
East Indian	20	26	21	23½	24½	21	22½	115	97	106	113	102	107½	109	93 Stock.	101
Madras 4½ per cent. ...	20	21¼	18¾	20	21¾	18¼	20	20½	17	18¾	20¼	17½	18 17/20	95	82 Stock.	88½
Madras 5 „ ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	22¾	19	20⅞	22¾	19	20⅜	102	92 Stock.	97
Great Indian Peninsula	20	26⅛	25	25⅜	23⅜	20¼	21 4/5	22⅛	19	20 1/20	22⅕	20⅝	21 11/20	107	90	98½
Sind	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90...	22⅕	21	21¾	22¾	17	19½
Consols	100	93	88	90½	95⅜	92⅜	93⅜	94¼	86½	⅜	98¾	86½	92⅝	98¾	88¼ Stock.	93½
											Debenture.					
Indian Loan	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99¾	97¾	98¾	106½	97	101¾

The average weight of materials for a mile of railway is 250 tons, or 1,210,000 tons for the lines already sanction. This gives some idea of the amount of freight required for the conveyance of railway stores to India. Up to 1859, 794,904 tons of the above quantity had been shipped.

The number of railway accidents in 1857 and 1858 may be thus summarised :—

	East Indian.		G. I. Peninsula.		Madras.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
1857	10	1	5	2	2	...
1858	25	15	8	14	2	...

This includes passengers, persons connected with the lines, and persons unconnected. In 1857, 1,931,892 persons of all classes travelled by Railway, and of these only one was killed. In 1858 out of 2,423,508 passengers only 2 were killed. The average rate of mortality among the Europeans in the service of the various Companies was only 2·9 per cent. The mortality in the Indian Army, exclusive of casualties from war is about 6 per cent.

II.—Traffic Operations.

At the end of the year 1859 the whole extent of railway communication open in India, was 636 miles. The length the following statistics of traffic apply to is only 436 miles, no returns having been received of the results of the remaining 200 miles. Details of the traffic of each of the three lines in operation are contained in the report, but the following tables will shew the general results of the three railways combined :—

Year ending 30th June.	No. of Miles.	Railway.	No. of Passengers. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.	Tonnage of Goods.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Goods.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.*
								£	£	£	£	£
1853–54	35	Great Indian Peninsula ...	11,780	62,217	461,198	535,195	23	13,647	604	14,251	7,129	7,122
1854–55	156	East Indian 121 Great Indian Peninsula 35	15,476	78,708	777,330	851,514	33,603	36,009	10,015	46,024	31,876	14,148
1855–56	209	East Indian 121 Great Indian Peninsula 88	16,918	86,153	1,242,801	1,345,872	133,107	58,504	47,118	105,622	45,795	59,827
1856–57	274	East Indian 121 Great Indian Peninsula 88 Madras ... 65	23,001	91,088	1,710,747	1,834,836	250,792	92,723	105,154	197,877	81,596	116,281
1857–58	332	East Indian 121 Great Indian Peninsula 130 Madras ... 81	27,400	90,918	2,012,491	2,130,809	329,063	111,131	150,615	261,746	111,444	150,302
1858–59	†432	East Indian 142 Great Indian Peninsula 194 Madras ... 96	28,973	176,826	2,516,583	2,722,382	195,431	157,431	224,994	402,025	187,065	214,960

* It is possible that these amounts may be slightly altered hereafter, as there are certain charges about which there is some doubt as to whether they should be applied to capital or revenue.

† A further section of 35 miles was opened on the Great Indian Peninsula line just before the end of the year.

The numbers of passengers per mile in each year were,—

Year ending 30th June.	On the East Indian.	On the Great Indian Peninsula.	On the Madras.	Average on the Three Lines.
1854	...	15,291	...	15,291
1855	2,983	13,936	...	5,440
1856	6,933	5,761	...	6,440
1857	8,377	7,353	2,523	6,659
1858	9,120	6,306	2,559	6,418
1859	9,661	5,987	3,009	6,533

The proportion per cent. of passengers in each class was.—

Year ending 30th June.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class.
1857	1·3	4·9	93·8
1858	1·3	4·3	94·4
1859	1·2	6·2	92·6

III.—Financial Position.

The total receipts, working expenses and profits of the three Railways for 6 years, were as follows :—

Year ending 30th June.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Profits.
1853–54	£14,251	7,129	7,122
1854–55	46,024	31,176	14,148
1855–56	105,622	45,795	59,827
1856–57	197,877	81,596	116,281
1857–58	261,746	111,444	150,302
1858–59	402,025	187,065	214,960

The net profits of the three Railways, notwithstanding the small earnings of the Madras line, amounted to more than the

guaranteed interest so that the Government was practically relieved from any payment on this account.

IV.—Prospects.

At present the conveyance of merchandize is very limited, but progress is manifest, and the receipts from goods are already greater than those from passengers. The proportion in 1856 was 55·40 of the latter to 45·60 of the former; in 1859 it was 39 to 61 per cent. No expense attending the purchase of land falls upon the Indian railway shareholder, Parliamentary contests are avoided, and law expenses are consequently much below those paid by English Companies. For instance the South-Eastern Railway in England paid 4·669 per cent. on its capital for Law and Parliamentary expenses, whereas the Madras Railway paid only ·01 per cent. These are perhaps the highest and the lowest cases respectively. The average cost of Indian Railways bears a favourable comparison with that of other countries. The expense of maintaining Railway lines in an efficient state in India has not hitherto been greater than that incurred in other countries; but the full effects of the Indian climate, &c. on the wood work has not been ascertained. The chief trade which the Railway system will develop is that in Cotton. During the ten years ending 1858, India supplied the United Kingdom with an average quantity of 146 millions of pounds per annum or about 18 per cent. of the total quantity imported, America supplying 75½ per cent. of the remainder. Of the Indian portion Bombay sent 135 million pounds, Madras 9½ and Bengal 1½ millions. The operation of railways in Bombay will enable producers to deliver cotton at Bombay one penny a pound cheaper than they could otherwise do.

The appendix contains the form of the deed of contract, between the Government of India and the various Railway Companies, and Tariff and other tables.

MUNICIPAL CONSERVANCY IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Bombay Records, No. XXVII. New Series.

Appendix C. (revised.)

The Pamphlet bearing this title consists of a number of Tables, with particulars of the towns, villages, &c., in the Bombay Presidency, and of their inhabitants, houses, trade, manu-

factures, and Municipal Finance. Such a Memorandum was called for by Government in June 1856, but the Magistrates to whom the circulars were addressed did not furnish all the information that was required. In December 1858 they were again called upon to submit a revised statement brought up to the 1st January 1859, which should include in it all the towns and villages into which at that date Act XXVI. of 1850 had been introduced. The information which resulted from this application is embodied in a minute tabular statement which we thus epitomise:—

Collectorate.	Name of Town or Village.	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Houses.	Number of Liquor Shops, &c.	Income and Expenditure.	
					Receipts.	Disbursements.
					Rs.	Rs.
AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad and Suburbs, ...	120624	36,706	15	50,891	14,878
	Dholka, ...	20,408	9,142	1	4,040	2,145
	Gogo, ...	8,056	2,728	6	7,398	8,526
	Pranteej Kusba, ...	8,512	3,282	1	323	163
AHMEDNUGGUR.	Verumgaum Kusba, ...	12,959	4,695	1	1,957	1,257
	Nuggur, ...	28,593	4,746	14	5,069	5,700
	Cusbe Bhingar, ...	4,473	578	...	453	265
	Pett Yewla, ...	12,259	3,452	2	481	462
BELGAUM.	Belgaum, ...	...	...	...	1,995	1,879
	Chikoree, ...	...	...	...	173	155
	Gokak, ...	...	...	...	955	929
	Hookeree, ...	...	...	...	380	195
	Moorgode, ...	...	...	...	458	143
	Nepanee, ...	...	...	...	665	499
	Sunkeshwur, ...	...	...	...	197	71
	Uthnee, ...	...	...	...	501	415
	Yenkunmurdee, ...	...	...	...	900	366
BROACH.	Broach, ...	31,670	9,040	15	11,415	15,489
	Purgunnah of Jumbooseer, ...	12,466	3,615	1	1,008	1,692
DHARWAR.	Dharwar, ...	25,613	5,440	3	5,200	3,612
	Hooblee, ...	35,278	6,152	7	11,219	10,264
	Raneebednore, ...	8,978	2,008	2	1,489	1,683
KAIRA.	Kaira, ...	12,254	4,650	3	2,924	1,635
POONA.	Poona, ...	70,425	9,719	None	18,555	17,705
					For nine	months.
RUTNAGHERRY.	Tullegaon in the Pabul Talooka,	2,715	427	None	465	315
	Vingorla, ...	9,569	2,502	46	...	...

Collectorate.	Name of Town or Village.	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Houses.	Number of Liquor Shops, &c.	Income and Expenditure.	
					Receipts.	Disbursements.
					Rs.	Rs.
RUTNAGHERRY.	Malwan, ...	12,579	2,518	19	...	...
	Rutnagherry, ...	10,064	1,524	22	...	...
	Chiploon,... ..	5,155	1,097	4	...	...
	Hurnee, ...	7,115	1,337	9	...	...
	Kunkowlee, ...	1,350	294	1	...	...
	Sungmeshwur, ...	3,020	547	1	...	...
SATTARA.	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
SHOLAPOOR.	Sholapoor, ...	30,819	5,409	4	23,315	20,647
TANNA.	Panwell, ...	8,944	1,343	6	762	306
	Cullian, ...	6,800	1,457	3	523	506
SURAT.	Surat, ...	89,505	23,047	88	25,128	23,417
	Bulsar, ...	...	...	...	833	2,594

Note.—In the foregoing table where blanks have been left the particulars have not been ascertained or cannot be put down, pending the consideration of the rules. The revised statistics of Belgaum and Sattara were not furnished by the Magistrates. Those towns only are mentioned, from which the requisite particulars were received. Under the heading "Liquor Shops" are included distilleries and stills.

ACCOUNT OF SUMS PAID FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF THE NATIVES.

Parliamentary Blue Books, No. 31 *and No.* 313. 1860.

ON the 5th February 1858 the House of Commons called for "an account of all sums paid to Hindoo or Mahometan Shrines, or in any way in honour or support of the Religion or Religious Institutions of the native inhabitants of India, which were collected or disbursed by the agency of the East India Company's servants during the year 1857," and on the 1st November 1859 the Government of India furnished the Home Government with the information supplied by the various local Governments. Besides the Rent-free lands, by which Hindoo and Mahometan shrines are extensively, if not mainly supported, the allowances or grants are as follows:—

1. Land or money endowments, or allowances in kind ad-

ministered by or under the direction of officers of Government in their capacity of local agents.

2. Grants in lieu of land or of cesses abolished.

3. Grants, whether in land or money, annexed to the Zemindars' Tahood, cash payments being made by Government.

In Bengal the amount disbursed during 1857 was Rs. 2,23,321-6-6½. In Jessore alone the sum of Rs. 1,85,634-1-9½ was expended, of which 1,78,103-9-4½ was for the Syedpore Trust estate for supporting the Emambara at Hooghly. The next important item was Rs. 6,804, for the support of the Temple of Juggurnath at Pooree. "Previous to the enactment of Act X. of 1840, the expenses of the temple, averaging about 53,000 rupees per annum, were paid by Government, who levied a tax on pilgrims, and were in possession of the former endowments of the temple, which had gradually been resumed soon after the conquest of the Province of Orissa, in 1803. By the Act in question the pilgrim tax was abolished, and the management of the affairs of the temple made over to the Rajah of Khoorda, the annual payments being continued as before. In 1843 the estate of Sataeshagaree Mehal, yielding an annual revenue of 17,420 rupees, the last remaining portion of the landed endowments at the time of the acquisition of the province, was made over to the Rajah, as superintendent of the temple, and the annual money payment was thenceforth reduced to Rs. 35,738-7-6. In 1845, on enquiry into the nature of the payments, it was found that 23,321 rupees represented partly certain assignments of revenue granted by former Rajahs of Berar, and therefore constituting an endowment, and partly certain sayer duties formerly collected on behalf of the temple, on account of which compensation was due in the same way to the other landholders of the province, while the balance was merely a donation which the Government was not bound to continue, especially as the pilgrim tax had been abolished. It was therefore decided that the annual payment should be reduced to 23,321 rupees. In 1856, owing to the neglect of the superintendent, it was found necessary for the protection of the pilgrims to appoint a police establishment, at an annual expense of 6,804 rupees, which, being deducted from the annual payment, left 16,517 rupees. From 1st September 1857 this latter amount has been commuted to a grant instead, yielding a yearly net rental of Rs. 16,827-4-10¾, the excess of Rs. 310-4-10¾ being granted in consideration of the expenses of collection and of possible losses from inundation. The amount here shown is the portion still paid on account of the police establishment. A large part of this sum, however, is to be commuted into land, the police force be-

ing reduced to a body sufficient to preserve order outside the temple, the Rajah being made responsible for the preservation of order in the interior, where the interference of the police is not to be exercised, except on the occurrence of a special emergency calling for such interference."

In the North West Provinces the only considerable item is Rs. 4,000 for the Shah Kasim Sulemance shrine at Chunar, in Mirzapore; the rest is made up of small amounts granted to a number of places. The total amounts to Rs. 22,685-0-11.

In Madras the expenditure was as follows:—

Hindoo Pagodas, &c., ...	...	Rs. 9,06,433-13-6
Mahomedan Mosques, &c.,	...	42,360-10-7
Total, ...	...	Rs. 9,48,794-8-1

The returns from Bombay exhibit a sum of Rs. 3,24,638-3 expended, of which the largest items are Rs. 53,821-15-6 for Poona and 48,165-15 for Sattara. Sind is left blank, and with reference to it the Commissioner says "all such State allowances were discontinued at the conquest; under the head of "Charitable Grants" in the Shikarpore Collectorate; eight small sums aggregating Rs. 199—are returned as grants, but they hardly appear to come within the definition of the return ordered." The returns from the Punjab show that in the divisions of the Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej States, Lahore, Jhelum, Leia and Peshawur there were no cases in point. In the Mooltan division the grants are in reality personal and individual pensions. In the Delhi division there were 10 cases, for which the annual allowance of Rs. 2,522-10 was granted, but these are all believed to be in lieu of old landed grants. In the Paneeput district there are similar allowances of Rs. 1,942-8-6, and Rs. 73-10.

In Oudh the only payment was one to the high priest Moojteehud-oot-Asir and his followers who received pensions to the amount of 10,000 Rs. per annum.

In Hyderabad the returns were as follows:—

For support of Hindoo and Mahomedan shrines in				
North Berar	...	...	...	17,122-8-3
South Berar	...	...	...	6,997-7-3
Dharaseo District	...	...	...	17,465-10-1
Raichore Doab	...	...	...	37,645-12-1
			Total	... Rs. 79,231-5-8

In the province of Nagpore the amount disbursed in 1857, was Rs. 33,223-3-3, of which two-thirds belong to the district of Nagpore.

In Mysore no fewer than 12,757 davusthanums and mutts were supported in whole or in part by the alienated revenues or direct disbursements of that State. The returns were as follows:—

For Hindoo Religious Institutions, &c.,	...		3,65,371-12-7
For Mahomedan ditto,	...	...	11,500-5-11
		Total, Rs.	3,76,872-2-6

In Pegu " there have never been any collections or disbursements made by servants of Government for the honour or support of the religion or religious institutions of the native inhabitants."

In the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces " no collections or disbursements were made in 1857 for the support or honour of any religious institution of the natives in these provinces."

On the 7th May 1859 the Home Government forwards a despatch to the Bengal Government relating to the connection of Government with native religious endowments and the Churruck Poojah.

With reference to the former the Under-Secretary to the Government of India says, on the 15th March 1860, that immediate steps will be taken " to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council, which, while it repeals the Bengal Regulation XIX. of 1810, and the corresponding enactment of the Madras Code (Regulation VII. of 1817) will make provision for an appeal to the Courts of Law in cases of dispute or malversation in connection with the endowments to which those laws relate." The Churruck Poojah forms the subject of a separate communication, and does not inter into this report.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1859.

THE Report consists merely of statistical tables. The total number of suits instituted was 18,374, of which 3,328 were English and 15,046 native. The number of summonses issued was 41,427, and the number of second and further summonses 6,457. The Court sat 279 days during the year, and the average number of suits instituted daily was 65·856. The total amount litigated was Rs. 4,28,279-14-4, and the total amount of fees and costs Rs. 63,524-8,. Out of 18,052 suits heard, 8,583 were decided for plaintiffs, 701 for defendants, 404 non-suited, 219 struck off, 8,056 compromised and 89 undecided. The total gross amount carried to credit of Government on account of fees was Rs. 66,026-5, being chiefly fees on institution of summonses. The amount repaid to suitors was Rs. 11,428-3 leaving Rs. 54,598-2, as the net amount carried to credit of Government. The following will show the number of causes in 1859 as compared with the previous year:—

		1858.	1859.
Judgment for Plaintiffs	...	8,247	8,583
Judgment for Defendants	..	770	701
Non-suited and struck off	...	846	623
Compromised	...	7,623	8,056
Undecided	...	75	89
		17,561	18,052

The increase of fees over 1858 amounts to Rs. 11,035-4-6. The monthly cost of the establishment was Rs. 6,274-8, including one Judge at Rs. 1500, and two at Rs. 1,000 each. The unrecovered costs amounted to Rs. 101. The following is a statement of the statistics of the Court for nine years:—

Statement showing the number of Suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, and the amount of fees realized thereon, during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858 *and* 1859, *together with the progressive increase and decrease in each year.*

Year.	Number of causes instituted.	Increase of causes in each year.	Decrease of causes in each year.	Fees realized.			Increase of Fees in each year.			Decrease of Fees in each year.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1851	23,668	...	...	37,417	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	24,392	724	...	43,349	2	3	5,931	11	3	...	...	...
1853	25,192	800	...	46,479	10	0	3,130	7	9	...	...	..
1854	26,483	1,291	...	49,281	10	0	2,802	0	0	...	...	...
1855	26,199	...	284	51,754	12	0	2,473	2	0	...	...	...
1856	22,869	...	3,330	43,682	14	6	...	...	...	8,071	13	6
1857	17,674	...	5,195	36,909	10	6	...	...	...	6,773	4	0
1858	18,020	346	...	43,564	13	6	6,655	3	0	...	...	...
1859	18,374	354	...	54,600	2	0	11,035	4	6	...	...	...

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA.

Parliamentary Papers.

1860.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23rd April 1860;—*for*, an "Account of the Public Debt of *India*; showing the Amount of each Loan with the Rate of Interest thereon, and distinguishing the Proportions severally retained in *India*, and Registered at the India House, under Enfacement for Payment of Interest or for Transfer into Stock."

	Amount of each Loan of the Public Debt of India on the 1st May 1859, the date of the last Advice received.	Rate of Interest thereon.	Proportion Retained in India.	Proportion Registered at the India House, under Enfacement for Payment of Interest, or for Transfer into Stock, on the 1st May 1860.
	£		£	£
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough	763	10 p. cent.	763	...
Madras Permanent Loan ...	15,400	8 „	15,400	...
Loan from the King of Oude	360,723	6 „	360,723	...
Madras Permanent Loan ...	8,050	6 „	8,050	...
Loan from the King of Oude	1,240,000	5 „	1,240,000	...
Loan from individuals ...	4,800	5 „	4,800	...
Public Works Loan of 31st March 1855	2,744,870	5 „	2,592,590	152,280
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum	519,276	5 „	519,276	...
Loan of 28th Feby. 1857 ...	20,229,253	5 „	16,758,743	3,470,510
Loan of 28th Feby. 1857 ...	373,030	4½ „	372,930	100
Loan of 1824-25 ..	86,669	4 „	85,069	1,600
Loan of 1828-29 ...	28,746	4 „	27,018	1,728
Loan of 1832-33 ...	5,206,148	4 „	5,133,844	72,304
Loan from the King of Oude	170,000	4 „	170,000	...
Loan from the Charity Fund	30,000	4 „	30,000	...
Loan of 31st March 1836...	4,280,453	4 „	4,185,402	95,050
Loan of 1st Feby. 1843 ...	10,791,430	4 „	10,351,890	439,540
Loan of 30th June 1854 ..	9,702,940	4 „	9,503,100	199,840
Transfer Loan	2,612,537	4 „	2,612,537	...
Loan of 28th Feby. 1854 ...	86,820	3½ „	86,820	...
TOTAL REGISTERED DEBT £	58,491,908	... ...	54,058,956	4,432,952
Temporary Loans ...	392,619			
Treasury Notes and Bills...	1,386,849			
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	5,810,655			
TOTAL INDIAN DEBT AT INTEREST £	66,082,031			
Note.—Subscriptions have been received to the 5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60, opened on the 1st of May 1859: in Cash, £5,015,520; in 5 per Cent. Paper, £4,879,130 = £9,894,650: of which there has been registered at the India House ... £				1,949,390
Total Amount of the Public Debt of India registered at the India House, 1st May 1860 ... ... £				6,382,342

GEORGE FRIEND,
Accountant General.

REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE UMRITSUR DISTRICT.

Punjab Records, 1860.

THE Report of the Settlement Officer, Mr. R. H. Davies, embraces the Pergunnahs Umritsur and Sowrian. Turun Tarun is reported upon by his third extra Assistant, Mr. Blyth. These constitute the Baree Doab. The portion of the Umritsur district situated in the Rechnah Doab, viz., the Tehseel of Narowal-Tulwundee, was settled by Messrs. Greathed, Prinsep, Temple, Morris and Blyth. This tract is the most important in that territory. It is the Manjha of the Sikhs, and it lies on or near what must eventually be the Grand Trunk line whether for rail or road. The population are chiefly Jats; there are also some Rajpoots and Goojurs. The country, though deficient in trees and luxuriant vegetation, is very healthy.

Sowrian.—The total number of Townships is 342.

The Revenue is distributed as follows :—

Khalsa,	... ...	Rs. 1,95,590
Jageer,	... ...	76,251
Inam,	... ...	1,320
	Total,	Rs. 2,73,161

The total area is 407 square miles or 2,60,856 acres, of which 1,23,938 are cultivated, 39,738 uncultivated—assessed, and 15,563 Lakhiraj, and 81,617 barren—unassessed. The population is 1,51,580. The population per square mile is 372. The average revenue is Rs. 1-12-4 per head. There are 70 Putwarees collecting on an average Rs. 3,902. Average wages Rs. 117 per annum. There are 375 chowkeedars.

Umritsur.—Tehseel Umritsur, as newly marked out after survey, is bounded on the North and East by Butalah, on the South by Turun Tarun, on the West by Sowrian and Lahore. It consists of 373 muhals. The revenue is divided as follows :—

Khalsa,	... ...	Rs. 3,32,834
Jageer,	... ...	96,037
Inam,	... ...	3,336
Talookdaree,	... ...	234
	Total,	Rs. 4,32,446

The area is 547 square miles, namely :—

Assessed.		Unassessed.	
Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.
2,19,037	48,618	21,588	60,780

Total acres 3,50,031

The population of the town of Umritsur is 1,00,466, the total population is 1,92,269. The average per square mile is, within the city 534, without the city 345. The average revenue Rs. 1-7-8 per head. There are 111 Putwarees collecting on an average 3,896 Rupees, and receiving each Rs. 117. There are 408 chowkeedars, paid either in money, grain, or rent-free land.

Turun Tarun.—The total revenue is Rs. 10,36,669 ; the expenditure Rs. 1,55,069, the percentage on jumma being 15 and on area 15. The number of mouzahs is 348. Ulsee muhals 363, Dakhee muhals 5, Rukhs 9. The total area is 3,82,330, of which 3,24,930 are assessed, and 57,400 unassessed. Irrigation is entirely carried out by means of wells.

General Remarks.—The population of the Umritsur district is dense, being on an average 436·75 to the square mile. Cultivation will be much extended, when the irrigation is improved, and Railways are in operation.

The sub-division of Umritsur is divided into seven circles for purposes of assessment. " The revenue rates per acre assumed for the irrigated lands in the several circles and classes, ranged from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4·5, and for unirrigated lands from annas 13 to Rs. 2·6. The variation is considerable, as might be expected where so many classes prevail. The result of the assessment was a reduction of 10 per cent. from the summary settlement. The average rate of assessment per acre stood at Rs. 2-2-3 at the summary settlement, and at Rs. 1-14-9 at the revised settlement." The tenures are nearly all bhyachara. The cost of the settlement was 11 per cent. on the revenue, which is moderate. Sowrian is divided into 6 cirlces, each having 2 or 3 classes. The revenue rates range from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 4 per acre for irrigated lands, and from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-11 for unirrigated lands. Those assessed at the last named rate are moist and occasionally flooded. The revised settlement shows a re-

duction of 15 per cent. on the summary settlement. The average rate per cultivated acre of the summary settlement was Rupees 2-9-9, that of the revised assessment Rs. 2-3-5. The tenures are nearly all bhyachara. The cost of settlement was 21 per cent. on the revenue, which is heavy.

Tarun Tarun was divided into four circles and each circle into 3 or 4 classes. The rates for the richer circles ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-6 per acre on irrigated lands and from Rs. 1 to 2-3-3 on unirrigated lands (including however river lands.) The rates for the ordinary Manjha lands ranged from 15 annas to Rupees 1-13 per acre irrigated, and from 7 annas to 1 Rupee unirrigated—for the inferior Manjha lands the rates ranged from 14 annas to Rs. 1-3-6 per acre irrigated, and from 6 annas to 9 annas unirrigated. The summary settlement in this district was so moderate that the revised settlement leaves the revenue almost unchanged. The settlement is to be confirmed for ten years from the date on which the assessments may have been announced, or until a new settlement may be ordered after the expiry of the ten years. The right is reserved of extending or altering the settlement, as may seem advisable at that period. The following is an abstract of the statistics of the tract under settlement:—

Name of Pergunnah.	Total area in acres.	Summary Govt. Assessment.	Revised Govt. Assessment.	Additions by lapses and resumptions.	Total present Govt. revenue.	Jageer.	Rate of revised settlements on cultivation per acre.	Population, souls.	Population per square mile.
Umritsur, ...	3,49,957	3,49,277	3,36,700	28,386	3,65,086	95,691	1–15–10	2,02,269	534
Sowrian, ...	2,60,856	3,13,213	2,73,150	14,284	2,87,434	1,40,872	2–5–9	1,57,909	372
Turun Tarun, ...	3,76,542	1,99,485	2,05,736	.....	2,05,736	73,517	1–1–0	1,68,489	282

Narowal-Tulwundee.—The assessment of this district commenced in 1850 and extended over a period of nine years. The original jumma was Rs. 3,37,346, which has undergone a reduction of 31 per cent. owing to the inundations of the river deg which caused much distress. The jumma is now as follows:

Khalsa, ...	Rs. 2,02,305
Jageer, ...	62,696
	Rs. 2,65,001

at the rate of 1-11-3 for cultivated land. The village cesses amount to 21 per cent. more. The jumma is 40 per cent. less than the Sikh jumma.

The area is as follows:—

	Acres.
Cultivated, ...	1,39,206
Assessable or culturable, ...	59,887
Barren waste, ...	85,057
Total acres, ...	2,84,150

of which 2,32,497 acres are khalsa,—and 51,653 acres are held in jageer or maufee tenures.

REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE HOOSHIARPOOR DISTRICT.

Punjab Records, 1860.

The Hooshiarpoor District is an oblong strip of territory lying between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. More than one half is mountainous and the remainder level. The soil varies in quality but is generally rich. The population is dense. The district is well traversed by roads, and well supplied with market towns, of which the chief are Hooshiarpoor, Gurshunkur, Hurrianah, Nundpoor, Makhowal and Gurhdiwalla. The following is a statement of the trade of the district:—

Localities.	*Exports to*	*Imports from.*
Kangra, ...	Coarse native cloths. Cotton coarse. Saccharine stuff (for distilling spirits,) and Salt.	Rice, Honey, Iron, Borax.
Cashmere, Punjab Proper, ...	Sugar.	Pushmeena, fruit, salt, mujeet, almonds, dried fruit, paper.
North-West Provinces, and Bombay,	Saccharine produce.	Cotton, ghee, mill stones, asafœtida, cumin seed, brass and copper utensils chiefly from Furrakabad, sheet iron, sheet copper, fine Europe cloths.

The chief agricultural castes are Jats, Raiens, Mussulman Rajpoots, Brahmins, Goojurs, and Hindoo Rajpoots. Of these, the first three generally inhabit the hills, and the last three the plains. The proportion of the non-agriculturists to the agriculturists is 73 per cent. The average proportion of Mussulmans to Hindoos is 38 per cent. In the hills they are 16, and in the plains 57 per cent. In the whole of the North West Provinces the Mussulmans are 19 per cent. of the Hindoos. The number of inhabitants per square mile in the four Pergunnahs is 325·75. The average for the North West Provinces is 322·03. The number of acres to each person in the plains is 1·37, and on the total of hills and plains 1·97. The total number of inhabited villages is 1,479. The average number of inhabitants to each house is 4·70. The number of men exceeds the number of women in the ratio of 100 to 90.

For purposes of assessment the district was divided into ten circles, which were sub-divided into classes. Under the Mahomedan Emperors the country was divided into pergunnahs and tuppuhs in such a discriminating manner that some of their divisions still retain the limits assigned to them. In 1832 the Lahore Government appointed the Missr Roop Lall to the administration of the district, and his assessment forms the basis of subsequent settlements. In 1846 our Government made a summary settlement of the Doab, which, for the most part, worked very well.

The new assessment divided the country into circles ac-

cording to local peculiarities of soil or position. The hill district was assessed by Mr. Barnes, the plains by Mr. Melvill, and the plans pursued by each differed according to the circumstances which each had to deal with. The rates of assessment in the hills, were as far as possible generalised. Where people were distressed by a heavy tax a reduction was made, and where the tax might with safety be raised to the general standard it was done. The system pursued in the plains was more complicated, but the result was equally satisfactory.

The Report then proceeds to consider the Oona, Hooshiarpoor, Gurshunkur and Hurriana Pergunnahs separately.

Pergunnah Hooshiarpoor, is 22 miles from North to South, and 36 miles from East to West. It is divided into three chuks. viz., the "Dhak" "Seerwal" and "Kundee." Missr Lall's assessment in this pergunnah was very equitable. He resided at Hooshiarpoor himself. The summary settlement worked very well. The uncollected balances amounted only to Rs. 1214; of which Rs. 1100 belong to two villages. The new jumma shows an increase on the old, on originally Khalsa lands, of Rs. 3130, which is equal to one per cent. The jummas of 186 villages have been raised; those of 115 have been maintained; and in 144 have remissions been granted. There are also 13 newly assessed Jagheer villages. The entire increase has been taken from the Seerwal chuk and amounts altogether to Rs. 12,931, equal to four per cent. on the old jumma.

Pergunnah Gurshunkur, is greater in length than in breadth. In no part is it more than 37 miles long. It is divided into four chuks, namely the "Dhak," "Kundee," "Central," and "Bet."

The summary jumma was very high, especially in the Kundee chuk, and a reduction was considered advisable. The result of the new assessment stands thus

Summary Jumma, ...	Rs.	2,62,785
Proposed Jumma (exclusive of resumed Mafee,)	,,	2,36,635
Decrease, ...	Rs.	26,150

or nearly ten per cent. which is divided amongst the Dhak, Kundee and Central chuks, and the Manuswal Taluquah. The total reduction in the whole Pergunnah amounted to Rs. 23,705, the total revenue being Rs. 2,39,080.

Pergunnah Hurriana, is partly composed of hill country. Its extent is from East to West 36 miles, and from North to South 20 miles. The chuks of this district are a continuation of those

in the former called the Kundee, the Seerwal and the Central. The summary jumma did not work well here, and the collections are not made without some trouble. The jumma has accordingly been reduced, by about 7½ per cent. exclusive of resumed and Mafee groves; while, including these, the total new jumma falls short of the old one by Rs. 11,376, or 4 per cent.

Pergunnah Oonah is entirely in the hills; it is 48 miles long and 15 broad. The face of the country is variegated; artificial irrigation is not much practised and market towns are rare. The new jumma, exclusive of the increase from resumed Mafee, shows a decrease on the old of Rs. 10,868, and including resumed Mafee and groves Rs. 9,196 or nearly 6 per cent. This does not include the Talooquah of Jhundburree which was assessed by a different officer and in a different manner. This district could with difficulty pay the summary jumma, and relief was accordingly afforded, by making a total reduction of 37 per cent. including resumed Mafees and groves. The grand result of the assessment in the Oonah Pergunnah is therefore as follows :—

Total Summary Jumma,	...	...	Rs.	2,09,358
Total New Jumma,	...	...	,,	1,82,404
Decrease,	...	...	Rs.	26,954

or 13 per cent. or including resumed groves and Mafees, nearly 12 per cent.

The number of suits relating to proprietary right in the four Pergunnahs, 4,065, was very considerable, and showed that land is valuable. Of the tenures, 15 per cent. were Zumeendaree, and the remainder Bhyacharah. The cost of the settlement amounted to Rs. 1,69,707, being about 17 per cent. on the revenue, which is moderate. The assessment of the Seerwal villages was to be revised; but with regard to the rest of the district the Chief Commissioner was prepared to confirm the settlement for thirty years, from the date on which the revised assessments took effect.

The following table will show the general result of the settlement.

Name of Tehseel or Sub-Division.	Revenue of Summary Settlement.	Revised Assessment.	Total with addition from losses and resumptions.	Rate per cultivated acre of revised settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Hooshiarpoor, ...	3,02,157	3,05,287	3,15,088	1 15 3
Gurshunkur, ...	2,62,785	2,36,634	2,39,080	1 15 0
Hurriana, ...	2,77,134	2,56,206	2,65,758	2 5 2
Oona hill and valley,	2,09,358	1,82,404	1,84,415	1 8 10
Grand Total, ...	10,51,334	9,80,532	10,04,341	1 15 0

CASES IN MADRAS POLICE OFFICES.

1859.

On the 30th April 1860 Colonel Boulderson submits his report on the operations of the Police Force and establishments connected with the Police. The number of cases disposed of in the three Police Courts of Madras during 1859 was 23,123, against 17,753 in the preceding year, being an increase of 5,370 cases, which is attributed to the "large number of common nuisance cases and of cases of breach of discipline brought against the Police officers." Heinous offences were few in number, but of kidnapping children there were 7 cases committed to the Sessions; 16 children were restored.

The Coroner's report shows that 196 inquests were held during the year, being 31 less than during 1858. Attention is called to the large number of deaths by injuries received in public

thoroughfares. There were twelve such deaths against eight the previous year. The cause of these fatal accidents was partly that no "rule of the road" was known or acted on by the natives, and collisions were therefore of frequent occurrence. Of the 196 cases the most remarkable were the following:—

Murder	5
Suicide	12
Death from shark bites	2
Ditto from snake bites	3
Accidental death by drowning	51
Death from Cholera	4
Ditto from Sun-stroke	1
Found drowned	17
Found dead	10

The mortuary Report for 1859 furnished by the Municipal Commissioners, shows that the total number of deaths within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras was 10,266, or an average of 855 a month; the highest number, 1317, occurred in February, the lowest, 663, in November. Of the 10,266 persons who died, 3299 were males, 3183 females, and 3784 children under 12 years of age. The exact population of Madras was not known, but the next report will shew the rate of mortality, as by that time the Municipal Commissioners will have ascertained the "number of men, women and children residing in each house, distinguishing Christians, Hindoos and Mussulmen."

The number of cargo boats floated during the year was 1,43,683, and the sum paid into the general Treasury was Rs. 26,967-9 being a tax of 3 annas per trip, and 27 Rupees for fines levied. The fines levied by Magistrates, fees, sales of unclaimed, property &c. realised 17,927-1-10. In the Madras Penetentiary there remained on the 31st December 1858, 256 prisoners; during 1859, there were 1569 admitted, 1473 discharged; 15 died, and 337 remained on the 31st December 1859. The following is the usual annual statement of Police cases.

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town and Vepery Police Courts, during the year 1859.

Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Infanticide, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Burglary, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal,	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder, ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Shooting with intent to murder, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rape, ...	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	3	...	...	..	3
Arson, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Assault with intent to commit sodomy, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Instigating rebellion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault with intent to commit rape,... ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Crimping, ...	6	...	15	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	16
Forging and uttering, ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7

Aggravated assault and robbery, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Assaults, ...	3,995	...	70	...	3	949	...	2,335	...	1	...	3,358
Conspiracy, ...	3	..	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Embezzlement and breach of trust, ...	99	...	65	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	...	102
Larceny under 50 rupees, ...	1,004	...	408	...	382	6	...	363	...	...	...	1,159
Larceny, ...	52	6	32	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	82
Accessories, ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	11
Wilfully laying a piece of timber across the line of the Madras Railway, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the Engine, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stealing from the person, ...	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14
Riot and assault, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to steal property under 50 rupees, ...	5	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 rupees, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Obtaining by false pretences, ...	69	2	31	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	...	70
Embezzling cargo—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850, ..	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Stealing growing plants and vegetables, ...	56	...	5	...	19	32	...	19	...	...	...	75
Reputed thieves, ...	26	...	27	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	31
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property, ...	35	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	...	...	..	40
Uttering counterfeit coin, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Counterfeit coin, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Having in possession, purchasing or receiving stolen goods, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child, ...	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	37
Threatening to assault, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, &c.—(Continued.)

CHARGES.	Number of cases.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value, ...	11	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	14
Attempting to defraud, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Aggravated assault, ...	25	...	17	...	...	14	..	6	..	...	...	37
Taking forcible possession of property, ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same, ...	180	...	54	...	1	46	...	128	...	...	...	229
Trespass into dwelling houses without satisfactory excuse or on public and on Government ground and removing soil, ...	212	...	3	...	...	115	...	120	..	...	...	238
Receiving stolen property, ...	131	...	52	...	6	11	...	113	...	...	...	182
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years, ...	12	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	16
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty, ...	206	...	29	...	...	168	...	108	..	...	...	305
Wrongful appropriation of property found, ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands —Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859, ...	16	...	51	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	70

Continued wilful neglect of duty—Merchant Shipping Act. of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850, ...	17	...	53	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	56
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859,...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c., ...	3,067	...	48	...	1	4,350	...	1,385	...	1	...	5,785
Disturbing religious ceremonies, ...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Gambling, ...	157	...	21	...	4	301	...	98	...	...	...	424
Keeping gaming houses, ...	7	...	2	...	...	17	..	...	...	...	...	19
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons, ...	16	...	...	...	...	8	...	27	...	...	...	35
Stealing animals, ...	11	...	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	12
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850, ...	15	...	44	...	...	1	...	22	8	...	...	75
Refusing to maintain wife and children, ...	595	...	10	...	...	154	...	274	...	...	...	433
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures, ...	28	...	2	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	28
Drunkenness, ...	610	...	7	...	...	572	4	42	...	2	5	632
Riding or driving furiously along the public roads and without lights, ...	927	...	...	...	...	740	...	196	...	...	...	936
Playing country music without a license, ...	49	...	..	...	..	30	...	37	...	...	...	67
Obstructing the public roads, ...	393	...	...	...	..	267	...	178	...	...	...	445
Begging in the public roads, ...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7
Landing grain beyond the special limits—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Overloading—Boat Act IV. of 1842, ...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	8
Corruption, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misdemeanors (misconduct of Police Officers), ...	108	...	...	...	...	73	8	24	...	1	2	108
Corruption by Police Officers, ...	18	...	6	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	2	21
Disobedience, do.	52	...	...	...	...	29	2	17	...	1	3	52
Neglect of duty, do.	2,218	...	...	...	...	2,047	14	116	...	12	29	2,218

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, &c.—(Continued.)

Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Violation of duty, do.	21	...	10	...	...	18	...	10	...	...	...	38
Contempt in the Police Court, ...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wilful neglect of duty—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, ...	4	...	...	...	8	1	...	28	...	...	...	37
Refusing to pay wages—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859, ...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Desertion—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850, ...	44	...	75	...	20	...	...	6	13	...	...	114
Assault—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859, ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
Allowing prisoners to escape, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from jail, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets, ...	22	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	...	..	25
Escaping from legal confinement, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Nuisance, ...	7,158	...	5	...	9	6,554	...	602	...	...	...	7,170

Taking spirits into the barracks or jails, ...	2	..		1	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	...	2
Purchasing Regimental clothing, &c., from soldiers, ...	3	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Embezzlement, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning cattle, ...	1	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Using indecent or threatening language in the public streets, ...	67	...		2	...	...	29	...	39	...	...	...	70
Letting loose ferocious animals, ...	4	...	...	...	...		1	...	3	...	...	...	4
Keeping taverns or Chandoo shops without license from the Commissioner of Police, ...	4	...	...	...	...		3	...	2	...	...	...	5
Breach of such license, ...	5	...	...	...	...		5	...	2	...	...	...	7
Absconding by Apprentices—Act No. XIX. of 1850, ...	2	...		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Affixing placards, ...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ill-treating animals, ...	336	...	...	..	..		304	...	32	..	...	...	336
Leaving carts or animals without control, ...	66	...	...	...	...		49	...	17	...	...	...	66
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapons, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling obscene books, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathing in a prohibited tank, ...	1	...	...	...	...		1	..	...	...	...	...	1
Indecent exposure in the street and behaviour in the Public Court, ...	201	...		1	...	...	194	...	9	...	...	...	204
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds, ...	46	..	...	...	...		45	...	1	...	...	...	46
Failing to prosecute without sufficient reason after making complaint of an offence, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of the Akbarry Act No. XIX. of 1852, ..	36	...	...	...	...		25	...	17	...	...	...	42
Breach of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854,	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Breach of the Railway Act No. XVIII of 1854, ...	8	...	...	...	...		7	...	1	...	...	..	8
Breach of the Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856,	438	...	...	...	...		265	...	179	...	..	...	444
Breach of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856,	22	...	..	...	...		19	...	3	...	...	...	22
Breach of the Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858, ...	8	...	...	...		2	2	...	47	...	...	...	51
Breach of the Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857, ...	6	...	...	...	...		2	...	4	...	..	...	6

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, &c.—(Continued.)

Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Breach of Section 13 of Act No. XII. of 1857 respecting the Land Revenue of Madras, ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract Act—No. XIII. of 1859, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	39	...	...	...	46
Breach of Act No. VI. of 1857 regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Using Catamaran without its being branded—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, ...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
Grand Total, ...	23,123	10	1,206	..	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	26,318

There was one person sentenced to death for murder. The total number of cases was 23,123, implicating 26,318 persons.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1859.

This report is dated 31st May 1860 and consists of tables submitted by the Judges of the Foujdary Adawlut, illustrative of the administration of Criminal Justice in the Zillahs of the Madras Presidency during the year 1859. The Village Police investigated during the year 27,044 cases, against 26,012 in 1858. The number of convictions and punishments was 8,943, against 8,439 the previous year; and 4,907 were discharged without trial, 5,028 were acquitted, and 8,166 were referred to higher authorities. The district Police investigated 2,29,968 cases against 2,35,274, in 1858. Of this number 66,688 were dismissed, 99,558 acquitted, 49,252 convicted and punished, 9,938 referred to higher Courts, and 2,949 died, escaped, or otherwise disposed of. The Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Sudder Ameens had 7,902 cases brought before them, against 9,507 in 1858; of this number 32 were dismissed, 2,618 acquitted, 1,952 convicted, 2,867 referred to Session Judges and 230 otherwise disposed of. Before the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates 12,000 cases were brought up, against 11,284 the previous year; of these 370 were dismissed, 5,557 acquitted, 3,830 convicted, 484 committed to subordinate Criminal Courts and 1,363 otherwise disposed of. The Sessions Judges took up 3,868 cases against 4,874 in 1858; of these 11 were dismissed, 1,729 acquitted, 1,334 convicted, 342 referred to Foujdary Court, 67 remanded to Lower Courts, and 206 otherwise disposed of. Before the Foujdary Adawlut 401 cases were brought, against 449 in 1858, 182 were released unconditionally, 4 released on security, 198 convicted, 1 remanded, and 3 otherwise disposed of. The principal sentences passed by all the Courts on criminals were the following, fined 45,983, flogged 785, imprisoned, for periods varying from 1 month to 21 years, 17,639, of which 14,671 were imprisonments for 1 month, imprisoned for life 1, transported 33, put to death 51.

Average Duration of Cases referred to the Foujdary Adawlut.

Years.	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From transference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1855.	22	50	7	5	84
1856.	20	53	7	8	88
1857.	21	55	7	10	93
1858.	16	43	7	6	72
1859.	17	43	7	6	73

There were 86,677 cases of offences against the person, in which 2,40,596 persons were concerned, and 1,96,492 apprehended, of this number 37,673 were flogged or fined. The total number convicted was 45,933, and acquitted 70,741, the remainder were disposed of in various ways. The principal offences were murder, for which 928 were apprehended, assault with wounding 1,343, rape 91, poisoning 91, abortion 73, affray 10,034 and petty assault 1,83,096. Of other offences the following are the chief particulars :—

Offences against Property committed with Violence.

Offence.	*Accused.*	*Acquitted.*
Dacoity, ...	3,080	2,371
Highway Robbery, ...	1,309	1,017
Theft, Burglary, &c., ...	205	166
Affray, ...	209	160

Offences against Property without Violence.		
Burglary, ...	4,658	3,605
Theft, ...	18,017	10,117
Receiving stolen Goods, ...	1,155	656
Fraud, ...	1,390	910
Trespass, ...	5,591	2,009
Miscellaneous Offences against Property.		
Arson, ...	582	522
Killing and maiming other person's cattle,	1,094	916
Damaging crops, &c., ...	384	252
Forgery and Offences against the Currency.		
Forgery, ...	496	407
Counterfeiting Coin, ...	34	17
Possessing ditto, ...	56	38
Miscellaneous.		
Prison breaking, ...	222	64
Perjury, ...	77	43
Riot Sedition, &c., ...	27	3
Felonies, misdemeanors and other offences, ...	16,385	7,479

REPORT ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

1858-59.

Legislation.—The Acts passed during the official year are Acts Nos XIX. to XLI. of 1858 and I. to X. of 1859.

Act XIX. of 1858 (An Act to provide for the authentication of Stamped Paper issued from the Stamp Office in Calcutta.)

Act XX. of 1858 (An Act to facilitate the recovery of land and other real property, of which possession may have been wrongfully taken during the recent disturbances in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXI. of 1858 (An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.)

Act XXII. of 1858 (An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII. of 1857, and to authorize in certain cases the transportation of offenders sentenced to imprisonment.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXIII. of 1858 (An Act for bringing the District of Kurnool under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.)

Act XXIV. of 1858 (An Act to continue for six months the privileges granted by Act I. of 1844 to certain members of the family, household, and retinue of his late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.)

Act XXV. of 1858 (An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for raising a Fund for Municipal purposes in the Town of Bombay.)

Act XXVI. of 1858 (An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of offences against the State.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXVII. of 1858 (An Act to continue in force for a further period of six months Act IV. of 1858, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXVIII. of 1858 (An Act for the maintenance of a Police Force for the Port of Madras.)

Act XXIX. of 1858 (An Act for the relief of persons who, in consequence of the recent disturbances, have been prevented from instituting or prosecuting suits or appeals in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces within the time allowed by law.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXX. of 1858 (An Act to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.)

Act XXXI. of 1858 (An Act to make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)

Act XXXII. of 1858 (An Act for bringing the Fort of Tanjore and the adjacent Territory under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.)

Act XXXIII. of 1858 (An Act to amend Act XII. of 1844, for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy.)

Act XXXIV. of 1858 (An Act to regulate proceedings in Lunacy in the Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.)

Act XXXV. of 1858 (An Act to make better provision for the care of the Estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.)

Act XXXVI. of 1858 (An Act relating to Lunatic Asylums.)

Act XXXVII. of 1858 (An Act to continue certain privileges and immunities to the family and retainers of his late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.)

Act XXXVIII. of 1858 (An Act to repeal Regulation V. 1832 of the Bengal Code, and to make certain provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of the Delhi Territory to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.)

Act XXXIX. of 1858 (An Act for the better recovery of Arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar settlements in the Madras Presidency.)

Act XL. of 1858 (An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)

Act XLI. of 1858 (An Act to amend Regulation X. 1829 of the Bengal Code, for the collection of Stamp Duties.)

Act I. of 1859 (An Act for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen.)

Act II. of 1859 (An Act to amend Act XXX. of 1858, to provide for the administration of the Estate, and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.)

Act III. of 1859 (An Act for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates, and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds.)

Act IV. of 1859 (An Act to make further provision for the removal of Prisoners.)

Act V. of 1859 (An Act to empower the holders of Ghatwalee lands in the District of Beerbhoom to grant leases extending beyond the period of their own possession.)

Act VI. of 1859 (An Act to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to appoint a Magistrate for certain Districts within the Zillah Ahmedabad.)

Act VII. of 1859 (An Act to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea.)

Act VIII. of 1859 (An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.)

Act IX. of 1859 (An Act to provide for the adjudication of claims to property seized as forfeited.)

Act X. of 1859 (An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)

Finance.—Old balances on the general books of the Accountant General's Office, amounting to Rupees 53,01,134, were adjusted during the year, and the unadjusted balances of the

Public Works Department, Civil and Military, under the old system of account, were reduced from Rupees 4,33,168 to Rupees 50,072. Unadjusted balances of very long standing, on the Books of the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, amounting to Rupees 9,83,604-9-2, connected with the Revenue, Judicial, Salt, Opium, and Marine Departments, were also adjusted. Under the former system the final adjustment of Railway advances in the Provinces was delayed for from 12 to 18 months. By the use of a special form of Railway Bill payable on demand, the delay is reduced to five months. Owing to the great augmentation of European troops, the Military and Civil Branches of the Savings' Bank were separated at an increase of charge of Rs. 740 per month. Interest on Government Promissory Notes was allowed to be paid in London by Bills on demand on the Indian treasuries. Treasury Bills bearing interest at the rate of one-fourth of an anna a day per cent. were allowed to be issued in sums of 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 Rs. respectively. On the 21st February 1859, it was announced that the sum of three millions sterling had been sent for from England, that for 1859-60 five crores would be raised in India and no further loan opened in India that year. Accordingly on 28th April 1859 the 5½ per cent. loan was notified. On the 30th April the issue of the Treasury Bills was closed and a new issue of Bills at 2½ pie per cent. per day was authorised. From 1st May 1859 interest on the 5 and 5½ per cent. loans was made payable either as before or by coupons payable to bearer. It was determined to publish quarterly a statement of the subscriptions to the open loans of the day. A change in the devices of the coins was ordered on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. The work of the Mint was not so great as in the previous year, but nearly equal to that of 1855-56 when the bullion transactions of Calcutta received a great augmentation.

Amount of 12 years' coinage from 1843-44 to 1854-55 ... Rupees 21,37,35,430

Ditto of 4 years from 1855-56 to 1858-59 „ 21,73,03,267

The merchants sent in Rs. 3,57,28,950 worth of bullion. The total number of pieces coined was 11,25,54,849. The copper coinage numbered 6,79,17,584 pieces, being 1,81,64,758 more than the number coined in the preceding year. Four hundred and forty-four lakhs fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-four pieces were *single pyce* manufactured from copper slabs, whereas the 340½ lakhs of single pyce mentioned in the last report were from copper blanks sent out from England. The dividend of the Bank of Bengal for the first 6 months was 11 per cent., for the last, 12 per cent.

Marine.—The sea-going steamers attached to Bengal were

	Tonnage.	*H. P.*	*Commander.*
Fire Queen	... 769,	... 200,	C. Burbank.
Australian	... 1,200,	... 300,	S. G. Boon.
Sydney	... 1,200,	... 300,	G. J. Neblett.

The Transports were the *Sesostris* and *Tubal Cain.* The *Belgravia* was hired as a transport. The sum of Rs. 4,29,928 was paid for 32 vessels to convey 3,361 horses from Australia, the Cape and Buenos Ayres. Of vessels which arrived with troops from England there were 48. Nineteen ships were taken up in Calcutta to convey to England the following invalids; 3,283 men, 180 women and 280 children, at rates per head varying from Rs. 170 to 250. Of surveying vessels there were the *Krishna* and tender, and *Mutlah* and tender. The Irrawaddy Flotilla consisted of

STEAMERS.

Lord William Bentinck.
Nerbuddah.
Mohanuddy.
Damoodah.
Indus.
Diana.

TROOP BOATS.

Sutlej.
Bhageerutty.
Panlang.
Soane.

CARGO BOATS.

Luckia.
Actæan Flat.
Kelpie Gun Boat.

The steamer *Enterprise* was condemned. The charges for the flotilla and establishment were Rs. 3,00,229. The amount of freight and passage-money earned by the vessels of the Flotilla during the year, was Rs. 1,81,906, of which Rs. 1,37,945 were *pro formâ* receipts on account of Government stores and passengers carried, and Rs. 43,960 cash from the public. The value of stock in the Naval Store Godown at Rangoon on the 30th April last, was Rs. 1,78,748; that of the stock of timber in the yard at Dalla, Rs. 4,835.

The *Gallant* was attached to the Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon, the *Tavoy* being used as a Police Hulk. The receipts of the port were Rs. 50,064 and the charges 32,795. In the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, the following were engaged:—

1 *Retriever* Buoy Vessel.
1 Jolly Boat.
2 *Amherst* Row Boat.
3 Do. Life.
4 Do. do.

5 *Amherst* Canoe.
6 Master Attendant's Cutter.
7 Coal Boat, 10 tons.
8 Do. 10 do.
9 *Amherstia* Schooner.
10 Jolly Boat.
11 *Pegu* Schooner.

The Buoy Vessel *Trusty* was condemned and replaced by the *Retriever*. The amount of Port dues received at Moulmein was Rs. 33,015 and the charges 24,740. The Steamer *Pluto* was stationed on the coast. At Tavoy and Mergui there was a small port establishment, at Dalhousie there were

Buoy Vessel *Kate*.
Do. Punt.
Cargo Schooner.
Port Gig and Cutter.
2 Dock Yard lighters for landing Stores.
10 Cutters belonging to Flotilla.
10 Do. to Dock Yard.

The amount of receipts from Port dues was Rs. 8,626, and of disbursements 10,191. The value of all the property under the Marine Department was Rs. 24,87,833 compared with Rs. 26,36,977 of the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 12,55,628 and the expenditure to Rs. 25,12,255. The cost of the Naval Brigades amounted to Rs. 6,73,037; of the Surveying Vessels to Rs. 1,52,818; the Gun Boats to Rs. 1,13,072; the hire of the *Belgravia* to Rs. 1,86,497; and the charges on account of the guard ship *Sesostris* to Rupees 41;177; these sums amounting to Rs. 11,66,601.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

1858-59.

I.—Regulation Provinces.

Civil Justice.—There was an increase of institutions chiefly in suits connected with land and land rent. The total of original suits gives the usual result of about 2 to 1 in favour of the plaintiff, viz., 36,012 decided in favour of plaintiff and 19,480 in favour of defendants. The number and quality of the *original* suits may be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Connected with land rent	15,204	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860
Otherwise connected with land ...	6,685	7,250	8,062	8,735	13,066
Connected with debts, wages, &c. ...	41,982	46,178	53,864	53,628	55,534
Connected with caste, religion, &c. ...	1,034	361	558	555	422
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Salt, &c.	6,593	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,675
	71,501	71,629	82,431	79,835	89,537

Of appeal cases registered for trial during the year before the Sudder, District Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, there were in all 21,268 of which 8,344 were pending at the close of the year. There were for trial in the Sudder Court 754 regular, and 927 special admitted appeals, of which were pending at the close of the year, 508 of the former, and 288 of the latter. Of the above 927 special admitted appeals, 523 were admissions of the year. There were also 1,131 *applications* for admission of special appeals wholly rejected, and 351 struck off on default. Of the 5,383 appeals heard by the Judges during the year, 1,189 were decreed for the Appellants, and 2,399 for the respondents, 531 were remanded, and 1,013 dismissed on default. Of the 7,541 appeal cases enquired into by the Principal Sudder Ameens, 1,642 were decreed for the appellants, and 4,084 for the respondents. Of the remainder, 1,242 were remanded, 482 dismissed on default, and 91 adjusted, or withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of. Of the average duration of suits it is merely said that it was on the whole shorter than in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of criminals apprehended amounted to 108,177, an increase of 10 per cent. on the previous year. As 3,777 were pending from the previous year and 295 were received by transfer, the total number was 1,12,259. They were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	...	1,017
Acquitted	...	34,570
Convicted	...	67,995
Committed to the Sessions Judges, &c.	...	4,922
Otherwise disposed	...	652
Under trial on 31st December, 1858	...	3,093

Of these 6,515 were discharged on security and 2,617 dismissed from office. Of the rest 41,958 were fined, 2,300 flogged, 12,702 imprisoned for less than six months, 1,060 between 6 and 12 months, 261 between 1 and 2 years, and 967 between 2 and 3 years. Above 3 years the sentences were imposed by the Sudder and Sessions Judges. The Sessions Judges tried 3,771, of whom they discharged 30 without trial, acquitted 906, convicted 1,466, referred 749 to the Sudder Court, and otherwise disposed of 140. They had 480 under trial at the end of the year. As to punishments they fined and discharged 8, imprisoned for not above 3 years 350, from 3 to 8 years 806, from 8 to 12 years 123, and from 12 to 16 years 158. The number of persons sent before the Sudder Nizamut in 1858 amounted altogether to 1,784, who were disposed of as follows:

Released unconditionally	...	285
Convicted	...	1,371
Otherwise disposed of	...	19
Died in Jail	...	3
	Total	1,678
Depending on 31st December, 1858	...	106
	Total	1,784

During the year the Sudder Nizamut passed sentence of death on 58 persons; 19 were sentenced to imprisonment for life; and 334 to transportation. Of the average duration of cases before the Sudder Nizamut it is merely said that it is exceedingly favourable to the year under review. The description and amount of crime perpetrated will be seen from the following table :—

Nature of Offences.	Patna. Area 20,870 square miles. Population 7,792,819.		Bhaugulpore. Area 12,464 square miles. Population 2,950,626.		Rajshahye. Area 19,882 square miles. Population 4,012,053.		Nuddea. Area 12,029 square miles. Population 4,169,892.		Burdwan. Area 15,633 square miles. Population 5,922,649		Dacca. Area 15,633 square miles. Population 4,906,795.		Chittagong. Area 8,717 square miles Population 2,133,263.		Cuttack. Area 8,968 square miles. Population 2,360,942.	
	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.
1. Offences against the person	2,569	Cannot be correctly given in consequence of the destruction of some of the Records by the rebels.	1,415	1,542	3,721	3,277	6 331	6,224	4,654	3,702	9,016	7,187	6,209	5,676	2,195	1,734
2. Ditto ditto property committed with violence	471		134	44	260	280	90	166	436	327	63	25	26	60	7	13
3. Ditto ditto without violence	12,346		5,876	4,297	6,516	6,462	4,509	4,078	4,728	3,516	4,094	3,381	1,205	1,101	1,646	1,442
4. Malicious offences against property ...	107		91	38	172	194	218	71	81	62	567	301	54	21	24	10
5. Forgery and offences against currency ...	7		9	5	6	10	12	14	10	14	7	6	7	9	4	6
6. Miscellaneous offences	4,533		2,257	2,261	2,983	3,114	6,823	4,482	5,749	4,792	5,956	3,515	2,014	1,138	932	839
Total No. of offences of all kinds	20,033		9,282	8,187	13,688	13,337	17,983	15,035	15,658	12,413	19,703	14,715	9,515	8,005	4,808	4,044

The Nuddea Division produced the greatest and the Cuttack Division the smallest number of criminals. The mean average of the ratio of crime to population was 1 to 311. The alleged value of plundered property was Rs. 9,62,988-8-2, of which 12½ per cent. was recovered. The report remarks that this "result is very unsatisfactory, and indicates a lamentable degree of inefficiency on the part of the police."

Police.—Several important measures connected with their improvement were effected. The scheme for the organisation of the *Military* Police was completed. The strength of each battalion was fixed at 900 men and the monthly cost at Rs. 1,00,996. The total number of men enlisted at the close of the year was 7,239. The strength of the mounted men was 533, *viz.*, Adlan's Horse 433 and 1st Police Battalion Sowars 100. The first was raised after the breaking out of the disturbances in Shahabad and Behar. The *Civil* Police were improved under a scheme sanctioned by the Home authorities for granting special promotion to Darogahs for distinguished services, and for raising the salaries of the subordinate grades, at a total additional cost of Rs. 3,38,689.

II. Non-Regulation Provinces.

Civil Justice.—In Assam, Chota Nagpore, Cachar and the Tenasserim Provinces, the Moonsiffs had 14,423 cases of which 3,249 were pending on 31st December 1858. The Sudder Ameens in Assam, the Tarama Thoogrees in Arracan, and the Tseetkays in the Tenasserim provinces, three classes of officers with analogous powers, had 134 appeals and 6,789 original suits. Of these 11 appeals were pending on 31st December 1858 and 432 original suits. The Principal Sudder Ameens in Assam had 1,738 original suits and 244 appeals of which 344 and 27 respectively were pending at the end of 1858. The Assistant Commissioners in Assam, Arracan, Chota Nagpore and Tenasserim had the following cases.

	Cases.		Pending on 31st December, 1858.	
	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.
Assam	9,351	1,287	161	147
Arracan	663	236	49	51
Chota Nagpore	422	1,077	250	457
Tenasserim Provinces ...	990	697	154	105

The Commissioners had the following :—

Divisions.	Cases.		Pending on 31st December, 1858.	
	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.
Assam	...	54	...	9
Arracan	...	122	...	2
Chota Nagpore	...	96	...	54
Cachar	11	62	1	2
Tenasserim Provinces ...	...	320	...	35

Criminal Justice.—The number of Criminals apprehended in the Non-Regulation Provinces during the year under review amounted to 15,662, thus:—

In Assam	4,441
In Arracan	2,278
In Chota Nagpore	3,225
In Tenasserim Provinces	5,239
In Cachar	479
Total ...	15,662

Adding 196 from the previous year and 95 transferred, the total was 15,953 of whom 10,397 were convicted, 4,968 were acquitted, 271 committed to Sessions, 18 discharged without trial, 108 otherwise disposed of, and 191 were under trial at the end of 1858. Of those committed to the Sessions, 121 were convicted, 98 acquitted, and 27 referred to the Sudder Nizamut. The following sentences were passed on those convicted:

Death	8
Transportation	2
Imprisonment for life	5
Imprisonment above 12, and not exceeding 21 years ...	8
Imprisonment above seven, and not exceeding 12 years ...	3
Imprisonment above two, and not exceeding seven years ...	232
Imprisonment above one month, and not exceeding two years...	772
Imprisonment not exceeding one month	1,650
Flogged	270
Fined	6,826
Dismissed from Office	230
Discharged on security	522

Police.—The following comparative table shows the quantity and quality of crime:—

Nature of Offences.	ASSAM. Area 30,462 Square Miles. Population 1,474,326.		ARRACAN. Area 14,130 Square Miles. Population 369,519.		CHOTA NAGPORE. Area 29,632 Square Miles. Population 2,003,511.		DARJEELING. Area 800 Square Miles. Population 54,000.	
	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the previous five years.	Cases during 1858.	Average No. of cases during the previous five years.	Cases during 1858.	Average No. of cases during the previous five years.	Cases during 1858.	Average No. of cases during the previous five years.
1. Offences against the person	1,848	2,036	700	589	547	Cannot be given in consequence of the destruction of the Records by the mutineers.	91	74
2. Offences against property, committed with violence ...	7	21	18	31	212		5	0
3. Offences against property, committed without violence	1,778	1,892	238	349	834		174	105
4. Malicious offences against property	526	328	19	13	72		29	12
5. Forgery and offences against currency	2	5	5	6	0		0	0
6. Miscellaneous offences ...	1,171	965	990	1,226	526		250	126
Total No. of cases of all kinds	5,332	5,247	1,970	2,214	2,191		549	317

The first and second classes comprise all the worst offences, such as murder, manslaughter, and homicide, wounding with murderous intent, violent robbery, and the like. The total amount of crime was 10,042 cases to a population of 3,901,356, the mean average being 1 to 388. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 1,54,303, of which 20 per cent. was recovered.

Training of Judicial Officers.—In a Minute dated 25th March 1859 the Lieut. Governor recommended that Junior Civil Servants should be nominated assistants to Civil and Sessions Judges in addition to their present duties, with the view of training them as Judges. The Supreme Government approved. By orders of the Court of Directors the viva voce system of trials in petty criminal cases was introduced into all the non-regulation provinces of Bengal.

Dacoity.—The report shews a decrease on the preceding year. In the 24-Pergunnahs there was one attempt; in Baraset none; in Howrah one dacoity and one attempt; in Hooghly a slight decrease was apparent, and in the sub-division of Serampore, a gang of River Dacoits and a gang at Bydiabattee were broken up; in Burdwan, it is feared, the small talookdars were in league with the dacoits, and there was a slight increase; in Nuddeah 40 dacoits were sentenced to transportation for life; in Jessore and Moorshedabad there was a very marked decrease; in Pubna and Furreedpore there were six cases; in Midnapore there was one case less than the previous year but the convictions were numerous. Altogether, the general results for the year were very satisfactory. Two hundred and fifty-four dacoits were transported for life, compared with 126 transported in the previous year. The prisoners sentenced to term imprisonment in 1858, were 108, whereas in 1857 they were only twenty.

Jails.—The Inspector General inspected 43 jails, travelling over 5,54 6miles. In custody there were 75,095 prisoners, of whom 53,483 were admitted during the year. The number of females among the whole was 1,016. The cost of the year amounted to Rs. 8,83,919-9-3¼ and the average cost for each prisoner to Rs. 43-9-4, or 4 annas 7⅙ pie less than in the previous year. The most economical jail was Sumbulpore where each prisoner cost Rs. 24-3-1, the most expensive the Kossiah Hills where each cost Rs. 118-12-4. The number of prisoners employed in handicrafts was 5,511, the gross receipts Rs. 2,43,697, and the net profit Rs. 1,05,377 against 1,11,799 the previous year. The most successful jails in regard to prison industry were those of Hooghly, Alipore, Burdwan, Jessore, and Midnapore. In Hooghly only, did each convict handicraftsman earn more than he cost, the earning having

been Rupees 60-9-6·5, while the cost amounted to Rupees 34-7-8. The total value of convict labour and fines was Rs. 3,94,467, or one-half the actual outlay incurred. Sickness and mortality were excessive in the year. The number of deaths was 2,800, chiefly owing to dysentery. Rebels broke open the Gyah and Shahabad jails and there were escapes from these at Mymensingh and Bogra. The number of convicts let loose was 1,447, of whom 900 were re-captured. The ratio of escapes to average strength was 7-14 per cent., and of re-captures 4·43. The amount expended in rewards was Rupees 3,312-12, or at the rate of 310-10·7 to each of the escapes.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes. See separate report at page 245.

Civil and Criminal Report on the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, reports a remarkable increase of crime; thus :—

	Cases in 1858.	Cases in 1857.
Highway robbery, ...	17	... 12
Burglary, ...	515	... 393
Theft, ...	1,154	... 618
Rape, ...	15	... 8

The apparent increase arises from the greater efficiency of the Police in reporting crime, Munduls having been employed instead of the old Thanadars. The large proportion of cases brought to trial, compared with the Regulation Provinces, simply indicates that sufferers are more ready to apply to the Sonthal Court for redress than to a Magistrate begirt, as Mr. Yule remarks, with "Police Omlah, Mooktears and Stamp Paper, and where every step that is taken, and every word that is written must be paid for." The paucity of criminal appeals is remarkable :—

	No. of Appeals.	Confirmed.	Modified or Reversed.
Criminal, ...	57	33	15
Civil, ...	74	51	14

Summary suits for rent and against distraint were trifling.

ery few cases was it found necessary to enforce the Sale Law. The aggregate collections per cent. on the demand, and the amount than ½ per cent., leaving a balance outstanding at the close of the year of 8 per cent.

	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore Division	31,78,256	28,01,874
Burdwan Ditto	78,64,204	75,49,068
Chittagong Ditto	26,52,627	23,12,177
Cuttack Ditto	22,24,500	16,49,512
Dacca Ditto	32,87,164	30,87,256
Nuddea Ditto	43,61,009	39,90,947
Patna Ditto	88,05,959	78,38,938
Rajshahye Ditto	64,40,923	62,29,566
Assam Division, including the Cossiah Hills	9,97,327	9,06,082
Chota Nagpore	3,74,308	3,36,549
Arracan	7,29,085	7,28,007
Darjeeling	36,867	35,896
Tenasserim Provinces	3,40,559	3,34,764
	4,12,92,788	3,77,90,636

Customs and Shipping.—The net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,56,44,541 in the four custom houses of Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasore and Akyab. This is an excess of 31 lakhs on the previous year, and there was a decrease on the charge of collection of Rs. 30,000. The new customs law raising the rate of duty was introduced on 14th March. There was a slight decrease in the shipping. There arrived 950 vessels of 6,72,146 tons, and 960 of 676,196 tons departed.

Salt.—Government imported 1,54,467 maunds of Sind salt in consequence of the ready disposal of a cargo in the preceding year. The receipts were Rs. 1,19,21,769 and the disbursements 38,18,000, giving a net revenue of Rs. 81,03,769, while the revenue of the previous year was Rs. 64,47,683.

Opium and Abkarry.—The net revenue was Rs. 3,73,73,720, against 4,32,17,032 the previous year. The net revenue from Abkarry Opium is *estimated* at Rs. 10,16,284 against Rs.

6,03,864 the previous year. The total Abkarry demand in Bengal and Tenasserim, was Rs. 33,63,595, of which Rs. 31,97,250 was for spirits and drugs exclusive of opium. The charge was Rs. 2,78,420 and the cost of opium at Rs. 5-8 a seer was Rs. 4,51,715. The net revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 35,93,769, and the charges amounted to nearly 17 per cent. on the gross collection.

The Sale of Waste Lands by auction in the Darjeeling territory was notified at an upset price of Rs. 10 an acre, and no grant of less than 50 acres was to be sold. The value of *Stationery* supplied during the year was Rs. 41,12,999.

Marine.—The strength of the Pilot Service was

11	Branch Pilots
30	Masters
30	Mates
12	Senior 2nd Mates
12	Junior 2nd Mates
52	Volunteers
147	

The number of Licensed Pilots of the service was as follows :

1	Branch Pilot
6	Masters
2	Acting Masters
5	Mates
1	Acting Mate
15	

And of Licensed Pilots out of the service as follows :

1	Pensioned Branch Pilot
4	Mate Pilots
5	

There were 45 cases of ships grounding in the river against 127 the previous year, and in these blame was attributable to 5 pilots only. There were 14 collisions against 23 the previous year. Eight officers of the Pilot service were brought to trial of whom only one was acquitted. The most remarkable circumstance noticed by the River Surveyor is a general, though gradual, improvement of the channels below Saugor. But some of the channels above Saugor have deteriorated, which frequently causes the detention of the inward bound

Mail Steamer. The Pilotage and General receipts and charges of the Port of Calcutta were :—

Expenditure	Rupees	13,84,230
Receipts	„	11,10,216
Excess of expenditure	Rs.	2,74,014

This is less by Rs. 25,174 than the excess of last year. The moorings were equal to the accommodation of 178 ships. The office of Register of Merchant Seamen was abolished and that of Shipping Master established in its stead. In the Engineer's School there were 21 boys. The Institution continued to be most useful in training Engineers for Government. The Naval Brigades were all paid off. From the absence of conveniences there were no arrivals or departures in the Mutlah.

Public Works were chiefly military. The following is given as an approximate estimate of the expenditure :—

	Rupees.
Military Works	27,60,000
Civil Works	5,10,000
Repairs	12,80,000
Establishment and contingencies ...	11,00,000
Grand total, Rupees ...	56,50,000

The total accommodation for European Troops available in the Lower Provinces (exclusive of Fort William) in July, 1857, and at the present date is briefly set down as follows :—

Stations.	No. of Troops for whom accommodation is available.					Total.	
	Available on the 1st July 1857.	New accommodation completed.		New accommodation in progress.			
		In old Buildings adapted.	In new Buildings constructed.	In old Buildings adapted.	In new Buildings.	Available.	In progress.
Dum-Dum ...	1,200	960	1,385	...	200	3,545	200
Barrackpore ...	...	...	1,760	...	...	1,760	...
Chinsurah ...	754	...	346	...	...	1,100	...
Raneegunge ...	300	..	1,250	...	250	1,550	250
Hazareebaugh ...	...	100	1,000	...	400	1,100	400
Dinapore ...	1,167	...	1,750	...	...	...	...
Bankeepore ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road ...	...	...	2,130	...	...	...	...
Dehree ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Damudah ...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300
Berhampore ...	800	680	..	...	...	1,480	...
Dacca ...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...
Total ...	4,221	2,040	10,821	...	2,150	17,082	2,150

Note.—The accommodation for one married Soldier is reckoned as equal to that for 4 single men.

The only public works from which remuneration was derived were the Nuddea Rivers, the Calcutta Canals, and the Tolls on

Imperial Roads. Toll bars were established on the several Imperial roads in the vicinity of Calcutta, and the Ferries over the Hooghly at Phulta Ghaut, on the Grand Trunk Road, and the Gowaree and Panghatta Rivers on the Calcutta and Berhampore road were placed under this Department. The amount of tolls collected during the year was :—

On the Mohanuddy River	Rupees	1,97,150
„ the Calcutta Canals ...	„	3,06,581

Showing an excess over the year 1858-59 of Rs. 23,386 in the former, and Rs. 34,282 in the latter. The returns of Tolls on the 1st Division Grand Trunk Road show the collections during the year to have been Rs. 12,374. The station of Buxar was transferred from the North-Western Provinces Government to that of Bengal, and the Dinagepore Division, which had become already far too large a charge, was formed into two divisions. The department was allowed to entertain a photographer.

Calcutta Municipal Operations.—See for 1858, page 288, vol. III. of the Annals, and for 1859, page 277, of this volume.

Coolie Emigration.—26,672 souls, of whom 17,342 were men, 6,231 women and 3,099 children, emigrated. Of these 21,392 went to the Mauritius and 5,280 to the West Indies. There returned from the Mauritius 5,069 and from the West Indies 429, or 5,498 in all. The mortality was from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the aggregate. Emigration continued to be most popular. Several re-emigrated. Many returned with large sums of money. The Protector of Emigrants, with the sanction of Government, issued a revised set of rules.

Revenue Survey.—The report of the Professional Survey extends to 30th September 1859. In the 1st Division Mr. Pemberton surveyed an area of 1,603 square miles, containing 388 villages; of this area, 928 square miles belong to the district of Rungpore, and 675 to the independent territory of Cooch Behar, where however the survey was merely topographical. In the 2nd division, Captain J. L. Sherwill, who succeeded Captain Row, surveyed 600 square miles in Dinagepore. Mr. N. F. Davey, in the 3rd division, accomplished 760 square miles, the whole of the field prepared for him in Dacca. This area contained 1,452 villages, of the average size of only 313 acres, or about half a mile each. In the 4th division, Captain Gastrell surveyed 1,300 square miles in Jessore and South Fureedpore, containing 1,981 villages. Mr. O'Donel accomplished 1,470 square miles in Arracan, containing only 110 villages. The greater portion of the circuits consisting of hill and jungle, much sickness was experienced by this party. In the Hazareebaugh division, Cap-

tain Thompson commenced operations in the district only in February last, he surveyed 282 square miles by the close of the field season, containing 240 villages, of the average size of a little more than a mile.

The report of the non-professional branch is to 30th April 1859. Mr. Waterfield, Superintendent of the 1st division, prepare 2,400 square miles in Dinagepore, containing 5,052 villages, for the surveyor. The number of boundary disputes disposed of was 476, and of other cases 1,691. The average expense was Rs. 31-14 per square mile. The registry work of the 2nd division was carried on under the direction of the Collector of Burdwan, and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rupees 3,094-14-8. Mr. Spencer, Superintendent of the 3rd division, demarcated 1,717 square miles in Dacca, containing 5,100 villages; the boundary disputes disposed of rose to the high figure of 3,886, with 7,192 cases of other descriptions. The total expense was Rupees 63,529, giving an average per square mile of Rupees 37 on the entire demarcated area. In the 4th division, the Superintendent, Mr. Watson, demarcated 1,082 square miles in Jessore and South Fureedpore, containing 1,344 villages; the boundary disputes disposed of numbered 396, and other cases 4,530. The total expense was Rupees 64,482-5-11, which produces an average rate of Rupees 59-9-6 per square mile.

Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The average mortality was unusually high, the deaths among the Europeans being 12 per cent. and those among the Natives being 24. Out of the 275 deaths amongst Europeans, 112, or 41 per cent., resulted from cholera, while among Natives from the same cause the mortality was 22 per cent. The mortality from surgical operations in the Hospital was only 2 to 29 cases, or 6·89 per cent. In the male out-door dispensaries of the Hospital, 14,654 patients obtained relief during the year, of whom a considerable number were Europeans, and in the female out-door dispensary 9,352 patients obtained relief. The Eye Infirmary attached to the Medical College had risen in the public estimation; the in-door patients for the year numbered 519, and the out-door 2,251. Patients attended from all parts of the country.

Lunatic Asylums.—Beyond the appointment of a Director General, nothing was done under the new Act. In the Bhowanipore Asylum 95 Europeans and East Indians were treated, and of these 27 were sent to Europe. The cost was Rs. 39,046-6-4.

In the Dullunda Asylum there were 261 natives. The cures were 20 per cent. The cost of each patient a month was Rs. 5-0-3. In the Dacca Asylum there were 178 patients and the ratio of cures was 18 per cent. In the Patna Asylum there were 128 and the cures were numerous. The mortality was below 10 per cent. In the Moorshedabad Asylum there were 122 patients and the cures averaged 50 per cent.

Political.—The administration of the 16 Tributary Mehals of Cuttack continued to be satisfactory. The demands were Rs. 36,411 and the collections 35,114.

The revenue of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was Rs. 23,023. In 1853-54 it was only Rs. 1,047. There were 10 schools with 132 scholars. The value of the trade was estimated at—Exports 7 lakhs, Imports 3½ lakhs of rupees. The average quantity of limestone quarried annually is 17 lakhs of maunds, of which Messrs. Inglis and Co. quarry 15 lakhs. As their monopoly expires in April 1861, the leases of the quarries will then be offered for public competition.

The number of suits decided in Cachar in 1857 was 63, and in miscellaneous cases 607. The increase in land revenue was steady and progressive. A new settlement was made for 20 years. The Assam Civil and Criminal rules were extended to the district. The Superintendent exercises the functions of Civil Judge, Magistrate, Collector, Post Master and Registrar of Deeds. He is assisted by two Moonsiffs. Appeals lie to the Sudder. North Cachar is a sub-division of the district of Nowgong in Assam. It also includes the tract of land known as "Tularam Senaputty's Territory," which was brought under the direct management of a British officer in 1854. The officer in charge is a Junior Assistant Commissioner. The revenue derived from the house, hoe and land taxes, was (in 1857-58) Rs. 6,321. The most difficult part of the duties of the Junior Assistant in North Cachar is to protect the people against the murderous inroads of the warlike and savage tribe of Augami Nagas, located near the eastern frontier of the district. The presence of 150 Kookie families lately settled there has kept off attacks. The people are no longer required to supply the troops with provisions. They do not value education.

The revenue and expenditure of Bengal is seen in the following comparative table :—

Revenue of the Divisions under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, *and* 1858-59.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
REVENUE ORDINARY.			
Land Revenue ...	3,65,04,625 0 0	3,69,16,953 0 0	3,72,12,820 0 0
Excise and Stamps ...	58,69,147 0 0	57,52,229 0 0	63,88,535 0 0
Post Office	6,27,667 0 0	9,81,389 0 0	11,27,564 0 0
Public Works ...	13,80,504 0 0	14,43,736 0 0	15,13,875 0 0
Customs and Salt ...	2,51,88,665 0 0	2,32,52,438 0 0	2,80,05,809 0 0
Opium	3,82,59,787 0 0	5,21,19,833 0 0	4,66,61,652 0 0
Marine	8,13,594 0 0	6,63,832 0 0	6,38,324 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	9,13,625 0 0	10,16,142 0 0	12,27,606 0 0
Sayer	2,96,311 0 0	2,97,807 0 0	3,73,279 0 0
Total Rupees ...	10,98,53,935 0 0	12,24,44,359 0 0	12,31,49,464 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous including Public Works ..	5,24,115 0 0	9,40,500 0 0	8,46,989 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, *Viz.*			
Convict Labor Fund	1,00,421 0 0	59,314 0 0	1,05,940 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	3,21,697 0 0	2,75,964 0 0	3,95,695 0 0
Total Funds ...	4,22,118 0 0	3,35,278 0 0	5,01,635 0 0
Grand Total ...	11,08,00,168 0 0	12,37,20,137 0 0	12,44,98,088 0 0

Expenditure of the Divisions under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, *and* 1858-59.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.			
General Department ...	24,73,421 0 0	25,11,933 0 0	27,91,518 0 0
Post Office	8,12,941 0 0	10,20,917 0 0	10,28,145 0 0
Public Instruction ...	9,73,493 0 0	10,33,514 0 0	10,33,473 0 0
Pensions...	17,51,545 0 0	18,07,825 0 0	18,12,251 0 0
Judicial Department ...	69,16,980 0 0	70,93,939 0 0	71,53,391 0 0
Revenue Department ...	31,55,550 0 0	32,40,966 0 0	31,06,546 0 0
Excise and Stamps ...	4,45,173 0 0	4,12,890 0 0	4,09,094 0 0
Customs and Salt ...	47,61,163 0 0	42,91,962 0 0	45,37,954 0 0
Public Works	27,22,925 0 0	22,35,257 0 0	37,62,652 0 0
Sayer	350 0 0	1,594 0 0	1,118 0 0
Miscellaneous General ...	1,18,256 0 0	1,38,291 0 0	1,43,581 0 0
Opium	1,12,89,258 0 0	89,06,180 0 0	76,93,580 0 0
Marine	27,91,770 0 0	37,05,809 0 0	40,67,328 0 0
Total Rupees ...	3,82,12,825, 0 0	3,64,01,077 0 0	3,75,40,631 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Public Works	14,72,605 0 0	28,06,645 0 0	39,88,828 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,87,189 0 0	5,30,171 0 0	1,70,023 0 0
Total Extraordinary	16,59,794 0 0	33,36,816 0 0	41,58,851 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, *Viz.*			
Convict Labor Fund ...	1,14,547 0 0	56,458 0 0	64,113 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,87,668 0 0	2,05,701 0 0	3,32,750 0 0
Total Funds ...	4,02,215 0 0	2,62,159 0 0	3,96,863 0 0
Grand Total ...	4,02,74,834 0 0	4,00,00,052 0 0	4,20,96,345 0 0
Surplus or Remainder ...	7,05,25,334 0 0	8,37,20,085 0 0	8,24,01,743, 0 0

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED TERRITORIES.

1858-59.

LIEUTENANT Colonel C. Davidson, the Resident at Hyderabad, reports that for the first time the British system of administration was fully introduced. The people unmistakeably shewed their appreciation of the advantages of our rule, notwithstanding the apprehension excited by the rumours of their being restored to the direct Government of the Nizam. A light and liberal assessment of the land permitted an increase of revenue in all the districts.

Civil Justice.—The last Moonsiff's Court was abolished and the number of Subordinate Courts reduced from 48 to 43, which increased the average jurisdiction from 634½ square miles to 650¾. There were 7 European and 7 native Assistants. Appellate power was limited to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and such Assistant Commissioners as were in charge of districts. The number of civil cases filed during the year was 5,382, of which 71 were before the Deputy Commissioners, 243 before the Assistant Commissioners and 5,068 in the Small Cause Courts. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 44, 55 and 1,197 respectively, or 1,296 in all. The total number of cases for disposal was 6,944, of these 2,763 were decreed, of which 1,982 were in favour of the Plaintiff and 781 in favour of the Defendant; 1,849 were settled by mutual agreement, of which 1,657 were in favour of plaintiff and 192 of the defendant; 732 were withdrawn and 304 transferred. The value of property litigated was Rs. 7,30,456, and the average value of each suit 103-14-8. The proportion of suits to the population was 1 to 303 in 1857, but 1 to 326 in 1858. The average cost in each case was in 1857 Rs. 3-11-1 in 1858 Rs. 3-7-2. The number of Civil debtors in confinement was 102.

Of *Criminal* cases there were 6,767 involving 10,544 prisoners. Of these 2,642 were grave and 4,007 petty offences. Of these 10,544 prisoners, 7,273 were punished, 3,028 convicted, 101 transferred, 18 deserted, 5 died and 119 remained under trial. There were 19 cases of crimes of murder and the same class, and 31 of Gang robbery, wounding, rape, &c. The estimated amount stolen was Rs. 1,06,820, of which 12½ per cent. was recovered. The quantity of recovered property diminishes yearly, owing to less vigilance probably on the part of the Police. Criminal Justice is administered in the Assigned Districts according to Beaufort's Digest.

Police.—The strength of the Police was 2,139 costing Rs. 1,86,129, being a percentage of 1 peon to every 1,358½ of the population. The number of village watchmen was 1,08,694 and of other village servants 8,891 in 3,716 villages, costing Rs. 2,23,711. The number of police in 90 towns was 102 officers and 830 peons costing Rs. 41,562. Of the four districts of Dharaseo, Raichore, East and West Berar, crime is very frequent only in the two last. Besides the above Police are the Hill Rangers, a body of military police, and the Frontier Chowkedaree Police. The daily average number of prisoners in the jails was 317 and the total jail expenditure Rs. 57,864.

Revenue.—The system is Ryotwar Assessment with village management. Settlements for 4 or 5 years instead of an annual Jummabundy are proposed. The total revenue in the year shows an increase over 1857-58 of Rs. 2,47,500.

	1857-58.			1858-59.		
Land Revenue	41,98,043	11	9	43,80,584	6	10
Abkaree, Opium, and Drugs	2,65,980	6	6	3,15,262	14	0
Salt wells	32,458	4	2	19,609	5	9
Saltpetre Beds	1,608	0	0	1,748	0	0
Road Cess	39,953	8	2	45,301	11	6
Town duty	38,281	14	0	68,646	12	11
Judicial Stamps	32,769	11	2	26,893	10	9
Judicial and Revenue Fines	26,277	7	4	24,171	7	9
Miscellaneous Items ...	36,720	6	10	36,019	7	8
Sayer	875	8	3	896	13	6
Ferry Fund	5,798	9	9	7,133	4	11
Total ...	46,78,767	7	11	49,26,267	15	7

Though transit duties are partially levied in the Nizam's territories, they were abolished in ours. The Enam Commission decided 301 money claims amounting to Rs. 20,506; out of this number 77 claims, being equal to Rupees 6,041-14, were con-

firmed for life; 5 claims, being equal to Rupees 672-6-4, were confirmed conditionally on service; 2 claims, equivalent to Rupees 432, were confirmed in perpetuity; and 217, equivalent to Rupees 13,360-2-0, were disallowed. The number of land claims was 222, and of these 13 were decided. According to the Register there are 416 integral villages, with an area of 3,52,000 acres, and a Revenue of Rupees 2,16,515 per annum remaining for investigation and final decision by the Government.

Education.—At Hyderabad there is a Protestant School attended by 51 European and East Indian boys and girls. At Secunderabad there is a school for the reception of the children of Warrant Officers, Artificers, and Drummers, and of the few non-Military families residing at the Station. Cantonment schools were established in 1842, and have ever since been supported by voluntary contribution with varied success. An orphanage was added in April last, and supports nine boys and eight girls, ten of whom are boarders. At Bolarum there is a good English boys' school, of which Mr. Samuel Lee is the master; there is also a girls' school: the number of pupils attending both of these is 78, *viz.*, 32 boys and 46 girls. Besides these there are 9 schools, 1 at Bolarum and 8 at Secunderabad taught by a Church of England Missionary. In the Roman Catholic schools there are 135 children. In Hyderabad there is an English class for natives in the Minister's College, and the Medical School under Dr. Smith, Residency Surgeon.

Public Works consisted of only the building of public offices and a road between Hyderabad and Sholapore. By this road, to be completed in November 1859, troops can be pushed forward from Poona and Sholapore to Hyderabad in 8 or 10 days at the rate of 100 a day. The Canal connecting the Moosay and Secunderabad tank was ready. It is 31 miles in length. The total expenditure in this department was Rs. 3,99,434. To feed the railway from Oomraootee to Nagpore the District Officers of Berar were instructed to throw open roads on both sides of the valley. The Electric Telegraph crosses the Assigned Districts at only one point in the Raichore Doab. As the late Nizam died soon after it was established, his successor and the natives have a superstitious dread of it.

Finance.—The total receipts, including arrears of former years, were Rupees 50,45,142-9-9; and disbursements in salaries in the Districts Rupees 1,32,599-10-10; and in Establishments of all kinds, Rupees 5,07,899-9-6; Contingencies, Rs. 2,41,424-5-10; Miscellaneous advances, Rupees 8,58,192-7-0; Survey, Rupees 13,000, and Department of Public Works, Rupees 54,000; making a total of Rupees 18,07,116-1-2, including salaries. The ex-

penditure under the head of local funds was Rupees 74,545-10-11, which being added to the previous items, makes a total of Civil expenditure of Rupees 18,81,661-12-1, leaving a balance in favor of receipts for general purposes of Rupee 31,63,480-13-8.

Political.—To review the political events at Hyderabad freely and impartially, might give umbrage to the Nizam, who proved himself a faithful ally, the mutiny at Aurungabad, the attack on the Residency, the rebellious risings at Shorapoor and Copal, the proposed invasion of the Deccan by Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib, and the insurrection of the Arabs and Rohillas, when Rissode and Nelingah in the Assigned Districts were plundered, were each and all promptly met by British Troops and suppressed with equal determination, energy, and success. Had a general Mahratta movement taken place, it would have at once enlisted on our side the old hereditary and ever cherished "Moglaiee" animosity against their former and national foe, the Mahrattas, and there is no doubt the Nizam and his own immediate army would have been easily induced to take the field in our favor on such an event and in such a cause. Half the Contingent distinguished itself under Sir Hugh Rose, and at the battle of Banda under Sir George Whitlock. The Assigned Districts maintained profound peace, and the people freely supplied our troops with provisions. That a principality under a native Government, containing a population of ten millions, the adult part of which all go armed, remained quiet, cannot in a political point of view, be too highly appreciated.

The *Population* returns are given as :—

West Berar, ...	...	...	...	5,57,630
East Berar, ...	...	...	...	5,94,525
Dharaseo District,	...	...	...	3,22,379
Raichore Doab,	...	...	...	5,43,113
			Total	... 20,17,647

It is believed that emigration is in favor of the districts.

The Revenue *Survey* is conducted on the Bombay plan. In Raichore and Dharaseo 2,73,713 acres were surveyed. The total number vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from 1st May 1857, to 30th April 1858, was 3,027, with 19 as the percentage of failures; the present report shows a total of 30,063, with a ratio per cent. of 8 failures. The total number vaccinated at the Presidency Dispensary amounts to 1421, with a percentage of 3 failures. The Sudder Stations at Dharaseo, Lingsoogoor, and Oomraootee were nearly completed. Akola had been fixed on for West Berar. Mr. Bullock, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is thanked for his unwearied zeal, industry and ability.

THE

ANNALS OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS.

1858-59.

DURING the year Lord Harris completed his term of 5 years as Governor and was succeeded by Sir Charles Trevelyan. Otherwise the year was uneventful. The progress of improvement was maintained.

Judicial.—The number of original *Civil* suits pending on the 31st December, 1857, was 57,646, and during the year there were instituted 1,43,389, making a total of 2,01,035 suits before all the Courts. Of these suits, 1,37,300 were adjudicated on, leaving 63,735 pending at the close of the year. The following comparative table shews an increase of 20,000 suits over the preceding year, and that litigation has been steadily increasing during the past 5 years:—

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Pending	58,874	60,638	54,287	53,528	57,646
Filed	1,10,475	1,05,577	1,21,670	1,26,105	1,43,389
Total ...	1,69,349	1,66,215	1,75,957	1,79,633	2,01,035

The number of appeals brought before all the Courts was 5,958, and there were pending at the commencement of the year 7,251, making a total of 13,209, an increase over the preceding year of 380. They amounted during the year to 23 per cent., whereas in 1853, they were only 18 per cent. This was owing not to the distrust of the lower Courts, for the percentage of judgments reversed was diminishing, but to the increasing love of litigation. The only decision of the Sudder involving an important point of law was that the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in questions of purely religious ceremonial, even though not involving any civil rights. A subordinate Civil Court was established at Ootacamund, and the district of Kurnool and Fort of Tanjore were brought under the general laws. The decrease of crime was inconsiderable, but the increase of petty offences large—the number of persons charged being 2,30,307 against 2,08,670, the previous year, which again was less than in 1856. The increase was large in Vizagapatam. The proportion convicted was small:—

Summoned.	Released.	Discharged or Razeenamah.	Punished.
1,90,161	78,541	65,753	45,215

During the year the total number of *crimes* and *misdemeanours* brought to the notice of the Police and Magistracy was 10,075, showing an increase of 1,408 cases over the preceding year. Charged with their commission, there were 28,615 parties brought before the Police and Magistracy: of these 17,266 were released without trial or commitment; about 724 punished or held to security; and 268 released by the Magistracy; 2,267 punished or held to security by the Criminal Court; and 3,373 acquitted or discharged, the evidence being insufficient for their committal; 1,444 were punished by the Session Judges, and 2,010 acquitted; 212 punished, and 129 acquitted by the Foujdaree Adawlut; the remainder were under trial at the end of the year.

Police.—The new Police Act was still unpassed, but preparations for it were made. The Bill was read a second time on 30th March 1859.

Jails.—The improvements suggested by the Inspector General were delayed. An unexpected rise in price did not allow the manufacture of gunny bags to be extensively introduced. Stone-cutting, where laterite is found, was found the most profitable labour. The increase of cost in diet, shewn in the table, was owing to the rise in the price of grain.

Diet.	Rupees.	Prisoners in Jail.
1856-57	1,40,396	6,409
1857-58	1,51,017	6,683
1858-59*	1,85,402	6,479

There were 30 escapes. The mortality of the year was excessive. At Salem there were 88 deaths to an average of 266 prisoners. The total charge on account of Jails was as follows :—

1856-57	Rs.	3,13,095
1857-58	„	3,37,287
1858-59	„	3,77,332

Revenue.—The out-turn of crops was in several districts deficient. The rain-fall of the year was 73·6 of which 21·3 fell in November and 19·8 in April. The following abstract shows the revenue of the official year 1858-59 from all sources, in comparison with that of the previous year.

		1857-58.	1858-59.
Land Revenue		361,81,771	415,20,294
Abkarry, or tax on Spirituous Liquors		27,37,858	28,33,591
Salt		56,92,310	60,24,313
Sea Customs		12,80,291	13,91,409
Moohturfa		10,51,534	11,03,253
Stamps		7,50,737	8,07,179
Land Frontier duties ...		1,93,806	1,96,062
Extra Revenue		2,45,410	2,20,150
Total ...	Rs.	481,33,717	540,96,251
	£	4,813,371	5,409,625

Net increase in 1858-59 Rupees 59,62,534=£596,253. There was an increase in the extent of land under cultivation of 1,011,301 acres. The total was 13,036,704 acres excluding Malabar, Canara and Madras, from which such returns are not procurable. The increase of Rs. 53,38,523 in the land tax is ascribed to the more favorable character of the season, the relief from burdensome taxation accorded during the last few years, the effects of the Anicut and other improvements, to works of irrigation and communication, and the prevailing high prices. The Sea Customs revenue was higher than that of 1857-58 by Rs. 1,11,118. The following shews the official value of the foreign trade during the last 10 years. The Coasting Trade is free.

* Exclusive of the prisons at Oossoor, Cannanore and Itchapore, from which no returns were received; these prisons contain about 160 prisoners.

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-Exports.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Gross duty.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1849–50	134,54,281	42,36,514	176,90,795	229,28,008	68,80,427	298,08,435	7,92,295	8,56,420
1850–51	135,44,924	60,42,427	195,87,361	256,37,826	44,97,691	301,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851–52	134,23,536	61,79,148	196,02,684	249,65,225	88,54,659	338,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852–53	132,77,606	108,78,112	241,55,718	328,50,486	41,32,943	369,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853–54	163,52,337	110,60,291	274,12,628	299,77,350	106,94,826	406,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854–55	191,24,962	64,81,955	256,06,917	239,48,083	81,00,456	320,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855–56	231,33,876	137,16,696	368,50,572	291,70,905	44,18,750	335,89,655	6,64,363	11,89,972
1856–57	235,25,244	170,38,582	405,63,826	367,26,978	33,33,678	400,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857–58	246,85,453	186,23,162	433,08,615	403,65,161	117,00,866	520,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858–59	293,08,408	142,96,207	436,04,615	337,99,807	57,28,536	395,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689

During the last fifteen years considerable relief from taxation has been afforded to the people. In 1844 the Sayer or Land Customs duties were abolished, and the net revenue thus abandoned may be moderately computed at 22 lakhs. In 1853, the tobacco monopoly was discontinued, at a loss of about 8 lakhs. The reductions of assessment on cultivated land since 1854-55 may be taken in round numbers at 25 lakhs, and certainly 5 lakhs more may be set down for the freedom of the Coasting Trade in 1848, and various other miscellaneous items. Thus the total relief from taxation may be very moderately estimated at 60 lakhs, or £600,000 per annum. But from the liberal policy of reducing the land assessment, the abandoned taxes have been recovered with £160,000 more per annum in the last 15 years. This large increase of revenue was also owing, however, to improved administration, the construction of the great Anicuts, the improvement of the minor works of irrigation and roads, the large expenditure on railways and commercial operations. The new Ryotwarry Revenue law by which the Collector can proceed against either the real or personal property of a defaulter, came into effect. There were but 8 cases of imprisonment under it, and the sales of property were insignificant.

The experience of the year shewed the value of the district printing presses, with their vernacular and English type, in facilitating business and economy, time and labour. Their charges were defrayed by savings in the Revenue and Judicial offices. Provincial *Gazettes* were issued in 16 out of the 20 districts, and several of these in diglott. The steadily increasing number of subscribers shewed how they were appreciated by the public.

Revenue Survey and Revision of Land Assessment.—The sanction of Government for these establishments was received in March 1858. The total expenditure in the Survey branch during the year was Rupees 94,339 or £9,434. The extent of country surveyed was as follows:—

Trichinopoly.	Rajamundry.	Masulipatam.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
4,40,042	66,490	14,400

In Trichinopoly the cost of the operation was 1-8 anna per acre, or less than a third English money. The average error in the Revenue survey of this district as tested by the Trigonometrical survey, was only 8 feet per mile. The total expenditure was £15,653. 1,068 villages, with a reputed area of 2,300 square miles, were completely demarcated, while 421 more, with

an area of 1,172 square miles, were in progress. In the classification of the lands, 1,072 villages, with an area of about 1,254 square miles, were completed, while 99 others, with an area of 244 square miles, were in progress.

Education.—See full Report for 1858-59, analysed at page 286. The total expense, estimated at, in round number of Rupees, 4,50,000 or £45,000, was composed of the following items:—

Direction and inspection ...	Rs.	88,000
University	,,	8,000
Government College and Schools	,,	2,70,000
Grants-in-Aid	,,	25,000
Buildings	,,	25,000
Purchase and publication of books, provision of stationery, &c. ...	,,	34,000
Rupees		4,50,000 or £45,000

which gives an increase of about Rupees 40,000 or £4,000 over the expenditure of the previous year.

Public Works.—Operations were limited by the restrictions on public expenditure, the Total Expenditure upon Public Works during 1858-59 amounted to Rupees 45,08,433: on New Works, Rupees 15,16,011; on Repairs, Rupees 29,92,422; exceeding by Rupees 52,615, the amount sanctioned, *viz.*, Rupees 44,55,818. The full report is analysed at page 233.

Railway Department.—The opening of the whole South West line to Beypore was promised in May 1860. The stations up to Arcot were in use throughout the year. Surveys of the North West line to Cuddapah and the branches to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, were begun. The Great Southern of India Railway Company took in hand the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

The following sums were advanced to the Companies:—

To the *Madras Railway.*

For the construction of Works ...	Rs.	39,32,000	0	0
Stores	,,	7,70,000	0	0
Sleepers	,,	4,90,000	0	0
Rolling Stock	,,	70,000	0	0
Salaries to Agent, Establishment and the Locomotive Department ...	,,	77,700	0	3
Engineers and Telegraph Department	,,	4,64,692	13	10
For Contingencies	,,	11,348	9	4

To the *Great Southern of Indian Railway*, Rs. 82,488-4-10, of which 55,215-9-3 Rs. were advanced in India, and Rs. 27,272-11-7 or £2,500 were sent out from England. On the 96 miles of the South West line, open during the year, the traffic was ;—

Passengers.

			Rs.	As.	P.			
1st Class	...	899	5,571	5	2			
2nd Class	...	10,755	16,117	8	6			
3rd Class	...	2,73,047	2,16,450	3	3			
						2,38,139	0	11

Goods.

		Maunds.						
1st Class	...	5,93,971	61,607	5	0			
2nd Class	...	8,64,625	1,15,582	2	8			
3rd Class	...	70,328	15,226	10	4			
4th Class	...	22,370	8,695	1	8			
						2,01,111	3	8
						4,39,250	4	7

Marine Department.—Little was done to the completion of the Coast Survey. The surveying Brig *Mutlah* under Lieutenant Sweeney of the Indian Navy, with her tender *Emily*, commenced operations at Ennore and carried them on to Covelong. Lieutenant Taylor completed the Malabar Coast Survey. The surveys remaining to be completed were from Covelong to Point Calimere, and from the Santapillay Rocks to the Northern limit of the Coast of Ganjam. A line of steamers between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon was established. The Department was placed under a responsible head as Superintendent of Marine at Rs. 1,000 a month with an Assistant on Rs. 400. During the year 113 European, 33 native, and 18 warrant officers, 3,214 European non-commissioned officers and rank and file and 5,588 native soldiers arrived at the Presidency. The departures were 141 European, 35 native and 71 warrant officers, 2,712½ European and 8,377½ native soldiers.

STATEMENT on Estimate for 1858-59.

INCOME.	Total Estimated amount for 1858-59.	Percentage, *i. e.* the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.
Land Revenue	3,69,71,020	65½
Salt	57,07,830	10
Tribute	34,46,430	6
Abkarry	27,61,590	5
Land and Sea Customs	13,28,210	2½
Moturpha	10,53,770	1¾

CHARGE.	Total Estimated amount for 1858-59.	Percentage, *i. e.* proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
POLITICAL DISBURSEMENTS, *viz.*			
Carnatic Stipends, Tanjore Stipends, and Interest on Tanjore Debt	22,99,600	4	A.
Compensation, Pensions, &c	23,80,900	4¼	
A. *Total Rs.* 46,80,500 *or* 8¼ *per cent.*			
GENERAL CHARGES, *i. e.*			
Salaries and Establishments in the General Department	45,42,550	8	B.
Public Instruction	5,61,500	1	
Charitable Contribution	11,87,050	2¼	
B. *Total Rs.* 62,91,100 *or* 11¼ *per cent.*			
JUDICIAL.			
Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c.	3,39,350	⅝	C.
Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut ...	2,57,650	½	
Judicial charges in the Provinces	24,39,420	4¼	
C. *Total Rs.* 26,97,070 *or* 4⅝ *per cent.*			
Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency	2,03,050	¼	
Ditto in the Provinces	13,93,930	2½	

Stamps	6,73,700	1¼	REVENUAL CHARGES.			
Postal Collections ...	8,77,500	1½	Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue	2,43,600	½	D.
			Other Charges of collecting the Revenue ..	57,69,900	10¼	
Miscellaneous, *i. e.* Abkarry Collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Mint Seignorage, Local Funds, &c. &c.	12,55,650	2¼	D. *Total Rs.* 60,13,500 *or* 10¾ *per cent.*			
			MARINE CHARGES.			
			Establishment, &c. of the Marine Board. Master Attendant, Coal, Establishments at Out-Ports, &c.	3,05,100	½	
			MILITARY CHARGES.			
			European Force	69,49,700	12¼	
			Native Force	1,46,42,250	26	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices	28,28,500	5	E.
Extraordinary Receipts or Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of charges, &c.	15,94,900	2¾	Commissariat Charges	55,66,300	9¾	
			Stores	24,85,500	4½	
			Contingencies	89,28,859	15¾	
			E. *Total Rs.* 4,14,01,100 *or* 73½ *per cent.*			
Profit and Loss	8,44,900	1½	Extraordinary Charges, ...	2,83,800	½	
			PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY.			
			Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies ...	17,38,600	3	F.
			Repairs of various works	26,47,900	4¾	
			F. *Total Rs.* 43,86,500 *or* 7¾ *per cent.*			
			PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY.			
	5,65,15,500	100	Charges for Construction of works	24,39,600	4¼	
Expected Deficit of Rs. to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand	1,39,90,000	24¾	*Total Public Works Rs.* 67,26,100 *or* 12 *per cent.*			
			Profit and Loss, *i. e.* Loss sustained in rates of Exchange, &c.	70,900	4¼	
Rupees	7,05,05,500	124¾	Rupees	7,05,05,500	124¾	

The Cash Balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,42,98,867, at the end 2,37,25,804. There are 361 treasuries amongst which this balance, amounting to a third of the entire annual expenditure, was distributed, and of this a fifth consisted of Bullion and Coin.

General Treasury at the Presidency and the other Treasuries of the General Department	6
Provincial Revenual Treasuries	326
Military Paymaster's Treasuries	14
Commissariat Treasuries	15
	361

From 1st May 1858, the Bengal system of account was introduced. The increasing demand for small coins for circulation is seen.

Amount sent for Circulation in the Interior.

	Silver.	Copper.
1854–55	3,28,500	2,08,000
1855–56	4,03,500	84,300
1856–57	8,38,300	1,68,450
1857–58	8,19,500	2,60,000
1858–59	6,17,000	3,48,600
	30,06,800	10,69,350

Supplied to other Presidencies.

	Silver.	Copper.
1854–55	,,	1,10,000
1855–56	,,	10,000
1856–57	,,	,,
1857–58	1,40,000	2,33,413
1858–59	,,	1,06,805
	1,40,000	4,60,218

The Military expenditure was estimated at Rs. 4,14,01,160 or 11¾ per cent. above the previous year. The Supreme Government peremptorily ordered reductions to the extent of 20 lakhs.

Political.—The excitement in the Southern districts of Travancore arising from some Shanar women having assumed the right of wearing the 'upper cloth' common to Nair women, was calmed by the promise of the Rajah to abolish all rules prohibiting it. By a decision of the local Government the custody of certain Bimboms or idols, which had formed a subject of

dispute between the states of Travancore and Cochin, was made over to the Concany community of the latter, whose ancestors had brought them to the place in 1792 whence they had been clandestinely removed to Alleppy in Travancore.

The young Rajah, or Tondiman, of Poodoocottah, a small state between Tanjore and Madura, having contracted habits of extravagance, caused an insurrection of the landowners by seizing on some Inams. The British Government determined that the state should be administered by a Dewan in the confidence of the Political Agent. As the Rajah is still very dissolute, he was further deprived of his title of 'Excellency.'

The young chief of Bungumpilly, a Jaghire in the Kurnool Collectorate, managed it so well that his grandfather's title of honour was granted to him.

Previous to the passing of the Act for the payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, Commissioners were appointed to determine the amounts due by him to his relatives and servants under certain rules laid by the Government of India. The whole of the immediate family, the Chief Officers, pensioners and servants of his late Highness, were admitted to stipends aggregating Rupees 6,27,078-13-0 per annum, including the additional half lakh sanctioned for Prince Azeem Jah. The servants and retainers of the late Maharajah of Tanjore were similarly provided for. Their pensions amount to Rupees 12,222 per mensem. Large sums, in both cases, were disbursed in the shape of gratuities to those who were not entitled to pensions.

The three sons of Phoond Sawunt, the leader of the Sawunt Warree rebellion in 1845, escaped in February 1858 from the Goa country where they were under surveillance, and appeared at the head of a large body of insurgents in the North West of Canara. Captain Schneider of the Bombay Army drove them back into Goa territory. Subsequently Nana Sawunt gave himself up to the Governor General of Goa, and with his brothers was sent to Timor, the penal settlement of the Portuguese.

A political movement was set on foot in the hilly portion of the Vizagapatam district in favour of the representative of the ancient zemindars of Golcondah. It was promptly quelled.

The duties connected with the Chepauk Agency and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends had their origin in the Treaty of 1801, by which the British Government assumed the Military and Civil jurisdiction of the Carnatic Payen Ghat, on which occasion, during the administration of Lord Clive, the British Government undertook to provide a suitable maintenance for the relatives of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Oomdut-Ool-

Oomrah and for the principal Officers of the Government of the latter Nabob. Up to 1806, the payment of the Stipendiaries was managed by a member of the Governor's staff; but in that year a Paymaster of Carnatic stipends was appointed, and in 1815 the office of Political Agent at the Durbar of the Nabob of the Carnatic was created; the former officer attended to all matters connected with the stipends established in 1801, and the Agent conducted the Political relations of the British Government at Madras with the Carnatic family. This division of duties continued until 1828, when the two offices were united under one head, styled the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and have been ever since so conducted. On the death of the late Nawab in 1855 his followers were pensioned and the work of the Agent increased, the number of petitions rising from 1063 in 1857 to 5017 in 1858. In December 1856 the Agent received charge of the entire records of the Carnatic Durbar. The following shews the payments on account of Carnatic stipends :—

Actual payments in	1848-49	...	...	Rs.	3,74,179
,, ,,	1849-50	...	...	,,	3,28,356
,, ,,	1850-51	...	...	,,	3,25,206
,, ,,	1851-52	...	...	,,	3,17,908
,, ,,	1852-53	...	...	,,	2,92,782
,, ,,	1853-54	...	...	,,	2,93,639
,, ,,	1854-55	...	...	,,	2,82,773
,, ,,	1855-56	...	...	,,	2,94,017
,, ,,	1856-57	...	...	,,	3,88,660
,, ,,	1857-58	...	...	,,	5,74,646
,, ,,	1858-59	...	...	,,	7,32,631-7

On the 7th October 1855, the number of Stipendiaries paid through the Agency amounted to 1,100. On 7th October 1858 the number was 2,717. The number of debt-claims filed under Act XXX. of 1858, in the Supreme Court at Madras, was upwards of 400, which was reduced by nearly 100 on the passing of Act II. of 1859, which required the filing of the particulars and documents within a specified time. The numbers which were forwarded by the Law Officers to the Commissioner for report were 303, and the Commissioner with the Agency had already reported on 255. As most of the pensioners were old the number of lapses during the year from death alone, amounted to Rs. 33,888 a year.

Military.—During the year the Madras Army was engaged in the following operations. After the Battle of Banda on 19th April 1858, the Saugor field Division made a series of successful attacks on bodies of rebels. On the 29th December 1858,

Major General Whitlock, after having relieved Kirwee by a rapid movement of 83 miles in 36 hours, had an action with the rebels under Radah Govind, who occupied in force the heights of Punwaree. Our Troops engaged in this action did excellent service; the enemy was defeated with 300 killed, including the rebel leader Radah Govind, and the country in that direction cleared of rebels. Several corps were formed into columns, and employed in the Hyderabad Territory for the purpose of restoring confidence among the people, and destroying the bands of marauding Rohillas about the Nizam's frontier. Early in February 1859 Capt. Phillips with two companies of the 36th N. I. dispersed a body of 1000 Rohillas on the Hyderabad frontier below Kurnool. The revolt by Nana Sawunt and his brothers in North Canara has been already noticed. To afford an additional means of rewarding native officers, besides that of native aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief a similar office in connexion with the Governor was made at the extra cost of Rs. 14-3-3 per month, the full batta of the rank of the nominee. With the view of relieving the Madras Army from a portion of the service in Pegu, a Native Battalion of 1,100 Privates, with a limited number of officers, was formed for service in that Province; it is designated the Pegu Police Battalion. The Battalion embarked for Pegu in September, 1858. The experiment of employing East Indians as Drivers of Horse Field Batteries proved most successful, and authority was granted for a third company being raised. After 20 months of arduous service in Bengal the 1st Fusiliers returned to Madras on 22nd February 1859, and were received with demonstrations of welcome and public honours. Lieut. Col. E. H. Atkinson returned from New South Wales with 329 horses for the Artillery, landed at an average cost of £60 each, including all charges. The Joint Remount Agency at Bombay for the purchase of horses for both Presidencies, was revived. The reduction of Military expenditure was as follows:—

Immediate	...	...	...	18,31,517
Prospective	...	...	...	32,57,656
				Rs. 50,89,173

Ecclesiastical.—There were 40 chaplains and assistant chaplains on the establishment of whom 36 were present. Two were employed on special duty and 6 stations were thus vacant. There were 6 clergymen in charge of particular stations supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Medical.—Cholera and small-pox were common. In the 38 Dispensaries in full operation, the total number of patients treat-

ed amounted to 2,50,263, *viz.* in-patients 13,421, and out-patients 2,36,842, giving an excess of 18,271 patients over the official year 1857-58. The deaths amongst the in-patients amounted to 892, or 6·6 per cent. to treated, in the out-patients, 0·1 per cent. The total number vaccinated was 3,55,564, or 19,079 less than in the previous year. The failures were reported to be 92 per thousand. The mortality of prisoners was higher than the average, but not quite so high as in the previous year. It amounted to 7·06 per cent. to strength. With the exception of the European troops engaged on Foreign service, and Her Majesty's 1st Batttalion 1st Royals at Secunderabad, the Troops were healthy. In a strength of 11,512 Europeans 900¼ were sick daily and 495 died. The percentage of those treated was 198·5, of those who died 4·2, of deaths to treated 2·1; of a strength of 38·308 natives, 40,161 were treated, 618 died and 1,578¾ were daily sick. The percentage of treated to strength was 104·8, of deaths to strength 1·6 and of deaths to treated 1·5.

Electric Telegraph.—The length of the lines on 30th April embraced a distance of 1,676 miles. The line on the Paumben reef is supported on 40 iron-wood posts let into the sandstone rocks, and promised durability. The cash receipts on private messages in Madras Circle, were ... Rs. 46,465 8 3
The amount of *Pro formâ* charges ... ,, 39,040 5 6

Total, Rupees .. 85,505 13 9

The total amount of cash receipts in the Madras Circle since the opening of the Telegraph to the public in February 1855, up to April 1859, had been ... Rs. 1,33,956 8 3
Value of service messages ... ,, 1,16,821 8 6

2,50,778 0 9

The whole amount expended on account of salary and contingencies both on the construction and working accounts, aggregated Rupees 3,10,879-14-10.

Emigration.—There was a great increase in the number of emigrants who embarked for the West Indies and Mauritius. From 1st September 1858 to 28th February 1859, the only time at which emigrants are allowed to leave for the West Indies, six ships sailed with 1,825 statute adults. For the Mauritius, throughout the year, 46 ships with 13,636½ statute adults sailed. The large number is ascribed to continued scarcity and the stoppage of many public works. The mortality both in the ships and depôt was light.

Conservancy of Forests.—Great attention was paid to the planting of teak and other useful trees in Malabar and Canara.

An establishment was formed at Salem to supply the Railway Companies. To meet the immense demand for fuel for the European troops a plantation of quick-growing Australian trees (Acacia) was made at Jackatalla. Considerable quantities of Teak and other seeds were furnished to the French Government for Algeria, and small quantities to Hyderabad and other places. Two boxes of sandal seeds from Mysore were forwarded to His Majesty the King of Ava. The three Botanic Gardens at Madras, Bangalore and Ootacamund were under European superintendence.

Astronomical Observatory.—The operations were limited owing to the failure of the piers of the transit circle. The observations of the Planets (40) made from 1853 to 1857, were reduced, and forwarded to Major Jacob, the late Astronomer. Observations of the Comet were made from its appearance to the end of November, 1858. Miscellaneons and extra meridional observations were carried on as occasion required. The Meteorological observations made at Dodabetta on the Neilgherries up to 1855 were printed. The reduction of observations made by Medical Officers in the interior, was in progress.

Government Central Museum.—The financial condition of the Museum is detailed since its origin in the middle of November 1850. For the first 26 months the allowance was Rs. 50 a month, for the next 22 months it was Rs. 100 and since then it has been Rs. 300. At the close of 1855 Rs. 180 were sanctioned for a Zoological Garden which was afterwards increased to Rs. 350. During the nine years of its existence the number of specimens rose from 1,141 to 60,000. The monthly expenditure was about £1,000 a year. The number of visitors in 1858-59 was 4,40,061, of whom nearly one-half, *viz.* 2,11,711, were women and girls; only one-sixth of this number, *viz.* 77,788, could sign their names. The number who visited it since its opening was 18,30,642, of whom 10,47,414 were men and 7,83,228 women. The grains known as Imphee and Sorgho were successfully introduced into South India through the Museum. The Geological catalogue was completed by the publication of a small pamphlet containing the names of all the Hypogene and Volcanic rocks. These amount to 676 in number. The whole of the sculptures from Amrawutty were about to be sent to the Indian Museum in London.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE.

1857-58.

A report on the administration of Travancore for the year 1033 (1857-58) signed by T. Madava Row, the Dewan, appears in the Appendix to the Madras Report.

Judicial.—The following comparative tables shew the number of Civil and Criminal cases:—

Civil.

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1032 ...	1,147	5,724	6,871	5,472	1,399	21,874
1033 ...	1,399	5,522	6,921	4,993	1,928	25,419

Criminal.

	Cases.					Prisoners.			
Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total Amount of Rations.
									Rupees.
1032	116	862	978	872	106	2,197	1,947	250	8,109
1033	106	817	923	797	126	1,859	1,531	328	3,309

Police.—In the year under review 5,877 cases had to be decided, of which only 14, or less than ¼ per cent., remained on the file at the end of the year, as the following statement will show:—

Year.	No. of cases remained and filed.	No. of cases decided.	No. of cases remaining undecided.
1032	5,877	5,863	14
1033	6,083	6,068	15

Of 5,862 cases brought before the Police and Magistracy during the year, no less than 4,966 were petty offences, only 896, or about 15 per cent., involving offences of a serious nature; and viewing those 896 cases in connection with the population of Travancore, which may be taken at about 800,000 exclusive of children, the proportion of crimes to the population was 1 to 933, a fact which would indicate very fair obedience to the Laws. Of the 896 cases in question, 235, 26 per cent., resulted in acquittal.

The following statement shows the degree of success which attended the exertions made to prevent unnecessary confinement of accused parties. In 1033, 2,274 persons were in custody as compared with 3,800 persons the preceding year. The number of persons confined for the period of more than a month in 1033 was 64, while that for 1032 was 229.

	No. of persons confined.
Year 1032	3,800
„ 1033	2,774
Decrease	1,026

Jails.—The number of prisoners and amount of rations were as follows:—

Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Amount of ration.
1032 ...	605	653	1,258	678	580	Rs. 9,783
1033 ...	580	553	1,133	620	513	„ 9,466

Land Revenue.—The actual collection of Land Revenue both in money and grain was:

In 1032	Rs. 14,92,467
„ 1033	„ 15,14,091

Customs.—The duty on Exports and Imports at 5 and 8 per cent. respectively on the Tariff valuation, was:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
In 1032 ...	1,06,963	76,493	1,83,456
„ 1033 ...	1,18,719	91,406	2,10,125

The total Tariff value of Exports and Imports was :—

	1027.	1028.	1029.	1030.	1031.	1032.	1033.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Imports	9,43,909	8,25,959	9,04,806	11,10,135	9,62,630	10,02,042	12,05,067
Exports	12,91,677	12,26,459	13,93,356	15,06,995	14,39,437	15,74,900	17,35,301

Revenue Generally.—Stamps.—The collection under this head was :—

In 1032	...	...	...	Rs. 1,171
„ 1033	...	...	...	„ 1,015

Salt.—The Manufacture of salt in Travancore was :—

In 1032	...	...	6,08,886 Parrahs.
„ 1033	...	...	7,73,851 „

The supply of salt procured from Bombay on Contract and received at Alleppy and other stations was :—

In 1032	...	...	6,49,491 Parrahs.
„ 1033	...	...	6,75,977 „

and the quantity of both Bombay and Travancore salt consumed was :—

In 1032	...	...	13,99,881 Parrahs.
„ 1033	...	...	15,13,076 „

Tobacco.—The Revenue derived from this Article procured from Jaffna, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore was :—

		Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
In 1032	...	3,450	253	10,52,803
„ 1033	...	3,818	368½	21,57,312

Pepper.—The Revenue derived from Pepper was :—

In 1032	...	...	2,278	Rs. 1,87,009
„ 1033	...	...	3,312⅜	„ 2,70,782

Other Articles.—The Revenue derived from Cardamoms, Ivory, Beeswax, &c., was :—

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Beeswax.		
	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rs.	Candies.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1032	345	300	1,72,633	1	334	2,133	9	79	2,750
„ 1033	504	298	2,60,003	...	417½	165	10	128	3,427

Miscellaneous.—The Revenue under this head is derived from a variety of sources, as explained in previous reports :—

In 1032 ... ... Rs. 2,85,384
„ 1033 ... ... „ 2,95,328

Mint.—The profit derived from the Mint was :—

In 1032 ... ... Rs. 2,442
„ 1033 ... ... „ 1,583

Abkaree.—The Revenue derived under the head was :—

In 1032 ... ... Rs. 58,763
„ 1033 ... ... „ 59,498

English Education.—The progress of boys in the Free School was satisfactory. Of 22 who left it 9 were employed by the Sircar. The people manifested an increasing desire to educate their children.

Irrigation.—Canals and Irrigation works :—

In 1032 ... ... Rs. 6,636
„ 1033 ... ... „ 15,761

Marine.—The Sea-going vessels built at Quilon were :—

Year.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Dhonies.	Total.
1032	3	1	3	7
1033	2	...	4	6

Forests.—The number of Logs collected in the years 1032 and 1033 was as follows :

		Logs Collected.	Amount Expended.
In 1032	...	1,426	Rs. 20,178
„ 1033	...	1,108	„ 17,174

The number of Logs sold and the amount realised were :—

		Teak-wood Candies.	Black-wood Candies.	Rupees.
In 1032	...	1,676¼	104¾	24,321
„ 1033	...	1,705	105	25,238

Medical.—Of 22,030 cases vaccinated, 2,069 were failures. In the hospitals and dispensaries of Trevandrum, Quilon and Alleppy, 99 remained from last year, and 420 were admitted, of these 48 died.

The Museum was visited by 1092 persons of whom 123 were females. Models of useful machinery were ordered from England. The printing press was well employed. The value of work was Rs. 4,211 against 2,994 the previous year.

Financial.—The total amount of Revenue was :—

In 1032	...	...	Rs.	39,12,438
„ 1033	...	...	„	42,11,698

and the Disbursements :—

In 1032	...	...	Rs.	37,71,138
„ 1033	...	...	„	40,44,312

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN.

1856-57 AND 1857-58.

In the Appendix to the Madras Report, Vencata Row, the Dewan, reports.

Judicial.—In the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the Appeal Courts the following suits were taken up :—

Original Civil Suits.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032 ...	423	1,121	1,544	1,066	478
In 1033 ...	478	1,193	1,671	1,141	530

Appeal Suits.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032 ...	86	98	184	104	80
In 1033 ...	80	111	191	79	112

Civil Decrees moved for execution.

	Executed.	Remaining.
In 1032	... 540	3,345
In 1033	... 269	3,463

In the Criminal Courts :—

Criminal Cases.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032 ...	25	174	199	163	36
In 1033 ...	36	178	214	184	30

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032 ...	25	49	74	63	11
In 1033 ...	11	49	60	48	12

In 1032, 40 cases remained undecided and 34 prisoners were in jail. In 1033, 40 cases remained undecided and 41 prisoners were in jail.

Police.—Before the district police officers there were:

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032	975	942	33
In 1033	1,003	950	53

Revenue.—

				1032.	1033.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue				4,23,199 5 6	4,47,261 14 0
	Years.	Exports.	Imports.		
		Rupees.	Rupees.		
Customs ...	1032	13,328 8 2	17,271 7 3	30,599 15 5	.....
	1033	12,186 5 9	17,073 2 4	.....	29,259 8 1
Excise or Abkarry				5,986 12 7	6,061 5 2
Stamps				2,512 10 6	3,863 5 6
Salt				1,20,018 11 4	1,41,757 7 8
Tobacco				92,354 12 9	50,247 12 7
Teak and Black-wood logs, &c.				45,589 12 6	31,943 10 10
Pepper				4,519 14 6	2,365 14 6
Cardamoms and other Forest Produce ...				3,022 5 7	3,433 12 1
Miscellaneous Revenue				86,049 6 7	97,251 7 9
Balance in the Treasury ...				1,62,427 14 2	1,35,799 13 2
Total ...				9,76,281 9 3	9,49,245 15 4

Marine.—There were two vessels built in 1032, and one in 1033.

Public Works.—The amount expended in carrying on works of irrigation chiefly in the Chittoor District was ;—

1032 ... ... Rs. 37,473 6 10

1033 ... ... „ 41,726 9 10

Medical.—In 1032, 9,171 people were vaccinated, of whom 1,314 were unsuccessful. In 1033, there were 9,526 cases of

vaccination of which 1,208 were unsuccessful. In the hospitals and dispensaries :—

	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
Years.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1032	159	132	11	940	932	,,
In 1033	201	169	7	1,329	1,329	,,

Financial.—There was an increase of revenue of Rs. 19,058 in 1033. Rs. 9,05,000 were invested in Government securities :—

Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1032	9,76,281 9 3	8,40,481 12 1
In 1033	9,49,245 15 4	8,37,143 13 4

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

1858-59.

The report is forwarded by Captain G. M. Martin, Superintendent of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Commissioner on the affairs of Coorg, Bangalore.

Judicial.—1316 suits were filed in the different Cutcherries, 1294 were disposed of and 45 remained. The value of property sued for amounted to Rs. 61,642, of which Rs. 48,834 were decreed to be due. Of appeal suits 8 depended on 30th April 1858, and 292 were instituted of which 287 were disposed of, leaving 13 depending. There were 1 arson, 4 robberies and 12 thefts in which the perpetrators were brought to trial. The estimated value of property stolen amounts to Rupees 844-9-5, of which the sum of Rupees 210-4-5 has been recovered, and 634-5 remain unrecovered. Forty-five Courts of Inquest were held, of which four were upon the bodies of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide, and forty-one on those whose death was occasioned by accident. In the collection of Dhooly Batta there was an increase of 99 butties and 13 11/16 hunnies, valued at Rupees 5,708-13-7.

Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1857-58 *and* 1858-59.

Revenue.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Expenditure.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Ordinary.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Ordinary.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Tax	1,45,029 15 10	1,49,244 14 7	General	2,676 0 0	2,676 0 0
Excise and Stamps	25,685 14 3	34,043 11 9	Judicial	7,636 10 4	7,696 15 2
Postals, &c.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Revenue	46,956 15 4	49,047 6 1
Miscellaneous	61,228 6 2	63,892 0 8	Excise and Stamps	0 0 0	0 0 0
			Postals, &c.	2,243 6 8	2,244 0 0
			Miscellaneous	6,014 13 3	6,929 11 5
			Endowments to religious places of Worship, &c. ...	14,128 3 10	14,130 3 10
			Pensions	11,780 0 0	11,780 0 0
			Medical	2,292 0 0	2,292 0 0
			Educational Institutions ...	4,208 14 10	3,870 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	2,31,944 4 3	2,47,180 11 0	Total Ordinary ...	97,937 0 3	1,00,666 4 6
			Extraordinary.		
Extraordinary	4,250 12 1	4,875 9 9	Public Works	11,060 7 0	19,598 1 1
Grand Total, Rupees ...	2,36,195 0 4	2,52,056 4 9	Grand Total, Rupees ...	1,08,997 7 3	1,20,264 5 7

M. CUBBON, *Commissioner.*

Land Assessment.—There was an increase in the cultivation of wet land of 12,097½ butties, paying a tax of Rs. 875-4-7; in dry cultivation of 91¾ fields assessed at Rs. 183-5-7 and of Garden land below the Ghaut to the extent of Rs. 45-7-10. The net increase in land revenue was

In wet cultivation	Rs.	875	4 7
In dry ditto	..	183	5 7
In Jodee Enam	...	36	11 4
In kind, and Garden Land		5,890	11 0
Net Increase as compared with last year ...		6,986	0 6

There was a remission of Rs. 868-1-8. The net amount of land revenue was Rs. 1,45,949 shewing an increase of Rs. 7,812. The Hawlut collected on Coffee amounted to Rs. 16,715. The cultivation collection on this account last year was Rupees 11,583-13-5, being an increase of Rs. 5,131-12-1. Captain Martin says;—"Within the last few years the cultivation of Coffee has been quite a rage in Coorg, and I may say that hundreds of new gardens are now coming into bearing, some of them of considerable extent, cultivated either by Europeans, or in the European style."

Population.—The Population of Coorg, from a calculation made last year, amounted to 1,13,253, but the calculation of this year makes it amount to 1,15,153, being an increase of 1,900 souls. The census however was still imperfect.

Wild Beasts.—Four elephants, six royal tigers, and twenty-two cheetahs, were killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to Rupees 176 were paid, being an increase over the sum paid last year on the same account by Rupees 79.

Education.—In the English schools at Mercara, the number of Coorg boys increased, though the attendance generally shewed a slight decrease.

The Coorgs steadily manifested a spirit of loyalty. Were the Moplahs in the neighbouring province of Malabar to rise these warlike mountaineers would at once support the Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1858-59.

Revenue.—The following Statements give the amount of the Revenue of the past year as compared with the preceding year and also the principal sources whence it was derived.

	1858-59.	1858-59.
Penang ... Co.'s Rs.	319,522	304,216
Malacca ... ,,	172,599	172,532
Singapore ... ,,	770,796	863,689
Total Co.'s Rs. ...	1,262,918	1,340,437
Excise Farms	920,273	949,963
Lands	165,866	191,931
Judicial Fees and Fines	71,455	67,509
Miscellaneous	105,324	131,034
Total Co.'s Rs. ...	1,262,918	1,340,437

The revenue from Land consisted chiefly of the sale of land in fee simple to individuals. For this purpose the survey of the Northern Settlement was completed and that of Singapore commenced.

Judicial.—The Police resembles that of the Presidency Towns of India and is not so much under the Executive as under the Courts. Crimes of magnitude were of frequent occurrence:—

	Penang.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Total.
Murder	17	8	12	37
Manslaughter	2	0	2	4
Cutting and Wounding ...	36	0	26	62
Burglary	81	11	32	124
Total	136	19	72	227

The people have such an excessive dislike for our Courts that they will not assist in the detection of Criminals. The Chinese Hoeys too, or secret societies, strive to draw all Criminal cases among their own countrymen to their tribunal. The Malayan race were most conspicuous in crimes of magnitude, while the Chinese element preponderated in minor offences. The Police Magistrates act as Commissioners of the Courts of Requests. The number of cases heard in Penang was 1,018, in Wellesley 303, in Malacca 211, and in Singapore where there is a separate judge 1,558. The following Statement shews the number and expense of the convicts at each station, during the last two years:—

	No. of Convicts on the 1st July, 1858.			Expense.						No. of Convicts on the 1st May, 1859.			Expense.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total per annum.			Individually per month.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Total per annum.			Individually per month.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Penang	1,307	106	1,413	77,516	0	0	4	7	0	1,202	100	1,302	79,731	0	0	5	0	0
Malacca	534	0	534	32,191	0	0	5	0	0	541	0	541	33,532	0	0	5	3	0
Singapore	2,020	119	2,139	1,18,244	0	0	4	7	0	2,199	130	2,329	1,24,615	0	0	4	3	0
Total	3,861	225	4,086	2,27,951	0	0	Av. 4	10	0	3,942	230	4,172	2,37,878	0	0	Av. 4	13	0

The value of their labour was:

		1858-59.
Malacca	Co.'s Rs.	33,532 10 10
Penang	„	102,570 3 0
Singapore	„	149,878 12 5

The labour of the whole body was placed at the disposal of Captain Collyer of the Madras Engineers who was made Chief Engineer 1st August 1858 to attend to the fortifications of Singapore.

Military.—Half a Company of European Artillery, the first stationed in Singapore, landed during the year. The regiments of Madras Native Infantry and a Company of Madras Native Artillery garrisoned the three Settlements and Labuan.

Financial.—Omitting the convict department and the military expenditure which is paid by Madras, the disbursements were;—

	1857-58.	1858-59.
Penang	232,070	240,713
Malacca	105,836	97,858
Singapore	300,328	355,115
Total Co.'s Rs. ...	638,234	693,686
General Disbursements	98,300	138,035
Total of Local Disbursements ...	736,534	831,721

The Settlements thus paid their *local* expenses, leaving a small surplus.

Education.—The Malays are too ignorant and bigoted to value English and fear that it will make them Christians. The boys learn in the Vernacular Schools to read and write their own language in a few months and will not remain longer. But the Chinese are anxious for as much English education for their children as will enable them to keep accounts and make out shop bills. In one case a Chinaman sent his son to England. At each station in the Straits, Government partly supports a Protestant Free School to which the public also subscribes. The boarders are educated as Protestants, the day-scholars are chiefly Chinese. The Roman Catholics maintain similar schools for themselves. His Highness the Tumengong of Johore maintains some vernacular schools in Singapore.

Piracy.—The crime increased during the year of both kinds —organised piracy and highway robbery, frequently attended with murder on the high seas. Act XII. of 1857 is ineffective

to prevent pirate junks from purchasing arms and ammunition in Singapore. Six junks, however, were seized under the Act. Robbery on the sea is difficult of detection because it is committed in small boats, and the property is carried off to a small island beyond British jurisdiction. These petty pirates abound chiefly on the Sumatra Coast and between Singapore and Penang. A small gunboat is needed to capture them.

Municipal Funds.—A sum of Rs. 3,31,799 was raised in the three settlements in 1858 being an increase of Rs. 92,995 on the previous year. Rs. 13,990 were expended on the survey of an area of 10,741 acres, the revenue from which was Rs. 85,246. Singapore island contains 206 square miles and has very little virgin forest left in it.

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.
1858-59.

THE last Annual Report though nominally for 1857-58 included the history of events up to the 14th February 1859, and the present report therefore, besides the usual annual returns, contains only an account of the incidents of two months of the year. This division of time was determined upon to exhibit in one view the course of the mutiny and the measures taken to suppress it.

Civil Judicature.—The exceptional state of the country during the year and the destruction of most of the records render any comparison with the returns of former years impossible. The number of suits and appeals instituted was 45,750, of which 29,270 were decided on their merits; of these 45,750 suits and appeals, 29,270 were *ex parte* decisions and no less than 10,922 were disposed of on confession of judgment. The frequency of confession of judgment has often been noticed, and the next Report will contain the result of enquiries into the subject. The proportion of appeals admitted to suits decided, was about 6 per cent.; and the proportion of reversals to appeals tried was about 33 per cent. On 31st December 1858, there were pending, 2,249 cases that had been under trial for more than a twelvemonth; and the average duration of suits was no less than six months. Many of the courts had been closed for 15 months in consequence of the mutiny, and hence the accumulation of work. Out of 31,454 applications for execution of decree, the orders of the Civil Courts were only completely

executed in 7041 cases and partially in 5,376, while 19,037 applications were struck off the files, without any part of the decree having been carried into effect. The defection among native judicial officers was remarkable, no less than 40 having been removed from the list, for treason or for conduct exciting suspicion. At the close of the year there were 958 cases pending in Courts of first instance, and the average duration of suits was 68 days.

Criminal Judicature.—The disturbed state of the country rendered the returns of criminal administration imperfect. The number of persons tried during the year was 46,915, of whom 18,044 were convicted, 4688 committed, and 20,452, or a proportion of 47 per cent. to the number tried, acquitted. There were 1,19,561 witnesses examined, of whom 1,02,257 were detained but one day, but the average duration of suits was 17 days which contrasts remarkably with the short time witnesses were detained. The average detention of a prisoner from the date of his apprehension to the time his case was finally disposed of by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, was 191 days. Out of 2337 cases committed there were no less than 1321 acquittals. Altogether 19,742 persons were punished during the year, of whom 536 were hanged and 410 transported. Dacoities, with and without murder, were frequent, particularly in the Benares division. The merchants and traders of Ajmere and Neemuch suffered seriously from the Meenah tribes of Dacoits. These Meenahs are very daring; a band of 300 of them attacked and partially plundered Rutlon Gurh, one of the largest towns in the district of Neemuch.

Police.—At the close of 1858 the strength of the Military Police was as follows:—

101	European Officers.
16	Non-Commissioned Officers.
5557	Horse.
19,249	Foot.

The efforts made to raise a troop of Native Christian Horse proved unsuccessful. The low caste levies did not give entire satisfaction; the men are generally dirty in their habits and given to drink; the Muzbees are the best of the class, but they require frequent punishment for the maintenance of discipline. The Military Police were frequently called upon during the year to do military duty, and they acquitted themselves very well. Much of the success of their operations was due to the zeal of their European officers. Under the operation of the Arms Act XXVIII. of 1857, 17,07,256 arms of all kinds were collected from a population of 14,306,428 male persons. The sorts of arms were as follows:—Ordnance 435, firearms

1,34,733, swords 7,11,017, spears 2,47,794 and daggers 5,90,777. The total value of property stolen in the military cantonments during 1858 was Rs. 35,276, of which only 2,716 was recovered. Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Futtehgurh, and Benares supported their own police, but there was a deficit in the cantonment funds of Allahabad and Bareilly. In the cantonment police the staff was substituted for the sword.

Jails.—The jails were frequently in military occupation while the disturbances lasted. As a whole the jail guards proved faithless. The chief exceptions were the guards of Moozuffurnuggur and Dumoh; also the jailor at Agra, who received a Khilut as the reward of his fidelity. A very small percentage of the prisoners who effected their escape in 1857 were recaptured; out of 19,708, only 3,763. The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 12,574 and their average cost per man was Rs. 44-7-6.

Revenue.—The Rubbee or spring crops were above, the Khureef or autumn crops were below average. Of a demand of Rupees 4,19,82,617, the sum of 3,92,87,626 was realized, about two-thirds of the balance was doubtful, nominal and irrecoverable. Simple process and severe measures of coercion were very few during the year. Sales of estates were very few, the number of farms was less than the previous year, and the decrease was apparent in the number of transfers of Putteedaree estates and in sequestration. In the Jhansie division the number of summary suits and appeals was larger than was anticipated, while in the other provinces the returns were as usual. Village papers were filed for 79,076 villages out of 98,119, which is remarkable considering the calamities of the previous year. The results of the Abkaree revenue were as follows:—

1855-56.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Rs. 20,89,631	10,55,537	16,80,146

These figures show the elasticity of this branch of revenue. The net receipts for stamps amounted to Rs. 10,42,696, being a large increase over 1857-58. The results of the customs department were very satisfactory. In 1857-58 the income had fallen to Rs. 59,102, in 1858-59 it rose to Rs. 2,65,617.

The total net revenue was as follows:—

Land revenue, ...	Rs. 3,92,87,626
Abkaree, ...	16,80,146
Stamps, ...	10,42,696
Sayer, ...	1,14,658
Customs, ...	36,68,214
Grand total,	Rs. 4,57,93,340

Education.—At the close of the official year there were 8471 Colleges and Schools of all kinds, attended by 1,23,235 boys, maintained by Government, by Christian Missionary bodies and by the people. Nine Missionary Schools received in 1858 grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 16,972. The population of the North West is estimated at 35,00,000, and if one-tenth of these are taken as boys of the school-going age there should be 3,50,000. But the average attendance in all the schools is only one in 28·4 of the school-going age. The schools, &c. supported by Government are the following—3 Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, with 828 students, at Agra, Benares and Bareilly; 4 Anglo-Vernacular schools with 815 boys at Ajmere, Saugor, Allyghurh, and Shahjehanpore; 260 Tehseelee schools with 13,757 boys, in all the 42 districts of the North West Provinces. Of the 710 Government *employés* who had received a Government education only three were unfaithful during the rebellion. The number of schools increased during the year by 66 per cent., and the attendance was nearly doubled. Native newspapers, after examination, were circulated among the schools to the number of 1160 monthly.

Public Works.—No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year; the operations of the department were almost entirely confined to the maintenance of existing lines of road, and to the improvement of such roads as had acquired importance in a military point of view. No report was received from the Superintendent General of Irrigation on the working of the canals.

Miscellaneous.—Early in 1859 Messrs. Evans and Limnell were murdered by the rebels under Runmust Sing who were flying before General Whitlock's column. These gentlemen were engaged in surveying the Jubbulpore line of railway, together with Mr. Campbell; they were protected by 50 Police Infantry, but they thought it advisable to divide their force into small parties, which they did, and were attacked by the flying rebels. The Police behaved well, and Mr. Campbell escaped in safety. The outturn of the Tea Plantations during the year was 59,18,411 lbs. of which 4,41,616 were made over to the Commissariat Department. At the end of the year the number of transplanted plants in all the plantations was 66,04,564, and the number of plants in beds 48,56,412.

Vaccination was carried on in the Agra division during the greater part of the year. There were 3 superintendents and 31 vaccinators engaged in the work, who visited the districts of Muttra, Agra, Allygurh and Mynpoorie, vaccinating altogether 1,08,796 persons, of which 73,024 cases or about 68 per cent.

were successful. The actual effect upon the health of the people could not be ascertained so soon after the experiment was commenced.

The Agra Medical School was originally established to educate native doctors capable of taking charge of branch dispensaries and other civil appointments open to that class. The course of study extends over three years. The number of students in the school on the 20th April 1859 was 96. In two years 14 Hindoos and 5 Mahomedans passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST OFFICE.

1858-59.

During the year 25 new post offices and 13 new letter boxes were opened. The distance traversed by the mail was 39,530¾ miles a day; last year it was only 36,933½. The average cost of carrying the mails was, for foot lines Rs. 2-0-3 per mile, for horse lines 11-9-2, for mail cart lines 18-4-11 and for boats 7-15-5. The correspondence passing through the Post Office increased to 51 millions of letters, as the following table shows:—

Presidency.	One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna Postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.
Bengal	3,83,943	4,90,865	5,68,012	6,28,208	7,01,954	7,75 042
Madras	3,29,547	4,55,556	4,75.622	5,94,037	6,47,810	7,25,605
Bombay	2,92,588	5,25,355	5,91,814	7,25,819	9,67,264	12,62,106
North Western Provinces ...	5,84,145	9,28,024	10,56,382	11,56,921	12,08,637	15,35,339
Total	15,90,223	23,99,800	26,91,830	31,05,035	35,25,665	42,98,092
Estimate of one year...	1,90,82,676	2,87,97,600	3,23,01,960	3,72,60,420	4,23,07,980	5,15,77,104

The increase of chargeable covers was 23·22 per cent. and of service covers 16·14 per cent. over the previous year. The numbers for one month in 1858-59 were as follows :—

Paid and Bearing letters,	...	...	30,36,393
Paid and Bearing newspapers,	...	...	5,01,998
Service Covers,	...	...	7,59,701

The number of chargeable newspapers increased from 1½ millions in 1854-55 to 6 millions in 1858-59. The official correspondence increased from 4 million covers in 1854-55 to nearly 9 millions in 1858-59. The number of chargeable and service parcels increased from 17,000 and 8,000 respectively in one month of the year 1854-55 to 33,000 and 19,000 in one month of the year under review. The Book Post shows the following results for one month in 1858-59.

Books posted in India,	...	...	1,76,640
Imported book post packets,	...	...	66,576
Total		...	2,43,216

The returns of registered letters show an increase of 16·62 per cent. over the previous year, and of 120·13 per cent. over 1855, the total number being now 4,93,224. The number of unclaimed letters shows an increase corresponding with the increase of correspondence passing through the Post. Out of 95,942 letters returned as unclaimed in one month 61,002 were Bearing letters. The following shows the proportion of unpaid to paid letters in 1858-59.

Bengal,	...	...	...	41½ per cent.
Madras,	...	...	...	28 ,,
Bombay,	...	...	...	32½ ,,
N. W. Provinces,		...	...	50 ,,

The cases of ascertained dishonesty on the part of Post Office servants were 169 in number, in 65 of which legal convictions were obtained while 104 were punished by the department. Out of 27 cases of highway robbery of mails only *one* legal conviction was obtained. In 73 cases articles were lost or tampered with, and the offenders could not be discovered. The total number of persons employed by the Post Office on 30th April 1859 was 26,158. The Bullock Train department in Bengal and the North West showed a deficit of Rs. 430,524. The staging Bungalow fund for Bengal and the North West Provinces exhibited a surplus of Rs. 22,115. The total value of stamps sold was 11,98,880-14-6. The total postage collections for the year amounted to Rs. 24,24,864-10-7, being an increase of more than 7 lakhs over the previous year. The receipts for official postage amounted to Rs. 25,25,189-2-0. The entire expen-

diture amounted to Rs. 42,31,442-7-3, leaving a deficit of 9,46,098-7-1, but by adding the receipts for official postage there remained a surplus of Rs. 15,79,090-10-11.

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

1858-59.

THE distance over which telegraphic communication was extended during 1858-59 was 2441 miles making a total of 10,123 miles in use. Thirty new offices were opened making the total number 154. Late in October 1858 the Ceylon lines were completed and joined to those of the Indian continent at Paumben. The management of these lines was made over by the Ceylon Government to Sir Wm. O'Saughnessy, and the system on which they are conducted is the same as on the continent of India. Twenty-eight new Morse stations having been opened during the year, employment was afforded to most of the Morse assistants from England, originally 74 in all. From the 1st of May 1859 the system of charging for service messages was changed, in consequence of the abuses which arose from sending such messages without payment. Every service message is now paid for in cash previous to despatch, and the right of priority of transmission is abolished except for certain special cases of indisputable emergency. The total number of messages sent in all India, Pegu and Ceylon during the year 1858-59 exclusive of those sent on telegraph business, was as follows:—

Private messages, ...	...	...	1,01,164
Service messages, ...	...	...	56,670
			1,57,834

Of the 1,01,164 private messages, 39,724 were sent by natives, being 39·26 per cent. The receipts for private messages during the year amounted to Rs. 2,95,511-2-9. The value of service messages was Rs. 3,64,739-1-7, making the total value of work done Rs. 6,60,250-4-4. The system of charging by the length of line traversed was given up, and another adopted in its stead, by which messages are charged for by the geographical distance. By this means the cost of all ordinary private messages sent between Bombay and Calcutta is reduced 25 per cent. The

charge for messenger-hire on delivery of messages was reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas per mile. Other important modifications were made in the method of charging for messages. Sixteen words may now be sent four hundred miles for one rupee. Every word above 16 is charged one anna. Thus a common message of 33 words from Calcutta to Bombay, formerly charged 12 Rs., is now sent for Rs. 6-3—the three annas being for one word above 32 sent over three distances of 400 miles each. Telegraphic communication in India is consequently cheaper than in any other country in the world. A message of 25 words sent from London to Vienna, a distance of 1206 miles by the line, costs 19*s.* 6*d.* equal to Rs. 9-12—whereas the same message can be sent from Calcutta to Bombay, 1,600 miles by line, but charged by the map for 1,200 only, for Rs. 4-11. As regards service messages Mr. O'Donnell, Deputy Superintendent for Bengal, reports that when transmitted free the monthly average number was 274, and since cash payment was enforced it has been only 179. The occurrence of errors is attributed to neglect on the part of signallers and assistants in charge. The 150 offices now open require at least 800 practised signallers, but as yet there are not above half that number. From the examination of the copies of messages it was found that the errors in signalling were in nearly all cases committed by the receiver and not by the sender. Nearly all were phonetic, words of similar sound being taken without reference to sense. More than 90 per cent. of the errors were numerical, the other errors were chiefly in names of persons and places. A school for training signallers was recently established at Coonoor in the Neilgherries where lads of European or East Indian parentage are received between the ages of 14 and 16; they reside on the premises and are taught signalling on the Morse system, by Mr. Knop, an experienced assistant. A work-shop is in full operation in Bangalore which supplies all Southern and Central India and Ceylon with telegraphic apparatus, and at which instruments are repaired. Instead of the native line guards who used to be stationed along the lines a mounted patrol was established to keep the communication perfect, in Madras and Mysore, and will ultimately be introduced into all districts where horse or camel transit is available.

The cost of the establishment was Rs. 85,819 per month; the average receipts were Rs. 40,000, leaving an excess of expenditure of Rs. 45,819 monthly.

ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

1858-59.

Civil Justice.—The following shews the amount of work performed. There was a general decrease of the average duration of suits and of the arrears on the appellate files :—

	For adjudication during the years.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORIGINAL SUITS.												
Civil Courts	1,35,863	1,55,406	19,543	...	82,843	86,720	3,877	...	24,477	28,747	4,270	...
Agency Courts ...	711	704	...	7	323	326	3	...	192	238	46	...
Revenue Courts ...	2,075	2,123	45	...	986	1,009	113	...	488	353	...	135
	1,38,652	1,58,233	19,581	...	84,062	88,055	3,993	...	25,157	29,338	4,181	...
APPEALS.												
Civil Courts	12,336	11,947	...	389	4,737	4,556	...	181	3,131	2,453	...	678
Agency Courts ...	15	16	1	...	4	9	5	...	8	5	...	3
Revenue Courts ...	447	437	...	10	176	155	...	21	194	156	...	38
	12,798	12,400	...	939	4,917	4,720	...	197	3,333	2,614	...	719

The Sudder Judges introduced new rules for the conduct of the duties of the Nazir's department in the different Adawluts.

Court of Small Causes.—The business continued steadily to increase:—

Year.	Number of suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Fees carried to the credit of Government.	No. of Judgments given.	Amount received on cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to suitors on cases decreed and compromised.
1858-59 ...	15,461	7,20,154 0 8	97,570 3 8	9,209	1,56,537 4 9	1,57,350 0 7
1857-58 ...	14,749	7,00,558 4 2	96,383 15 1	9,130	1,57,540 5 4	1,57,577 14 2
Increase in 1858-59	721	19,595 12 6	1,186 4 7	79	... ...	.....
Decrease in 1858-59	...	...	.....	.....	1,003 0 7	227 13 7

Criminal Justice.—The returns exhibit a slight increase in the number of offenders for trial.

Year.	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted and Sentenced to				Total.	Acquitted.	Found Insane.	Died before trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Flogging, Fines, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.						
1857 ...	54,231	33,367	6,623	55	30	40,075	14,156	...	...	14,156	54,231
1858 ...	55,573	36,072	6,496	51	30	42,649	12,922	2	...	12,924	55,573
Increase	1,342	2,705	...	..	...	2,574	..	2	...	...	1,342
Decrease	...	...	127	4	...	...	1,234	...	...	1,232	...

The rule which obtains in the North Western Provinces of allowing all Magistrates, Assistants and Deputy Magistrates to have access to the records of trials held before Judges, was introduced. In the island of Bombay itself the returns of crime exhibit a decrease of 628 cases, and 2,334 prisoners, in comparison with the returns of the previous year. The proportion of stolen property recovered amounted to 70 per cent. Only one case of burglary occurred during the year, and robberies with violence entirely disappeared. The returns relative to the Mofussil Police and Jails are not given. The efficiency of the Police in the repression and detection of crime is praised. An attempt which promised to be successful was made to introduce order among the Bheels and Naikra of the Rewa Kanta, by the formation of a corps on the model of the Khandeish Bheel corps, and by the appointment of a Naikra agent. The number of debtors in Jail at the instance of individuals was 852 for sums amounting to Rs. 58,947, at the instance of Government 1 for Rs. 969.

Land and Sayer Revenue.—The amount of land and sayer revenues realised in the 7 Collectorates of the Southern Division was Rupees 94,61,791 against Rs. 91,07,030 the previous year. In the island of Bombay the revenues were :—

	1857-58.	1858-59.
Land	72,585	slightly more.
Abkaree	85,683	89,183
Stamps	...	32,529

The returns for the Northern Division are not given. The following table shews the adjudication of enam claims under Act XI. of 1852.

	Number of Claims.	Annual Value.
Declared Hereditary	$4471\frac{11}{60}$	2,84,816 2 9
Declared permanent ...	$6631\frac{317}{1560}$	41,618 0 10
For one or more lives ...	$633\frac{5}{6}$	57,462 5 6
At once assessable ...	$308\frac{419}{520}$	29,579 4 8
Declared Surinjam	$13\frac{1}{3}$	27,479 10 9
		4,40,955 8 6

1,002 claims to cash allowances were adjudicated. The cost of the alienation enquiry amounted to Rs. 2,11,363. By the decision of the Secretary of State on the case of the Mandvie Giras dues the State has been saved an annual payment of nearly Rs. 80,000, and a present disbursement of about fourteen lakhs claimed as arrears.

Customs, Salt and Opium.—The financial effect of the new customs law, Act VII. of 1859, was an increase of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees to the revenue. The collections on account of the salt revenues were :—

1857–58	...	...	... Rs. 28,09,432
1858–59	...	...	... „ 26,36,088
Decrease in 1858–59	...	...	... „ 1,73,344

The number of chests of Opium on which pass fees were realised was :—

				Chests.
1857–58	...	...	...	... 40,405½
1858–59	...	...	...	... 36,111¾
Decrease in 1858–59	...	...	...	4,293¾

And the actual realisations were :—

1857–58	...	...	...	Rs. 1,61,62,265
1858–59	...	...	...	„ 1,44,44,764
Decrease in 1858–59	...	...	„	17,17,501

Education.—No inspector was yet appointed for Sind, the other inspectoral districts were remodelled. The efforts of the Department were necessarily concentrated on the improvement of the existing machinery, further expansion being impossible. The Elphinstone College recovered its popularity. There were 71 students of whom 22 paid the fee of Rs. 60 a year. In the Poona College there were 42 students of whom 9 paid fees. 44 students attended the Grant Medical College. The number of pupils at the Central School, Elphinstone Institution, was 543. It was self-supporting; at the Poona High School 164. The Industrial Engineering School at Poona was nearly self-supporting. The value of the work executed was Rs. 11,075, or an increase of Rs. 7,222 over the previous year. There were 43 pupils in the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution. A Government School was opened at Aden on the 21st September 1857. In January 1858 there were 118 scholars on

the register with a regular attendance of 68. Sir Charles Trevelyan presided at the examination on the 14th March 1859. The monthly cost was Rs. 583.

Public Works.—The following was the expenditure in the Presidency excluding Sind:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Roads and Bridges	4,44,792	5	8
Docks, Dockyard, offices and buildings for Marine purposes	28,584	12	7
Piers and Jetties, &c.	2,004	10	7
Light-Houses and Beacons	1,996	1	5
Canals, Irrigational Bundaras, Tanks, and Wells	1,42,976	1	8
Fortifications, Magazines, and Military Store-houses and offices	1,79,744	3	11
Barracks, and Buildings connected therewith	11,78,553	7	0
Schools	1,792	15	9
Hospitals	68,394	8	7
Churches, Burial-grounds	11,273	1	2
Jails and Buildings for Police purposes ...	17,491	12	8
Miscellaneous: Government Houses, Cutcheries, Travellers' Bungalows, Dhurumsallas, Ferries, Post Offices, Telegraph stations, &c., including ordinary repairs	8,62,163	12	9
Total ...	29,39,767	13	9

The entire expenditure in each Collectorate for Sind during the year was as follows:—

Kurrachee Collectorate.		Hyderabad Collectorate.		Shikarpore Collectorate.		Grand Total.
Establishment.	Expenditure on works.	Establishment.	Expenditure on works.	Establishment.	Expenditure on works.	
90,130 3 7	3,08,077 15 6	98,652 10 3	8,40,082 12 4	90,074 14 0	5,43,569 9 3	19,70,591 0 11
Total ..	3,98,211 3 1	Total ...	9,38,735 6 7	Total ..	6,33,644 7 3	
				Total expenditure on Public Works in Sind ...		19,70,591 0 11

Financial.—The accounts were not ready. It is anticipated, however, that the charges for 1858-59 will contrast favorably with the charges of the preceding year, and that the revenue of 1858-59 will show an increase. The customs and excise receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 18,00,000. A large quantity of silver Bullion was imported by merchants. This sudden importation was met, as on the former occasion, by extending the date of payment of the mint certificates from 20 to 50 days' sight, and by causing the Mint to work extra hours. The out-turn per diem was raised to about two lakhs of Rupees,

whereas the usual rate of coining is only one lakh. The total amount of bullion received by the Mint was:—

Government	...	...	4,39,616- 1- 7
Merchants	...	...	2,02,11,711-13-11
			2,06,51,327-15- 6

The delivery to the treasury in new coins amounted to Rs. 2,18,84,940. There was a decrease in civil expenditure of

Bombay	...	...	88,098- 4- 6
Sind	...	...	2,06,658- 0- 0

Augmentations in the strength of regiments caused an increase in the military expenditure of Rs. 13,23,750. The increase in the Marine department was Rs. 2,80,114. The increase in the Barrack, Bazaar and other departments was Rs. 13,12,331.

Ecclesiastical.—Of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains available for duty there were 26. 3 were absent on sick leave and there were 3 vacancies.

Political.—Events of a political character were not few but were very unimportant. Mutiny was trampled out in the Southern Mahratta country. Tantia Topee skirted the Presidency for many hundred miles but was never able to do more. In Kattywar the dispute between Baroda and Noanuggur regarding a nuzzeranah of Rupees 60,000, which had been in progress for more than forty years, was finally closed. The decision was in favour of the Jam of Noanuggur. In Bhownuggur a cause for much jealousy and heart-burning was removed by the legislative enactment which vested the Political Agent with the functions of a Magistrate in those portions of the Thakoor's possessions which are under the Regulations. In Kutch, the retirement of the Rao from public life rendered it necessary to form a regency of which the Political Agent was constituted the head, and the Rao's eldest son a Member. The feud which had long existed between the Rao and his son was amicably arranged. The tranquillity of the Rewa Kanta was disturbed during the past year by an outbreak among the wild and turbulent tribe of Naikras. Sooruj Mull, the Thakoor of Mondetti, being deep in debt, began to plunder the Myhee Kanta districts. He was induced to surrender by Major Wallace who was entrusted with the district. The imprisonment of the Chief of Jumkhundee was effected. This Sirdar, the wealthiest member of the Putwurdhun family, was arrested by the Political Agent, Mr. Manson, on suspicion of having carried on a treasonable correspondence with the Raja of Shorapoor in the Nizam's country, and of having endeavoured to induce the Native Regiments at Kolapoor and Belgaum to mutiny. The subsequent murder of Mr. Manson,

and the loss of the papers collected by that lamented Officer on this important subject, greatly impeded the investigation. After a long and careful enquiry by an Officer, Captain Etheridge, specially deputed for the duty, an elaborate report on the charges against the Chief was submitted by the Political Agent, Mr. Lockett. A consideration of this report left no moral doubt as to the Chief's guilt. But legal proof was wanting and the Chief was admitted to the benefit of the Royal Proclamation. In Aden the relations between the Government and Arab tribes were harmonious.

Military.—The most important facts of the Military Administration of the past year were the constitution of the two additional Regiments styled 1st and 2nd Regiments of Jacob's rifles, and the appointment of the three Belooch Regiments to be Regiments of the Line. Soon after General Jacob died. His great principles in the organisation of the native army were 1st, The Silladar system; 2nd, Fixed Head Quarters of Regiments. The essential part of the Silladar system is the payment of the soldier at a rate sufficient to provide for the maintenance of his arms and accoutrements and necessary field carriage, thereby rendering the corps independent of the several Military Departments, and obtaining a very simple organization, completely centralized in the Regimental Commandant. He advocated fixed head quarters and the residence of pensioners of the regiments there principally on account of the advantage to the men themselves of a fixed residence for their families, especially during the absence of the regiment in the Field. In July 1858 the formation of a second Regiment of Southern Mahratta Horse, and two extra Battalions of Native Infantry was ordered. The strength of each Regiment of Horse was then fixed at 750 Sowars, but it has since been reduced to 600.

Agriculture.—Measures for the improvement of the cultivation of cotton, as also for the introduction of new seed and improved gins, engaged attention.

Emigration.—The number of Emigrants to the Mauritius was :—

Men, ...	3694
Women, ...	1529
Boys under 10, ...	452
Girls under 10, ...	283
Boys under 2, ...	162
Girls under 2, ...	132
	6,252

or 5590½ adults. Some labourers were sent from Aden to work on

the Kooria Mooria Islands. Of 98 who were 505 months on the island, 34 died—an average mortality of 82·4.

Survey.—The revenue survey was at work in 5 of the 6 zillahs of the Northern Division.

Conservancy.—10 towns and villages were brought under the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850, and it was suspended in 3 towns. The proceeds of the Conservancy fund in 1858 amounted to Rs. 20,430. The receipts of the Bombay Fund were Rs. 10,44,117 and the expenditure Rs. 5,89,449, being a balance of Rs. 4,54,668.

Medical Department.—9,987 patients were treated in the Civil Hospitals; the number of deaths was 933. In the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital there were 4,355 patients and 632 deaths. The number of persons confined in jails was 6,582, or about 300 more than at last report. There were 9,111 admissions into the Hospitals, being in the proportion of 138·4 per cent., a considerable diminution from former years, when the proportion ranged from 162 to 171 per cent., showing that the health of jails in this Presidency had undergone considerable amendment. There were 251 deaths. The average strength of the police was 18,463, the number of deaths was 84. There were 155 new admissions in the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, 117 individuals were discharged, restored to reason, and 22 deaths occurred. The average number of inmates throughout the year amounted to 188. The number of patients treated at all the Dispensaries throughout the Presidency, was 1,07,524, or about 6,000 more than last year. The following is the numerical order of the several Divisions:—

With respect to "caste" there were:—

Christians, nearly	9,000
Hindoos, about	62,000
Mussulmans, nearly	28,000
Parsees, only	7,500
Other castes	1,500

The total number of persons vaccinated, both by Superintendents and others, was 2,57,813, which presents an increase of about 3,775, over last year, and a very marked increase of 14,000 over the year 1856-57. The percentage of successful vaccination remained as on the two last annual occasions of report, *viz.*, about 91·0 per cent. There were only 82,860 infants under one year of age vaccinated, being a little more than 32·0 per cent. of the total number. The male sex slightly predominated, being in the proportion of about five males to four females. About 96 per cent. were Hindoos, all other castes not amounting to so much as 4 per cent.

Miscellaneous.—The year was remarkable for the havoc committed by cholera all over the Arabian and African Coasts of the Red Sea, and Gulf of Aden. It appeared to originate in the Hejaz, where it is more or less prevalent every year during the season of the Pilgrimage. It extended slowly down both sides of the Red Sea, and appeared in Aden about the end of September 1858. Its appearance was sudden and virulent. It carried off 697 persons in all of whom 15 were Europeans, 223 Indians, 261 Arabs and 198 Africans. The only other noteworthy event was the unusual and most disastrous flood which occurred on the night of the 30th April at Aden.

THE COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILL TERRITORY.

1858.

A REPORT on the Administration of the Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and General affairs of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hill Territory was drawn up by Mr. W. J. Allen, and submitted to Government on the 14th October 1858. Mr. Mills visited the district in August 1853 and the present report has reference to the state of affairs since that period. The civil functions of the Political agent and the command of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion were separated by order of Government in March 1854, the former being transferred to Mr. C. K. Hudson of Assam in April 1854 as Principal Assistant Commissioner in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hill Territory. The Report commences with an account of the differences between Mr. H. Inglis, and Messrs. Coleman, Haddan, and Brownlow. Mr. Inglis was extensively engaged in the Limestone trade in these Hills, and was accused by the above named gentlemen of carrying on his commercial operations by unlawful and violent means. Mr. Allen examined 21 cases tried in the court of the Magistrate of Sylhet, and 36 tried in the Cherra Poonjee Court, all bearing upon the question, besides hearing the plaintiffs make their grievances known to him personally. The principal facts adduced in the evidence were the following. Mr. Coleman left Sylhet on the evening of the 6th October 1856, to proceed to Cheyla Poonjee for trading purposes; he was attended by about 30 coolies, servants and others. On arriving at Kuppreya Bazaar in the Cheyla district he took up his quarters in a tent not far from the place where the Bazaar is held. On the following day two Wahadadars and a number of Cheyla Cossyahs surrounded the tent in a tumultuous manner,

and a scuffle ensued which resulted in one of Mr. Coleman's servants being carried off and confined for ten or fifteen days by the Wahadadar. The object of these people appeared to be to deter Mr. Coleman from proceeding to Cheyla Poonjee. He went on, however, and on the evening of the 13th October as he was sailing down the Cheyla stream on his return to Sylhet he was attacked by a large body of armed men from whom he escaped by landing and proceeding by a foot-path through the heavy jungles to the Sylhet Police station of Pundooah. Mr. Coleman forwarded a statement of his complaints to the Cherra Court, but the Principal Assistant Commissioner referred him to the Wahadadars, and merely sent a police darogah to the district to disperse the assembled rioters. A notification was issued at the same time to the effect that aliens were prohibited from going into the Cheyla district accompanied by large gangs of people who were likely to cause riots and disturbances there, except under the authority of Government and with the consent of the Wahadadars. Shortly afterwards another order was passed prohibiting any "European or Bengalee aliens" either armed or collected in large parties, from entering that district for the purpose of trade "or with any other intent" without having first obtained the consent of the Wahadadars. These Wahadadars were known to be the creatures of Mr. Inglis, and such orders virtually left the monopoly of the trade in his hands.

On the 16th of October 1856 Mr. Haddan, accompanied by Mr. Brownlow, proceeded to Cheyla to obtain information regarding the Petroleum wells in the district. A little below Kuppreya Bazaar they were stopped by two elephants and a large band of clubmen, who spread themselves across the shallow stream. The assailants rushed upon the two gentlemen, wrested a gun from Mr. Haddan's hand, seized, beat and otherwise maltreated them, dragging them through the water to a tent on the Bank where they were detained in their wet and bloody clothes, without food till the evening, when they were conveyed in a small boat to Chattuck, and placed on board Mr. Haddan's budgerow there. Mr. Inglis denied that any of these outrages had been committed with his knowledge and said he had nothing to do with them either directly or indirectly. Mr. Allen accepted his denial, and was of opinion that all the accusations and complaints made against Mr. Inglis regarding the maintenance and support of his trade in these Hills by violent and unlawful means had not been established, and were not true.

Justice, Revenue, &c.—The Principal Assistant Commissioner of these Hills conducts his official duties according to the rules and regulations that are in force in Assam; and by this means

the Judicial anomalies pointed out in Mr. Mills' Report have been for the most part removed. All appeals from the decisions of the Principal Assistant Commissioner in Political, Police and Revenue cases lie to the Governor General's Agent and the Commissioner, and all Civil and Criminal appeals go to the Deputy Commissioner of Assam. There were in 1856, 76 Civil cases, 64 Political and 28 Revenue and Police cases tried in the Cherra Court. These were regular suits and cases. The number of witnesses examined was 234, none of whom were detained more than four days, while the majority were discharged on the first day. Under the head of "miscellaneous business" there were in 1854, 904 cases on hand, in 1855, 931, and in 1856, 1645. The drafts granted and cashed were as follows:—

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Granted, ...	311	550	597
Cashed, ...	132	132	99
Pension certificates discharged, ...	7	12	2
	450	694	698

There were 101 persons brought to trial during the year 1856, of whom 58 were convicted, 41 acquitted, and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

In August 1855 a considerable addition was made to the police force of the district; outposts were established at Nungklow and at Jowaie.

The following is a statement of the Revenue:—

REVENUE.

1853-54.			1857-58.			Increase.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1,047	5	11	23,023	2	5	21,975	12	6

This increase of Revenue has been derived chiefly from the rents of the Lime Quarries of the conquered Cossyah Villages and the Jynteah Hills, which, under the orders of Government of the 25th of August 1855, No. 265, were declared to be the property of the State, and were let on lease to Mr. H. Inglis.

Several large Fisheries, at the foot of the Jynteah Hills, which are annually leased to the highest bidders, have increased very considerably in value since the year 1853-54. All the other items of Revenue remain about the same as they were in that year. The only Abkarree Revenue, except what is realized from the sale of a small quantity of Opium in the Military Bazaar at this station, is derived from the sale of Ganjah. In 1853-54 the Annual Revenue obtained from this source was Rs. 55-11-6; for the year 1857-58 it amounted to Rs. 66.

The appendix contains a list of all the states in these districts, with remarks as to their value. The relations between the British Government and the Cossyah Chiefs, village Sirdars and Elders have never been formally defined. The Jynteah Hill Territory became a British possession in the year 1835, when the Ex-Rajah, Raj Indro Sing resigned and accepted a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem. The villages continued under the charge of the Dolloyes, who are nominated by the inhabitants and confirmed by the Principal Assistant Commissioner. They hold office for a period of three years. No taxation had been imposed upon the inhabitants of the Jynteah Hills; but the Dolloies and Sirdars of each village present annually to Government a he-goat, in token of their submission, in accordance with an ancient custom. These Dolloyes, Sirdars and other headmen of the villages are permitted to decide civil suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 50 and all petty criminal cases in which their own people are concerned. With the exception of the Cheyla Wahadadars, the Cossyah village chiefs make no records of their judicial proceedings, decisions and orders, and cases of appeal have therefore to be investigated *de novo*.

With reference to the desirability of uniting North and South Cachar, the Cherra Poonjee district, and perhaps the superintendence of the Garrow tribes under one authority, Mr. Allen's opinion is that such a plan is objectionable; and that the most advantageous mode of administration would be to revert to the former system, under which the Civil and Military authority were combined; that the Commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion should be Superintendent and the Second in Command Assistant Superintendent of the Hills, the former exercising the powers and functions of a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, a Civil and Sessions Judge and a Political Agent, the latter, in subordination to his superior, exercising the powers of a Principal Assistant of the Assam Commission. The failure of the former mode of conducting affairs by a Military Political Agent and a Military Assistant was attributed to the intimate connection that subsist-

ed between the Political Agent and his son-in-law Mr. Henry Inglis, who then held in his hand almost the whole trade in the district. Mr. Hudson represented that the travelling allowance of 5 Rs. per day was inadequate, and Mr. Allen recommends that the Junior Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cherra Poonjee should be allowed to draw Rs. 250 a month while travelling on duty.

Education and Schools.—By order of Government in March 1854, an allowance of Rs. 50 per month was granted to the Rev. Mr. Lewis for the support of schools in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. Since the appointment of a Director General of Public Instruction, the schools have been placed under the Inspector of schools of North East Bengal and Assam, to whom quarterly reports are furnished. By the returns in April 1858 it appeared that there were ten such schools, with an aggregate attendance of 132, namely:—

Names of Schools.	Average number of Pupils.
1. Nongsowlia Boys' School, ...	34
2. Ditto Girls' School, ...	20
3. Moosmye, ...	8
4. Mamloo, ...	6
5. Cherra Poonjee, ...	26
6. Cherra Station, ...	6
7. Soopar, ...	5
8. Nongwar, ...	10
9. Nonkro, ...	7
10. Nonqreem, ...	10
Total, ...	132

The instruction was imparted in the Cossyah language. English and Bengallee were only taught in the Nongsowlia schools and one or two others. The schools were not found to be popular among the Cossyahs, and did not meet with the success that might have been expected. The reason was said to be, that the Cossyah language and Roman character were used, whereas the Bengallee language and character were most useful to the inhabitants. A proposal was made the Inspector to establish a Bengallee school at Cherra Poonjee at a monthly cost of Rs. 75.

Trade.—The greater portion of the trade of these Hills is carried on with the plains on the Southern or Sylhet side of the mountains. The trade with the Assamese is conducted chiefly by barter, and the annual value of it does not exceed Rs. 15,000 for Exports and about the same for Imports. The total value of the other trade is estimated at Rs. 7,00,000, yielding an estimated profit of Rs. 1,70,705. The principal articles are the following:—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	Estimated Profits.
Limestone,	17,00,000	*Mds.* Rs.	3,06,000,	Rs. 1,02,000
Smelted Iron	45,000	,, ,,	67,500	,, 5,625
Coal ...	25,000	,, ,,	12,500	,, 3,125
Potatoes ...	50,000	,, ,,	1,25,000	,, 25,000
Cotton ...	12,000	,, ,,	42,000	,, 3,000
Oranges	4,50,00,000	,, ,,	78,750	,, 16,875
Betel Nuts	3,00,00,000	,, ,,	37,500	,, 9,375
Pawn Leaves	10,00,00,000	,, ,,	12,500	,, 3,125

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	Estimated Profits.
Rice	1,50,000	Mds. Rs.	2,25,000	Rs. 28,125
Salt	2,000	,, ,,	10,000	,, 1,000
Fresh and dried Fish ...	.....	,, ,,	20,000	,, 3,000
Cloths of sorts	.....	,, ,,	25,000	,, 4,000
Pigs ...	.....	,, ,,	10,000	,, 1,500

Of 17 lakhs of maunds of limestone, the average annual quantity exported, 15 lakhs are quarried by Messrs. Inglis and Co. This trade is carried on by a system of advances made to the men who quarry the stone, and the boatmen who convey it down the streams. The quarries are generally insalubrious; when cholera breaks out the men desert their work and thus occasion considerable loss to the limestone traders. The Iron trade is entirely in the hands of the Cossyahs, who send it from the Hills to the plains. The quality of the metal is said to be excellent, but in its original state it contains so much dross that the profits of the trade are greatly reduced by the expense of carriage. The potatoe was introduced in 1830, and the trade is lucrative and rapidly increasing. The Madras potatoes are best adapted for the soil. The cotton is of inferior quality. The Orange trade is entirely in the hands of Mr. Inglis. The principal article of Import is Rice.

Miscellaneous.—The great want of the station of Cherra Poonjee is a good Bazar. A charitable dispensary is also much needed. The Jail is well kept; the average number of prisoners during 1857-58 being 23. To insure an uninterrupted communication between Sylhet and Assam a bridge across the Boga Panee River is much wanted. The Post Office arrangements were rather unsatisfactory at the time of Mr. Allen's visit. Parcels by the Banghy mail from Calcutta to Cherra Poonjee often took a month or six weeks in transit; the dâk from Sylhet to Gowhatty was conveyed in 72 hours, though it might be done in 36. The conquered villages Mamloo, Moosmye and Soopar all contribute something towards the Government of the Hill districts, but the amount is very small. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with the manner in which the administration is carried on.

The Jynteah Hills.—This territory is about 25 square miles in extent, and was surrendered to the British in 1835 by Rajah Raj Indro Sing. It is divided into 19 separate "Elakas" or districts, fifteen of which are under the charge of Doloies, and the remaining four under thirteen headmen called Sirdars. Besides these there is the small village of Pichador Poonjee which is settled as a Halabadie tenure with the sister of the ex-Rajah of Jynteah, and in which there is no Government official. Although the responsibility to the Government for carrying on the public business of these fifteen "Elakas" rests entirely with the Doloies, yet a great part of the work is ordinarily done by village officers of an inferior grade, called "Pathors" and "Lungdeos." The former are deputies or assistants to the Doloies, but can only hear cases in durbar and act for their principals during their illness or absence from their jurisdiction; the latter are the village priests who act also as assistants to the Doloies. The population of these Hills was estimated by Mr. Hudson in 1857-58 at about 40,000 souls, occupying 10,000 houses. As the inhabitants become acquainted with the British they lose confidence in their own village authorities and resort more and more to the Cherra Court. Many of the villages are 50 to 80 miles from this Court, and Mr. Allen recommends the establishment of a European officer at Joowaie who should exercise the same judicial, fiscal and general powers as the detached sub-Assistant Commissioners in Assam. Regarding the moral condition of the inhabitants Mr. Allen says. "I am afraid there is some truth in what Oodun Doloie has said regarding the great increase of gambling and drunkenness; but these are vices which cannot be reached whilst the present mode of administration continues; gambling can be put down in a great measure

when the police of these Hills is remodelled, but drunkenness can be successfully dealt with only by improving the moral and social condition of the people. Almost all the village officials, I am told, indulge, more or less, in both these vices, and therefore are not likely to take any active measures for their eradication."

Assessment, &c.—The Jynteah Hills have never contributed anything towards the expenses of Government in the district, and Mr. Allen says the imposition of a tax would have a better effect than the constant dread of taxation ; the tax he recommends is a house tax. The Rajah of Jynteah, Raj Indro Singh never made much out of the district, he only received an annual tribute of a he-goat from each village, and from some a few seers of parched rice or a few bundles of firewood. Every village in turn supplied the Rajah with coolies, &c. for cultivating his lands. The lands originally belonged in common to the community of each village, and when a private individual cleared and improved waste land he became the rightful owner of it. The potato was not cultivated before 1854, but since that period it has become an important production of the district.

Rajah Hazar Singh, of Moleem, presented a petition to Mr. Allen claiming the Elaka of Paunch Poonjee and asserting that he had been wrongfully deprived of it in 1849 by Colonel Lister. The Principal Assistant Commissioner was requested to investigate the case and the evidence clearly proved that Paunch Poonjee belonged to the Jynteah Hills before they were transferred to the British Government in 1835, and that this Elaka was transferred with the others without any objection on the part of the Rajah of Moleem. In May 1851 the Wahadadars of Cheyla Poonjee appealed to the Political Agent for support against his own people, and since then the district has always been in a restless state. Some of the principal Zemindars and inhabitants of the Cheyla district brought complaints against the Wahadadars to Mr. Allen regarding which he says :—" There is, I think, ample proof that these Wahadadars, for several years past, have been guilty of official misconduct and maladministration, and that the inhabitants have good grounds for dissatisfaction with them, and it appears to me that under these circumstances the people of Cheyla have a right, by the custom of the country, to remove these Wahadadars from office and to nominate other persons to perform the duties of their district. From the following table it will be seen how many states there are in these Hills, and their relation to our Government, together with the mineral productions that are found in them.

Number.	Names of Sates, &c.	Names of Chieftains, &c., in Charge.	Minerals, &c.
	SEMI-INDEPENDENT.		
1	Cherra	Ramsing Rajah	Lime, Coal and Iron.
2	Khyrim	Sing Manick Rajah	Lime, Coal and Iron.
3	Nusteng	Omit Singh Rajah	Lime, Coal and Emery-stone.
4	Lungree	Soonder Singh Rajah	Lime and Iron.
5	Nuspoong	Phanbhang Singh Kala Rajah ...	Iron.
	DEPENDENT.		
1	Lungklow and Lykenso Poonjee	Temporarily placed under charge of Village Sirdar chosen by ballot. Under Orders of the Home Government a Native Ruler will be appointed to this State.	
2	Moleem	Hazar Singh Rajah	Iron.
3	Murriow	Oophan Singh Rajah.	
4	Ramrye and Mowlie	Oomar Singh Rajah.	
5	Cheyla	Mishnee, Bur Singh, and other Wahadadars	Lime and Coal.
6	Dowarrah Notoormeu, 2 Poonjees	Oosing Sirdar	Lime.
7	Nowsenram	Oomeer Rajah	Lime and Coal.
8	Mowdun Poonjee	Laloo Sirdar	Lime, Coal and Petroleum.
9	Mahram	Oosep Dullah Rajah and Ramsye Kala Rajah	Lime and Coal.
10	Mullai Chummut	Jeet Singh Rajah	Lime.

Number.	Names of Estates, &c.	Names of Chieftains, &c., in Charge.	Minerals, &c.
11	Bhawul	Oophar Rajah (deceased) Doobah Sing now claims the Raj	Lime and Tezpat.
12	Seenai Poonjee	Eang Thoomow Sirdar.	
13	Longkhom Poonjee	Ahmor Sing Sirdar (deceased.)	
14	Mowyang	Ooahan Sing Rajah	Lime and Coal.
15	Nobo-Sopho	Ooahan Sing, Konrai Sing	Lime.
16	Jeerung	Sahdoo Sing Rajah.	
17	Syung	Bur Moolook, Mon Sing, Ooahmon Lungdeo, and others.	
18	Moflong Poonjee	Assul Lungdeo, Dhur Sing Lungdeo, and Jumkha Sirdar.	
19	Mowlong Poonjee	Oojee and Chonglah Luskurs ...	Lime.
20	Lyksom Poonjee	Oojee Kooar.	
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
1	Station of Cherra Poonjee (Ceded)	Under charge of the Principal Assistant Commissioner.	
2	Moosmai Poonjee (Conquered) ...	Mon Sing and other Sirdars ...	Lime.
3	Mamloo Poonjee (Ditto) ...	Temporarily placed under charge of Bur Sing Cossyah.	
4	Soopar Poonjee (Ditto)	Bun, Oostep, and other Sirdars ..	Lime.
5	Byrung Poonjee (Ditto)... ...	Temporarily placed under charge of Rajah of Cherra	Lime and Coal.
6	The Jynteah Hills (Ceded) ...	Under charge of Dolloies, Sirdars and other Government Officials ...	Lime, Coal and Iron.

CHERRA POONJEE ;
The 14th October, 1858.

W. J. ALLEN,
Member of the Board of Revenue, on Deputation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

1858-59.

THE divisions of these provinces and the administrative officers remain the same as those given in last year's report.

Civil Justice.—There was an increase of 2733 regular and miscellaneous suits and 70 appeals in the year 1858. The Judicial statistics refer to the calendar year; all other statistics refer to the official year ending 30th April 1859. There were altogether 19,678 cases tried before all the Courts, of which 18,539 were regular and miscellaneous suits and 1139 appeals; of these 19,091 were disposed of. There were 330 appeals to the Commissioner's Court, of which 289 were disposed of. The average duration of a suit before the district authorities was 29 days, and of an appeal before the Commissioner's Court one month and 26 days.

Criminal Justice.—There were 6017 persons tried before the district officers for criminal offences, of whom only 25 awaited trial at the close of the year. The average percentage of convictions was 60 per cent.; in the province of Amherst it was 83 per cent. In all the district Courts 4187 witnesses were examined, of whom 3316 or 79 per cent. were in attendance one day; the remainder attended from 2 to 6 days. The appeals from the several Magistrates to the Commissioner's Court were 34 in number; 16 decisions were confirmed, 16 reversed, 1 remanded and 1 modified. The Sessions Court tried 99 persons, of whom 43 were acquitted, and 56 convicted and sentenced, 8 to death, 5 to flogging and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment.

Police.—The regular Police of the Provinces number in all 1166 men and cost Rs. 1,51,116 per annum. Besides these there are the Rural Police, comprising the various native officials of the districts. In the Tenasserim Province there are 150 regular policemen to a Rural population of 1,57,288 souls, which is equivalent to 1 policeman to 1048 people. In Martaban the proportion is 1 to 663. During the year 3887 crimes were ascertained to have been committed and 3550 were brought to trial. Atrocious crimes showed a satisfactory decrease while crimes of a less aggravated character showed an increase. The proportion of heinous crimes to the population in 1858 was 1 to 425, in 1857 it was 1 to 582. The amount of property stolen was Rupees 47,068-14-4, of which 30 per cent. was recovered. In 1857 only 19 per cent. was recovered.

Jails.—The daily average of prisoners in the various Jails was as follows :—

Amherst	292
Moulmein	1383
Tavoy	300
Mergui	260
Shwaygeen	75

The health of the convicts was good.

The average annual cost of these convicts was as follows :—

Amherst	Rs.	46	9	7 per head.
Moulmein	,,	60	2	4 ,,
Tavoy	,,	62	6	5 ,,
Mergui	,,	60	15	0 ,,
Shwaygeen	,,	81	15	3 ,,

The profits arising from convict labour amounted to Rs. 14,249-5-10 against Rs. 8770-15-11 the previous year. On the 1st January 1859 there were in the Moulmein Jail :—

Bengal convicts	1202
Madras	116
Straits	5
Local	354
Total ...	1677

Revenue.—The gross revenue of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for the official year was Rs. 14,96,833-5-7 showing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 1,92,606-8-1. More than one-fourth of the revenue is derived from the land tax. The rates of assessment vary according to circumstances, the highest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per acre. The capitation tax produced Rs. 1,65,546, being an increase of Rs. 24,503 over the former year. The revenue from Timber amounted to Rs. 1,66,724-15-3, being Rs. 376 more than the previous year; but the collections showed a decrease. The excise Revenue was as follows :—

Opium	Rs.	92,405	14	6
Spirituous Liquors	,,	1,38,251	1	4
Salt	,,	12,454	14	0
Total	Rs.	2,43,111	13	10

Miscellaneous.—The customs collections show a slight decrease owing to the practice of importing goods from Calcutta and other Indian ports duty paid instead of direct from Europe. The number of vessels that visited Moulmein was 406, and the tonnage 3,29,111. The Imports into all the ports were valued at Rs. 51,21,836, the Exports Rs. 61,49,540, total 1,20,71,376. The desire to acquire a knowledge of the English Language continued unabated among the natives. A private school newly opened contained 120 pupils; the numbers in the Government School had fallen off; the daily average attendance being only 40. In the Public Works Department nothing of any importance was done owing to the restrictive order issued by Government being still in force.

The political condition of Martaban, which was in a disturbed state during 1857-58, was reduced to complete order and tranquillity during the year under review. This gratifying state of affairs was mainly brought about by the prudent measures of Major Berdmore, Deputy Commissioner of Martaban Province, who has since been cut off, and whose loss was deeply regretted by Government.

The population of the provinces was 3,32,046 giving an increase of 17,770 over the previous year. This is about eight persons to a square mile. The principal articles of agriculture were rice, tobacco, til-seed, garden produce and fruit trees. The total extent of land under cultivation was 2,69,338 acres, of which the large proportion of 1,88,240 acres was devoted to paddy. The Moulmein General Hospital continued to be of great benefit to all classes. During the year 709 Europeans and 768 natives received medical and surgical aid. The number of outdoor patients was 3,778. Vaccination was not successful.

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

1858-59.

THE report on the Administration of Mysore during the year 1858-59 shows a generally satisfactory result without noticing any events of more than ordinary importance.

Civil Justice.—The number of original suits decreased from

13,910 to 12,418; the number remaining over at the end of the year was 1081 being 582 less than the previous year. The total amount litigated was Rs. 11,75,420, of which Rs. 7,55,771 was awarded to plaintiffs. The number of appeal suits disposed of during the year shows an increase. Out of 7,197 appealable suits filed in the Courts of the Mysore Territory only 1167 or 16·2 per cent. were actually appealed.

Criminal Justice.—There was a slight increase in the number of criminal cases and a slight diminution in the number of convictions. The crimes committed were as follows :—

Crimes against the person	2,000
Do. do. property ...	6,428
Miscellaneous offences ...	1,176
Petty cases	16,215
Total ...	25,819

The number of persons convicted was 15,586. There were 54 Gang Robberies against 55 the previous year. The property plundered by Gang Robbers was Rs. 18,670 in value while that of the previous year amounted to Rs. 24,227. The amount of all property robbed in 1858-59 was Rs. 47,723.

The following statement shows the relation of crime and litigation to the population :—

Civil suits, nearly	3 per thousand.
Crimes, about	1 „
Misdemeanours	2 „
Petty assaults and offences, nearly	2 „
All crimes and misdemeanours, about	4 „
Gang Robberies	1 per 100 thousand.
Value of property plundered by Gang Robbers, about	Rs. 4 per 1,000 people.

Value of all property stolen about Rs. 12 per 1,000 people, or 2 pice per head of the population.

Jails, &c.—The Jails contained at the end of the year 1645 prisoners. The aggregate cost of the jails during the year was Rs. 85,419-1-2 showing an increase of Rs. 24,330-10-10 over 1857-58 which was chiefly owing to the increased cost of food. The cost of a convict was raised by the sum of Rs. 13-2-11.

The number of violent and accidental deaths was as follows :—

Suicide	250
Accidental deaths	1024
Killed by wild beasts	43
Total	1317
People wounded by wild beasts	23
Wild beasts killed	204

A slight alteration was made in the judicial administration of the Bangalore cantonment by the establishment of a Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court, which disposes of all Civil Suits formerly tried by the Superintendent of Police. "The Cantonment Police and criminal file shows a total of 2643 cases pending and filed for the year, of which 2608 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 35 cases."

Revenue.—The Revenue for 1858-59 was the greatest realised since our assumption of the country. It amounted to upwards of 87 lakhs of Rupees. The items were the following :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land tax	60,03,006	3	8
Sayer	8,56,482	8	1
Abkaree	8,46,407	1	2
Sandal Wood	2,02,781	11	2
Miscellaneous	8,01,158	6	4
Total Rs. ...	87,09,835	14	5

Customs.—Of the customs revenue nearly one-half was realised from the Halut on betel nut and most of the remainder from town dues on tobacco and other articles. The quantity of opium produced in Mysore during the year was valued at Rs. 1,97,285-3-9 and paid duty in the sum of Rs. 5,784-5-1. The entire revenue was more than double what it was in 1831-32, the year of the assumption of the country. The annual subsidy of Rs. 24,50,000 was paid as usual, as also the additional 50,000 Rs. for the rent of the Island of Seringapatam.

Miscellaneous.—In the educational department not much was done. The inaction was partly owing to the fear of irritating the religious prejudices of the natives. No public

works of any magnitude were undertaken. Three hundred tanks were either destroyed or seriously injured by the excessive rains that fell towards the end of the season. Much of the expenditure in the Public Works Department was incurred in repairing these tanks. The great bridge over the Toonga River was completed and that over the Budra was nearly finished. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure under this and other heads the revenue showed a surplus of Rs. 1,02,140-11-0 which was added to the reserve of the preceding year. The Rajah's stipend of Rs. 3,50,000 was duly paid, together with his fifth share of the net Revenue which amounted to Rs. 8,93,396-0-0, making a total income to His Highness of Rs. 12,43,396. The total strength of the Mysore Barr or infantry on the 30th April 1859 was 2,616 men, and of the Silladar Horse 2,762 men, which were maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,57,395-9-10. In the Silladar Horse there were 1,355 Mahomedans ; in the Barr 1695, or about two-thirds of the whole number, were Mahomedans. The population of the province was estimated at 38,22,223. Of this number little more than two lakhs were Mahomedans and the remaining 36 lakhs Hindoos. Mining operations were carried on as usual during the year. The quantity of iron produced amounted to upwards of 1,14,000 maunds. Steel to the value of 30,000 Rupees was exported. The Report closes with a general statement of the Revenue and expenditure of the Mysore Territories for the years 1857-58 and 1858-59.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1858-59.

THE works undertaken during the year 1858-59 were only those of a strictly necessary character owing to the restriction placed by Government on expenditure in this department. A Committee was appointed to report on the best means of simplifying and improving the system of accounts and correspondence. The system recommended by this Committee has been adopted by the department in all parts of India. The following table exhibits the estimated expenditure on Public Works during 1858-59 :—

General Statement of Probable Expenditure on Public Works and Railways under the Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India for 1858-59.

Provinces.	Public Works Department.			Railway Department.	Total of Public Works and Railway.
	Works.		Establishments, Contingent and other Charges.	Controlling Establishment and Land.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	13,11,130	33,67,712	11,04,698	80,000	58,63,540
North-Western Provinces	12,05,900	81,32,500	15,29,200	4,15,000	1,12,82,600
Oudh	75,000	26,00,000	1,25,000	0	28,00,000
Punjab	5,47,284	38,76,719	8,47,387	0	52,71,390
Straits Settlements	60,167	8,60,919	29,315	0	9,50,401
Pegu	3,51,644	7,60,785	1,68,660	0	12,81,089
Tenasserim and Martaban	38,601	50,433	24,548	0	1,13,582
Madras	25,00,000	22,90,000	16,42,250	92,396	65,24,646
Bombay and Sindh	16,22,637	22,86,076	7,38,051	1,14,814	47,61,578
Mysore and Coorg	2,88,700	2,47,750	1,60,170	0	6,96,620
Hyderabad	43,000	1,76,000	61,250	0	2,80,250
Nagpoor	44,329	5,79,886	1,24,913	0	7,49,128
Grand Total	80,88,392	2,52,28,780	65,55,442	7,02,210	4,05,74,824

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred for Military and other works in the various provinces on account of the late mutinies :—

	Amount actually expended from 1st May 1857 to 31st December 1858.	Estimated expenditure from January 1859 to 30th April 1860.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,50,715	3,59,232	5,09,947
Bombay	12,25,887	12,78,368	25,04,255
N. W. Provinces ..	99,37,793	60,49,652	1,59,87,445
Bengal	23,54,610	10,75,213	34,29,823
Punjab	4,11,664	17,09,360	21,21,024
Oudh	9,95,135	64,62,312	74,57,447
Nagpore	1,10,943	39,664	1,50,609
Hyderabad ...	4,215	3,040	7,255
Total ...	1,51,90,994	1,69,76,841	3,21,67,805

The report remarks on the instructions issued with regard to departmental management and details, and proceeds to review those operations of the Public Works Department in which the Government of India was more directly concerned. The details of the actual execution of works will be found in the reports of the Local Governments. During the year orders were issued for the construction of two skittle alleys for each Regiment at all stations for European troops where such provision for their amusement did not already exist. It was decided that the dwelling houses of Roman Catholic Priests officiating in Government chapels attended by European troops, should be repaired at the public expense only when forming part of the chapel,

but not when separate from the building, though in the same compound. It was ordered that the whole expenditure of the Electric Telegraph Department should form an item of Public Works charges. The Dechouree Iron Works manufactured 25½ tons of Iron at a cost of Rs. 54-15-8 per maund exclusive of European labour. There was a balance in favour of the works of Rs. 3,183-12-11. The Ramghur Works turned out 5 tons at a cost of Rs. 1,706, leaving a profit of only Rs. 62. Iron ore yielding 70 per cent. of Iron was obtained from a Mine opened a little way from the works. The remainder of the Report and the Appendix are chiefly occupied with details of the Railways, the most important of which will be found in the separate article on Indian Railways in part III. Vol. IV. of the *Annals*.

THE KABYL KHAIL WUZEEREES.

Punjab Records, Vol. V., No. 1.

1859.

A letter from the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government gives an account of the expedition against the Kabyl Khail Wuzeerees who sheltered the murderers of Captain Mecham and refused to give them up. Up to the end of 1859 this tribe refused to render satisfaction for that outrage. Troops were accordingly collected in December, from Huzara, Yusufzye and Dehra Ismail Khan. The force consisted of 3324 soldiers, and 13 guns, besides a body of Levies and Police numbering 216 horse and 1121 foot The command was assumed by Brigadier General Chamberlain. At Thull the force was joined by the 6th Punjab Infantry which increased the number of the regular troops to 3900. The Meranzye district, through which the expedition passed on its way to the Koorum, was at one time much disturbed by the incursions of the Zymoosht, the Wuzeerees and the Toorees. In 1855, after the first expedition into the territory, in all the villages there were two factions, the one on the side of order and Government, the other sighing for the good old days of license and excitement. In 1856 another expedition was undertaken which was successful, and the district was reduced to a state of order.

The Koorum field force arrived at Thull, the last village belonging to the British Government, on the 19th December 1859.

When the river was crossed the force was in the territories of the Ameer of Cabul. A letter was accordingly addressed to him "stating the necessity which had arisen for taking the troops through the lands of Bilund Khail. His Highness, in reply, acquiesced in the justice of the measures contemplated and sent instructions to his officers to render every assistance to the troops." However the only time when our troops were in the Cabul territories was the two days during which they were encamped opposite Thull. The Wuzeerees inhabit the hills which separate the Bilund Khail lands from the Koorum valley and all the country south of that village The Ameer distinctly stated in his letter that "the Wuzeerees were independent of both Governments."

In October the tribes usually descend from their native hills into the lower hill district bordering on Kohat and Bunnoo. The Wuzeerees are divided into three branches, the Mahsoods, the Ahmudzyes and the Otmanzyes. Their numbers are as follows :—

Mahsoods,	...	...	...	15,000
Ahmudzyes,	...	...	...	11,000
Otmanzyes,	...	...	...	11,500
				37,500

These branches are again divided into clans and sub-divisions. The Kabyl Khail belong the Otmanzye branch. They only number about 3000 men, but the clans in their neighbourhood could muster 8 to 10,000 men if necessary. Life is valued among the Wuzeerees. When a man is murdered his friends may only claim the actual murderer as their victim, they may not, as among the Puthans, wage war against his whole kindred. It is a boast among the Wuzeerees that they have no poor man amongst them. When a family is accidentally impoverished the clan subscribe to re-establish it. The people have therefore no inducement to leave their homes and enter foreign service. Cultivation is carried on in the immediate vicinity of the streams, while the sides of the hills afford excellent pasture for the camels. There are few regular villages. Within the hills the people reside in "Kizhdees" or encampments constructed of stout black woollen blankets spread over curved sticks with sides of coarse matting. These blankets are worth from 20 to 30 rupees, are exceedingly durable, impervious to rain, and not easily destroyed by fire. The only permanent traces of the Wuzeerees are found in the graveyards of their tribes. These resting places of their dead appear to be the exclusive objects of veneration to the Wuzeerees, and in them are deposited their household stuff, when

absent from their camps, the boldest thief not venturing to lay sacrilegious hands upon it. The Peer or spiritual adviser, Kazee Naj-caboola of Bilund Khail, is the only other object of their veneration. This man's prayers and nostrums are highly prized by the sick. He used to receive the free will offerings of the people, but having assisted the Ameer of Cabul in reducing Khost, he was rewarded by a jageer of 1000 rupees in that valley, on which he now lives. The Wuzeerees are a tall, muscular and courageous race of men. It used to be their boast that "they had seen kings coming and kings going but had never seen the king who had taken revenue from them."

On the morning of the 22nd December a body of the Kabyl Khails were encamped in the Maidanee settlements about ten miles from the troops. The main body had moved off leaving these 1,500 picked men to cover their retreat by contesting the ground with our troops. When our infantry advanced to attack them they fought with great gallantry, using stones when their ammunition was exhausted. They were driven from point to point and then dispersed among the mountains. Their casualties amounted to about 50, while the loss on our side was one man killed and 14 wounded. A quantity of grain and a large number of sheep and goats were taken. The force was enabled to follow up the fugitives by the aid of some Toorees, who acted as guides, and between whom and the Wuzeerees there is a perpetual feud.

Captain Henderson with a party of Sowars continued the pursuit through the Hussun Khail encampments, and captured 5,000 sheep, 300 bullocks and 60 camels, besides the property carried off by Toorees and others. On the 26th December the Kabyl Khail, Toree Khail and Hussun Khail sent in representatives to Captain Henderson. No communication was held with the former in the meantime, but the latter were informed that if the Otmanzye would deliver up Zungee, or two of the murderers the Government would be satisfied. To this they agreed and left hostages in proof of their good faith. The next day one Goolan, a notorious robber, and supposed to be the murderer of a Lobanee merchant about two years before, was sent in by the Hussun Khail, and was sent on to be tried at Kohat. The 30th December was spent in visiting the Dariveshtuk Hill, which is 4,500 feet high and a great stronghold of the Wuzeerees. From the top the Engineers obtained a good view of the adjacent country, the valleys of Khost and Daur, and the Solimanee mountains. These two valleys are dependencies of Cabul. Their prosperous condition contrasts strongly with the barren hills in which they are embedded. Khost contains

12,000 inhabitants, and pays an annual revenue of 50,000 rupees. On the 31st the headmen of the Gungee Khail were ordered to deliver up Umber Shah, who had entertained the murderers of Captain Mecham. The next day he was brought in as a prisoner. On the 2nd January the expedition returned to the Koorum and encamped at Kirari. On the evening of the same day Major Taylor of Bunnoo arrived in the camp. The murderers were now found to have left the Otmanzye and placed themselves under the protection of the Lullee Khan, a tribe of the Ahmudzai. It was necessary now to proceed in detachments to Chuppree. On the road through which the route to this place lay there was a narrow gorge which did not allow a laden camel to pass. The Engineers succeeded in blasting this pass and rendering it practicable for both camels and field artillery, and thus leaving a permanent memento of their visit to those wild hills. On the 6th the Ahmudzye chiefs were assembled and addressed by Major Taylor. They at last agreed to produce three of the murderers in a month and a half, which offer was accepted and the expedition prepared to return to the British Territories. The force arrived at Kohat on 14th January and was broken up the same day.

The results of the expedition were satisfactory. The Kabyl Khails lost their pre-eminence in the tribe and the prestige of the rest was gone. The enemy lost 20 or 30 of their best councillors and warriors, and the loss they sustained in property was not under 25,000 rupees. Another expedition would have been undertaken to capture all the murderers of Captain Mecham had it not been that soon after the breaking up of the force Mohubbut, the principal murderer, was delivered up to Major Taylor. The evidence proved that this man counselled the attack and struck the first and final blows.

REPORT OF THE

MADRAS MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

1859.

THIS report is dated 7th June 1860, and contains details of the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners during the year, and statements of their finances.

The balance carried forward from the previous year was Rs. 2,68,942-13-11. The Income for 1859 was 1,87,528-1-9, and

deducting remissions and refunds the total net Income was Rs. 4,52,856-10-9. The wheel tax produced 51,395 against 50,384 the previous year. It was found difficult to collect the tax quarterly and a recommendation was sent in to Government that it should be collected annually. The expenditure was 1,95,680-2-9 against 2,22,379-3-2 in 1858. The most important items were Roads and Scavenging. With the exception of Scavenging there was a reduction in the cost of the various establishments. The cost of road and brick work was higher by 25 per cent. than in former years, on account of the necessity of raising the rates in order to procure labour. The most important undertaking during the year was the drainage of Black Town according to a scheme prepared by Colonel Arthur Cotton. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 61,991, which will have to be met by the realization of a portion of the sum invested in Government securities and set apart expressly for such purposes. The annoyance caused by the vicinity of a burning ground to some military lines necessitated its suppression, and a new burning ground was formed on the Mint Esplanade. The number of deaths reported in 1859 was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1859	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266
1859	3,492	3,360	3,620	10,472

The number of deaths from cholera was only 1,061 against 2,047 in the preceding year. The compilation of the Mortuary returns is now managed by the Director General, Medical Department who publishes Weekly Returns, with full details and comparative statements in the *Official Gazette*.

REPORT OF THE INDIGO COMMISSION.

1860.

A Commission was appointed, under Act XI. of 1860, to enquire into and report on the system and practice of Indigo planting and the relation between the Indigo planters and the ryots and holders of land in Bengal. The Commission consisted of W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., President, and R. Temple, Esq. appointed by Government, W. F. Ferguson, Esq. nominated by the Indigo Planters' Association, Reverend J. Sale representing the Missionaries, and Baboo C. M. Chatterjee, on the part of the British Indian Association. Two private sittings were held on

the 14th and 16th of May 1860 when the course of action to be followed was determined upon and a list of witnesses was drawn up. The public sittings commenced on the 18th of May and terminated on the 4th of August. With the exception of a fortnight, when the Commission sat at Kisnaghur, the meetings were all held in Calcutta. The number of witnesses examined was 134, of whom 15 were officials and servants of Government covenanted and uncovenanted; 21 were or had been planters; 8 Missionaries; 13 native Zemindars or Talookars; and 77 ryots, tenant proprietors, or occupiers of land.

The report, dated 27th August 1860, is signed by Messrs. Seton-Karr and Sale, Baboo C. M. Chatterjee and, with a reservation, by Mr. Temple. Appended to the report is a minute by Mr. Temple in which Mr. Ferguson concurs, also a minute by Mr. Ferguson and a reply to it signed by three of the Commissioners.

The evidence collected by the Commission bears on every point connected with indigo cultivation, as practised in different parts of Bengal; on the attitude of the planters to zemindars and ryots, and on the feelings of natives, high and low, as regards indigo; on the profitableness of the cultivation to the ryots or the reverse; on the cultivation of the poppy, and on agricultural pursuits generally; on the conduct of the Police and the Executive Authorities; on the tenures of land and the facilities for its acquisition; on the working of certain laws; and on the general condition, advancement, and social prosperity of the country.

The Indigo Question.—The subject of indigo planting has for many years engaged the attention of the public and has occasioned much controversy in the columns of the Indian press and of periodicals. The main features of the question at issue are these. It is asserted on the one hand that the cultivation of indigo is not voluntary on the part of the ryot; that he is compelled to plough, sow, and weed his land, and to cut and cart the plant at times when he would prefer being engaged in other agricultural work of superior profit; that the land devoted to indigo is selected by the servants of the planter, is the best land very often, and is sometimes forcibly ploughed up to be re-sown with indigo when it is already sown with other crops; that the cultivation is thus rendered irksome and harassing to the ryot; that he invariably becomes indebted to the factory and is obliged to bequeath his debts to his posterity, which almost deprives them of personal freedom; that he is oppressed by the servants of the factory, kidnapped, imprisoned and outraged; that the planters use unjustifiable means to obtain

estates in *putni* from the Zemindars; and that the system generally is vicious in theory, injurious in practice and radically unsound.

On the other hand it is maintained that the rule of the planter, as proprietor of lands, is milder and more temperate than that of the native; that the object of the planter in securing Zemindary rights is to have that influence over his tenants, without which, from interference on the part of others, he cannot carry on the cultivation properly, that the zemindar, aware of this, extorts exorbitant terms from the planter; that the planter's difficulties are increased by the jealousy and suspicion of the executive authorities, the corruptness of the police, the distance of the courts and the slowness of legal procedure; and that his presence in the country is beneficial, to the natives and the Government, in diffusing civilization, protection, and progress.

The report here gives an account of the various systems of Indigo cultivation existing on this side of India.

Various Systems.—The whole cultivation may be divided into the two great divisions of *Nijabad* and *Ryotti*. The former resembles a farm managed by the proprietor of an estate in England. It is carried on on lands of which the factory or concern has acquired the tenant right, or the right of actual occupancy, by an establishment of ploughs, bullocks, and servants maintained at the planter's own expense. When the establishment of the factory is not sufficient ploughs and bullocks may be hired. The *Ryotti* cultivation again is carried on by ryots on their own lands under contract and by advances made by the planter. This is divided into *ilaka* and *be-ilaka*, the former being cultivation carried on by the planter on lands on which he has acquired, temporarily or permanently, the rights of the zemindar or talookdar, the latter being carried on on lands belonging to other parties. In *nij* cultivation it is necessary that the planter shall have acquired the actual occupancy of the land. The best lands for this purpose are what are called *chur* lands, or lands formed by alluvial accretion, liable to inundation in the rainy season, and either regular islands in the centre of the river or long low reaches fronting its banks. Sometimes tracts of this land may be found to extend, even in Nuddea, to a mile and more in length; and on the great rivers in Northern and Eastern Bengal it is well known that the *churs* are literally of enormous size. The Indigo sown on these lands is generally sown in October. In *nij* cultivation there are no disputes about land, except such as are quite independent of Indigo, the whole risk and the charges fall on the planter, and, as a general rule, everything proceeds smoothly. Though the *nij* cultivation seems so attractive the

difficulties in the way of its extension render it impossible for planters to relinquish their *ryotti* system and adopt it. The available *chur* lands are already taken up. High lands are generally so unconnected that it would be impracticable for a planter to move his establishment about from place to place without loss to himself. Indigo sown in October is never equal to that sown in Spring.

Under the *ryotti* system the ryots are of two classes, those resident on the estates held by the concern and those who are not. The contracts, which all the ryots enter into, are either for one year, or vary from three to five or ten years. The advances, made in October and November, are invariably at the rate of two rupees a beegah, and for this sum, the ryot usually agrees to give lands suited for indigo, which lands would be marked off by the servants of the factory, to prepare them, to sow the indigo, weed it, and deliver the plant at the factory. The plant, when grown and delivered, is measured, and credit is given to the ryot at a rate which now ranges from 4 to 6 or 8 bundles for the rupee. The bundles are measured by a six-foot chain passed round the centre of the plant. An acknowledgment is given to the ryot at the time of measurement, or some few days afterwards, and at the close of the manufacturing season, in August or September, the accounts are drawn out, and in October the ryot attends at the factory for the adjustment of the same. To his debit are set down, the advances made to him at 2 rupees a beegah, the value of the stamp on which the contract is engrossed, usually two annas, the seed from 4 to 5 seers, which is usually charged for at four annas a beegah though it costs more than this sum to the planter; the expense of carting the plant, and, after the first year's engagement, the amount of any previous debt remaining uncleared. To his credit is placed the value of the bundles delivered by him; and a balance is thus struck. If he has *fazil* or excess to receive, he has it paid down; if otherwise, the debt remains against him, and he receives advances for the next season's operations, not at the full amount of the lands for which he has engaged, but with a deduction proportionate to his debt; for instance, if he has agreed to cultivate five beegahs, for which the advances would be ten rupees, but he is in debt to the amount of four rupees to the factory, he receives not ten rupees, but 10 rupees minus 4 rupees=6 rupees. In some instances, if the debt is very large, he receives no fresh advances, though he may receive a separate loan to aid him in his difficulties, or the debt may be reduced, or cleared off, by the voluntary act of the planter. The same process is repeated year after year in the

case both of ryots resident on the estates of others, and of ryots of estates attached to the factory. With some local distinctions, and with certain other defects or exaggerations, forming sources of complaint, and with, of course, a great deal depending on the temper, experience, and management of the planter himself, the above are the main features of *ryotti* cultivation in Lower Bengal. The average return of a beegah is about 10 to 12 bundles, and a thousand bundles of plant give, on an average, about five maunds of dye.

Another system is called that of *shouk dadun* or free advances; under this the ryot is not charged for either seed or cutting and carting; he has only to cultivate and sow and is paid at from 4 to 6 bundles per rupee. Another system again exists under which no advances are given; the ryot gets seed for which he pays, not at a fixed rate of 4 annas a beegah, but at the market rate. Both these systems prevail to a very limited extent. In the district of Rungpore the ryots frequently raise the plant as their own speculation and sell it to the factories at the market rate, usually of four bundles the rupee, without any contract. The danger of this is that they may receive advances under contract from one factory, and be tempted to sell the plant as in open market to another.

The *Tirhoot System* is this. The ryot takes advances, at the rate of three rupees a beegah, of which two rupees are given in the autumn, and one more at sowing time. The beegah in Tirhoot is nearly equal to an acre, or three Bengal standard beegahs. The selection of lands, as well as the supervision of the cultivation by the servants of the factory, proceed much as they do in districts nearer Calcutta. But the advances do not form the nucleus of a debt, if the ryot only cultivates, and they are not carried on, if unliquidated, from year to year, against the ryot. A price is set on the crop. If there is a total failure after sowing, the ryot gets one rupee over and above his first advances, for his time and labor and the occupation of his land; and three rupees six annas, besides the above advances, if there is a crop. The land is, however, occupied with indigo for the whole twelve month. In some factories the crops are still further classified, but this does not alter the main feature; *viz.*, that in no instance, even though not a single stalk of indigo should sprout after cultivation, can the ryot become heavily indebted. On the other hand there is the danger lest the ryot, having received his advances, should be tempted not to cultivate his lands at all. But this, is prevented with ordinary care on the part of the planter. Under no circumstances, can the ryot

in Tirhoot ever receive more than six rupees six annas per beegah for his single crop of the year, however fine it may be. But the rates of remuneration have been raised this very season in Tirhoot. Under the system in Allahabad and the North West the ryot used to sell indigo to the factory, manufactured, but in a very crude state. Advances were also made to contractors, zemindars and cultivators who grew the plant with less supervision on the part of the planter than is usual in Bengal. The system worked well upon the whole.

These then are the various systems under which the cultivation of Indigo is carried on.

Subjects of Enquiry.—The subject may be divided into the following heads :—

1. The truth or falsehood of the charges made against the system and the planters.

2. Changes required to be made in the system, as between manufacturer and cultivator, such as can be made by the heads of concerns themselves.

3. Changes in the laws or administration such as can only originate and be carried out by the Legislative and executive authorities.

I.

The truth or falsehood of the charges made against the system and the planters.

This head is a very important one and the questions involved in it have been the occasion of much excitement on the part both of Europeans and natives. For the sake of clearness this head may be divided as follows :—

1. The attitude of the planter towards the zemindar and the attainment of proprietary rights in lands by the planters.

2. The attitude of the planter towards the ryot as manufacturer to producer and as zemindar to payer of rents.

3. The prevalence of crimes or oppressions of all kinds committed by the planters and their servants.

4. The conduct of the police and the executive authorities towards the planters.

5. The conduct of the Missionaries and the causes of the late crisis.

1. It is undeniable that planters have gradually been acquiring the higher proprietary rights in land, such as zemindari ; talookdari or *putni* ; or that they have been granted leases

of estates or portions of estates by the native zemindars, for terms varying from three to five, seven and ten years, renewable at these terms and often so renewed. The planter may acquire these rights in a perfectly fair and lawful manner. He bargains with the ryots to cultivate a certain quantity of Indigo for him; with this bargain the zemindar has no right to interfere. It is easy to see however that disputes may arise between planter and zemindar owing to this arrangement between planter and ryot. When these difficulties do occur they generally end in the planter taking a *putni* or lease of the lands. Regarding the opposition said to be offered by zemindars to planters the evidence leads to the conclusion that the only difficulty experienced by the planter is that of settling the pecuniary terms. Still it is not to be denied that opposition is offered and that rents are demanded on *leases* which are sometimes beyond what the planter can fairly collect. Difficulties of other kinds may arise, but upon the whole looking to the statements furnished by planters, to the extent of lands now held by them as well as to the general tenor of the evidence, but one inference can be drawn, which is, that the acquirement of proprietary rights, of late so much coveted by planters, depends mainly on their tact and skill in negociation, and on command of capital. The tenure of *putnis*, so often purchased by Englishmen, has lately been rendered more secure. Formerly they were liable to be cancelled on the sale of the superior or zemindari tenure for arrears of revenue. Now they can be registered under Act XI. of 1859. For all purposes of power and influence over ryots and security of cultivation the *putni* tenure can be made equal to that of the zemindar or talookdar whose connection with the estates ceases whenever a *putni* has been created.

2 and 3. With reference to the relation of the planter to the ryot the evidence showed that the advances were in the first instance given to ryots many years ago; and that instances of fresh advances being given have not been numerous of late years. The ryot succeeding to his father's *jumma* and becoming liable for his debts believes he is bound to fulfil his engagements and is thus persuaded into continuing the cultivation. The planters urge that strict supervision of the labour of the ryots is indispensable, but that this supervision is not carried to such an extent as to become harassing to the ryot. The ryots on the other hand say that they are constantly goaded on till neither their labour nor their time can be called their own. In considering these contradictory statements it is necessary to keep in view the fact that the cultivation of Indigo, is *not* pro-

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fitable to the ryot. This point is established by the evidence not only of ryots but of gentlemen who espoused the opposite interest. As to the collateral advantages which the ryots were said to enjoy on account of their connection with the planters the Commissioners could only learn as positive facts that two dispensaries had been established, one at Mulnath the other at Salgamudia, and a few vernacular schools. In many instances the ryots have received loans from the planters without interest when they could not otherwise have obtained them. Then there is the question of diminished rents. By this is meant not that the planter receives from his tenants less rent than were taken by those from whom he derived his interest, but that he does not put in force his power to measure and assess the lands to the full amount legally permissible, and that he never calls on the ryots for those various payments which some of the native Zemindars, on some pretext or other, constantly demand from their tenants, on births, marriages, &c. The lands of the ryot are selected as the planter may choose, nor are those which the ryot would set apart for Indigo usually taken; and they are measured for their produce by a standard different from the usual Zemindary or land measurement. This is looked upon by the ryots as a great grievance. The seed grown from the stumps of the plant is purchased by the planter at four rupees a maund, whereas the market rate is much higher. All the defects of the system, inherent and incidental, all the faults which justly are to be laid at the door of either planter or ryot, by their respective opponents, may be traced originally to one bare fact, *the want of adequate remuneration*. It is this that mainly renders the possession of landed influence indispensable to extensive cultivation, and it is owing to this that the planter has to urge the ryot to plough and to sow, to weed and to cut, by means little short of actual compulsion; it is this that brings out into strong relief the well-known defects of the national character of the Bengali; that sharpens his cunning, aggravates his indolence, tempts him to procrastination, and fosters his proneness to concealment; it is this, in short, that renders the whole relation between the two parties one prolonged and unhappy struggle in which Anglo-Saxon energy, promptitude, and pertinacity, are often almost baffled by that subterfuge and evasion which are the proverbial resources of the weak. Indigo is one of the most important articles of export from India, and that produced in Lower Bengal is probably the finest in the world. The annual out-turn of this dye is on an average 1,05,000 maunds, which is worth two millions sterling. The loss or diminution of such a valuable item of export would be

seriously felt in England as well as in India. The absence of the manufacturers would be felt were the skill, outlay and enterprise which are expended on Indigo to be suddenly withdrawn. In a political aspect too the presence of the planters in the country is highly valuable.

As to the power of the planters to offer more liberal and advantageous terms to the producers, it must be borne in mind that a considerable portion of the indigo factories are working on borrowed capital and at a high rate of interest. Before the planter, so situated, can offer handsome terms and realise a fair profit he has to pay heavy interest on his debt and the annual outlay. The general rate of interest is not less than 10 per cent. The mere manufacturing expenses average 20 rupees a maund. The yearly outlay in cash in the district of Nuddea alone is estimated at 18 lakhs of rupees, which is about 6 lakhs in excess of the Government revenue. Indigo does not injure the soil; on chur lands nothing but Indigo is suited for a first crop, and altogether, were it remunerative, it would be of service to the agriculturist in the due rotation of crops. Such is the general aspect of the relation in which planter and ryot stand to each other. It is now necessary to consider those specific charges which have been brought against the planters.

Of actual destruction of human life comparatively few cases have been proved of late years. Affrays carried out with premeditation on a large scale by means of hired clubmen are rare in some districts and in others unknown. As regards the burning of bazaars and houses, though vague reports of the occurrence of such acts have been circulated, no distinct cases were brought forward. The other charges of the demolition of houses, outrages on women, &c., are equally without satisfactory proof. There remain then, of serious charges, those of kidnapping men, carrying off cattle, rooting up gardens, and other offences; these practices being said to be habitual whenever ryots disobey orders issued from the factory. A number of distinct cases of seizing cattle, and more especially of kidnapping men were proved by the evidence. Another charge was that extortions were practised by the *amla* or servants of the factory. There are facilities for oppression of this kind on the part of native servants and there are difficulties in the way of the ryot's lodging a complaint which lead to the assumption that this charge is not without foundation, though accurate proof is wanting. On the whole then the relations between planter and ryot are in a more unsatisfactory condition than are those between planter and Zemindar. The system generally is in such a condition that violent

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individuals can only work it by oppression and ill-usage and the best and most considerate can gain credit only by the fact of their having worked it, not merely without producing any open manifestation of discontent, but even with some appearance of contentment and satisfaction on the part of the ryots.

In the opium and salt monopolies advances are given and supervision is exercised by Government Officials, some of whom are not highly paid. Under the system of opium cultivation the accounts are regularly adjusted, bad balances are cleared off and the engagement on the part of ryots is perfectly free. For many years the poppy was the crop that paid the ryot best in Benares and Behar but when the profits from other crops came up to this one thirty thousand cultivators in the Behar agency threw up the cultivation in the course of a few years. This induced Government to raise the price paid to the ryot. The inference is plain; while the *assamis* of Behar and Benares have been free agents in their choice the ryots of Bengal have practically had no choice at all.

4. The *Police* are, it is admitted, as a body, liable to the charge of venality and corruption, and there can be no question that Indigo, like every other agricultural or mercantile pursuit, may suffer from the want of a really good police. The cases in which the police are usually called on to interfere are those where lands are said to be sown or occupied forcibly. To prevent police officers from acting or reporting unfairly planters have, according to their own frank admissions, given money to them.

As regards the attitude of the members of the civil service towards the planters the evidence shows that the charge of dislike which had been imputed to them is without foundation. The style of order which is held to be unfavorable to the planters, and which they object to as shewing a regard for the protection of the ryot, and excluding any consideration of the contract he may have entered into, is best illustrated by the following proceeding of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, the Magistrate of Baraset. The orders alluded to are these:— "Since the ryots can sow on their lands whatever crop they like, no one can without their consent and by violence sow any other crop; ordered therefore, that the original petition be sent to the Deputy Magistrate of Mitterhaut, in order that he may send policemen to the ryots' land to prevent any disturbances that are likely to ensue from any compulsory cultivation of their lands, and instruct them that, if the land is really that of the ryots, not to allow any one to interfere with it. *If the ryots wish*

to sow indigo or anything else, the policemen will see that there is no disturbance."

The report goes on to say:—"Now these orders are strictly in accordance with the law, which never intended that an executive authority, Magistrate or Darogah, should prematurely decide on the fact of a contract; they were approved of by the Lieutenant Governor; and inasmuch as they were the subject of much comment at the time, and were considered unusual, we must naturally infer that contrary orders, more favorable to the planters, had usually been issued by other Magistrates; the more so as we find that an able and experienced Commissioner, Mr. Grote, had disapproved of the above order, and had amended it by the introduction of a provision to the effect that, it was not the intention of the order "that police protection should be given to such ryots as had entered into engagements with the factory, and were now on any pretext, holding back from their performance." If this has been the practice, as we understand and believe it to have been; if the planter in any part of the country (page 188) was in the habit of sending his own people with indigo seed to see that the ryot performed his part of the contract; and if any ryot who held back on pleas not examined into, nor capable of examination, was not deemed entitled to "police protection," (page 189,) we do not see how such a practice and such orders could ever have been thought unfavourable to the interests of the planters. And, on this showing, namely, that the order of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, though strictly legal, was of a novel kind, and not in accordance with the usual practice, it is impossible for us to pronounce that any unfairness or ill-will to planters was habitually shown by the authorities; on the contrary, their practice, as shown above, was favourable to the planters and hardly fair to the ryot. So far from the charge of discountenancing and disliking the planters being true, we believe the facts to be that Magistrates have not been sufficiently alive to the position of the ryots, and have not accorded to them a due share of protection and support. It is not too much to say, that had all Magistrates held the scales in even balance, a cultivation of the character which we have clearly shown indigo to be would not have gone on for such a length of time. The real truth we take to be that, if anything, the bias of the English Magistrate has been unconsciously towards his countrymen, whom he has asked to his own table, or met in the hunting field, or whose houses he has personally visited. In any case, the supporters of a system which, with such defects, has been allowed to go on so long under the eyes of the authorities, have hardly a right to complain of unfair treatment."

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5. The conduct of the *Missionaries* has been the subject of much discussion among those interested in the Indigo question. The report says :—" That ryots should ask these gentlemen for advice or even assistance, is, in our opinion, perfectly natural. They, the Missionaries, are thoroughly conversant with the languages. They mix freely with the people. They hold converse with them on their highest interests, and they are not distracted, as other Europeans are seen to be, by the accumulation of business, by the speculations of commerce, or by the pursuit of trade. It would have been ungenerous and even unmanly for Mr. Blumhardt and his colleagues to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of such ryots, especially when these very complaints appeared to them to form some hindrance to the attainment of the avowed objects of the Missionary calling. We have, too, the distinct denial of these Reverend gentlemen, that they have, by words or deeds, added any fuel to the excitement. On the contrary they have advised the ryots to obey the laws, to commit no illegalities, to sow indigo this year, and, if oppressed, to appeal to the higher authorities. What more Christian or straightforward course could have been taken by men in their situation, it is not easy to conceive. Indeed, the assertion that the refusal of the ryots to sow indigo has been produced by the preaching of Missionaries, is one entirely without foundation of truth."

The late extensive refusal to sow manifested by ryots in Nuddea and in other districts might have been manifested at any time, on any opportunity. There was every element ripe and ready for such an outburst of popular feeling. The cultivation was virtually compulsory, in that no ryot could get free. When the ryots discovered that Government had no direct interest in the cultivation of Indigo, it is not surprising that they should proceed to act on this discovery. There is no reason to believe that the discontent was generally fostered either by zemindars themselves resident on the spot or by emissaries from Calcutta. The probability is that the Zemindars are much too fearful of any general combination of ryots, as well as too jealous of any signs of independence as likely to affect themselves to have given any secret impulse or instigation to the peasantry.

The Report here says :—" In our opinion it is extremely unreasonable to attribute the sudden failure of an unsound system, which had grown up silently for years, to the officials or Missionaries who told the people that they were free agents. If it could be said with truth that greased cartridges were only the proximate cause of a rebellion which had been silently gathering for

years, it may be said with even more truth that written or spoken words widely circulated, and only pointing out to the ryot what was perfectly correct in all essentials, namely, that it was optional with them to take advances or to refuse them, to sow indigo or not to sow it, were only the proximate cause of the extensive refusal to cultivate during this season."

II.

Changes required to be made in the system as between manufacturer and producer such as can be made by the heads of concerns themselves.

On this second division the report says:—"As a general principle, we could almost desire that all advances were abolished in every branch of trade, and that transactions were for cash and in open market. But as this consummation, however desirable, seems remote and improbable, we could next wish that indigo were contracted for in Bengal, as it is under the system described by Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, or in the way that cocoons are purchased for the silk filatures by the agency of *Paikars*, or contractors, as expounded by the Rev. Mr. Hill, or under the system by which substantial *khattadars* agree to cultivate the poppy for Government. If buying from mere cultivators, who grow the plant as a speculation, be not possible, owing to the competition of rival Concerns, or to the character of the people, we should certainly prefer a system in which the European manufacturer should look to a substantial contractor to grow so many bundles for him, or should take an influential *gantidar* or head ryot, corresponding to the *khattadar* of the poppy in Behar. Such a man would bind himself to deliver so many bundles of indigo, to be grown where and how he might choose, at the factory, within a given time, at a price to be agreed on between the parties, according to the state of the market. In such a bargain there would be none of the evils attendant on the *ryotti* system, where the capabilities of every agriculturist must be scrutinised by a planter naturally anxious to make the most of his area for cultivation. Either of the above plans, it appears to us, would be free from serious causes of complaint. But if these be not possible, or not possible at this time, we should recommend the planters seriously to consider whether a system on the basis of that existent in Tirhoot be not feasible, that is, that the crop should be valued on the ground, and paid for according to an estimate, then and there made, and a classification of the crops. We are not at all convinced that the cultivation in Tirhoot is the source of *much* profit to the ryot, or that it is not suscep-

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tible of amendment. But it has one merit; the general exclusion of bad balances of one year from the ryot's account of the next. Matters are wound up every season. The planter has two or three different prices put on the various kinds of crops, and even if the result be a total failure, the advances of three rupees a beegah are considered as the ryot's dues for the occupation of his land and for the labour of his bullocks. The obvious danger of such a system, if introduced into Bengal, would be the temptation to the ryot, who had received two rupees advances, to remain idle, or to cultivate rice and not indigo, or to evade his contract in some way. But we think this danger is easily avoided, wherever a really fine crop of indigo is sure to be paid for by the planter at a really remunerative price. Failing the above three systems, we think nothing remains for us but to suggest improvements in the Bengal system as it stands."

1st. Contracts should be of the simplest possible kind compatible with a due definition of the engagement and liability. There should be a strict annual adjustment of accounts. Contracts should be drawn out for twelve months, and should not be renewed if the ryot shows himself incapable of meeting his engagements.

2nd. The stamp paper should be provided at the expense of the factory.

3rd. The land for Indigo should be selected by the planter and ryot mutually, and the size of the beegah should correspond to the Government beegah of 14,400 square feet, or to the local zemindary beegah.

4th. The expense of delivering the plant should be borne by the factory and not by the ryot.

5th. Means should be taken to ensure a fair measurement or account of the plant delivered by the ryot.

6th. The ryot should be charged nothing for seed.

7th. The ryot should be allowed to sow a cold weather crop after the indigo or to grow seed from the stumps.

8th. The accounts for rent should be kept separate from the accounts for indigo; wherever practicable.

III.

Changes in the laws or administration such as can only originate and be carried out by the Legislative and Executive Authorities.

The points which engaged the attention of the Commissioners were these :—

1. The vesting planters or zemindars with the powers of Honorary Magistrates.
2. The establishment of more sub-divisions.
3. The reform of the police and the security of property.
4. The working of the Civil Courts.
5. Act X. of 1859.
6. The appointment of a Special Commissioner.
7. The laws for breaches of contract.

With regard to the first point the Commissioners doubt the expediency of vesting planters or Zemindars with the powers of Honorary Magistrates. The remedy is to multiply sub-divisions and Magistrates as the Executive Government may think fit. The 3rd point is the reform of the police. This can only be a work of time. Better pay may have the effect of attracting a better set of men. The new code of civil procedure has been found to shorten delay in conducting judicial business. That the new code should be so worked by a full complement of Moonsiffs, who would try the bulk of such cases is matter for the consideration of the Executive Government in communication with the Sudder Court.

With regard to the 5th point, the working of Act X. of 1859, the report says :—

" We consider, however, that this valuable and comprehensive Act was passed after a very full and protracted discussion. Many persons were consulted on its provisions. It has not been much more than a year in operation. Without question it assures to the neglected tenants of Bengal the undisturbed possession of their ancient rights, wherever such have not been wholly effaced. Looking to these facts, we are not prepared to make any recommendation in favour of any change in the Act but considering the scope, object, and fulness of our inquiry, and the weight due to testimony on this head, we think ourselves justified in pointing out to His Honor, that if ever any practical inconvenience should arise from any portion of the law, as regards the punctual collection of rents, the payment of the re-

venue, and the consequent security of landed property, it is likely to arise in connection with this Section XI., and we would respectfully suggest that the working of this Section and of Section VI. should be very carefully watched. And if there should be any difficulty in the realization of rents, we should hope that, as the power compelling the attendance of tenants has been withdrawn, every assistance may be given to landholders by supplying *them with a sufficient number of officers to try such cases with celerity.*" Respecting the 6th point the report says. "The majority (namely the President, Mr. Sale and Baboo C. M. Chatterjee) are unable to recommend the appointment of a Special Commissioner or of a special class of officers with powers different from those exercised by the ordinary tribunals and authorities, for the settlement of Indigo disputes. We think that the want which that office is intended to supply would be better met any where by more numerous sub-divisions, a well-organised police, and an active executive officer at the head of the whole of the district."

The majority of the Commissioners believe that the continuance of Act XI. of 1860 or any summary law at all, seems objectionable, and that registration or any act that complicates engagements or fetters the free agency of the contracting parties is also inexpedient; that a really good system needs the support neither of registration nor of summary and special laws or measures, and that such measures would do nothing more than prop up a bad system or cloke its defects.

The report says in conclusion:—"however highly we may value the presence of Europeans in the interior of this country, or deeply regret the injury which seems to threaten a large amount of property, or urgently desire to meet the wishes of the manufacturers of a valuable staple, we still feel that there are considerations which are paramount to all mercantile interests, to all political expediency, and to all material advantages, however specious in theory or imposing in effect. These are the simple considerations of justice and truth; of justice to the population whose complaints demand a hearing; and of truth, because we desire that the real facts should be clearly stated and widely known. We, the majority, feel that we owe a duty to the Government that has appointed us, to the body of planters, who have been working unfortunately on an unsound system, to the calm and thoughtful members of the English community, but especially to a large portion of the natives, who, we are told, look with some anxiety for our Report."

Minute by Mr. Temple concurred in by Mr. Fergusson.

In this minute Mr. Temple points out that if the cultivation of Indigo were relinquished and rice cultivated in its stead the price of grain would fall to such an extent as would injure landholders and cultivators and might affect ultimately the Government revenue; that judicious concession is the best policy for the planter to adopt towards the ryot; that the Police should be thoroughly reformed; that Act XI. of 1860 should be made permanent with certain modifications; that legal provision should be made for registering; that a breach of a *registered* contract to cultivate Indigo should be made punishable by a Magistrate; and that a Special Commissioner should be appointed.

Minute by Mr. Fergusson.

Mr. Fergusson dissents from the Report on the ground that the language and tone of it tend to give a coloring and to lead to conclusions not proved from the facts; that when the question between planter and ryot is put on a more satisfactory footing, not only Europeans but also Native Gentlemen should be appointed Justices of the Peace with limited jurisdiction; and that it tends to disturb the acknowledged principles of a Permanent Settlement. To this minute the other Commissioners reply by a few brief remarks.

The *Appendix* contains several papers being on the subject of the Indigo enquiry.

The number of Europeans who are recorded as Sudder Proprietors in Bengal is 243. They have 567 estates, paying an average sudder jumma of Rs. 10,84,509. There are 92 who uphold 439 Putnies paying a jumma of Rs. 6,79,882. During the last 3 years 289 estates were sold for arrears of revenue.

Statement of the out-turn of Indigo between 1849 *and* 1859, *in the Bengal Presidency, furnished by Messrs. R. Thomas and Co.*

		1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53	1853-54	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59
Delhi		687	762	954	616	933	694	840			
Bareilly and Agra ...	Doab.	440	616	782	913	536	688	469	3500	5980	10987
Futtehghur ...		6235	6338	10018	11257	9780	7344	12813			
Cawnpore		655	1409	1460	1284	1836	1002	1516			
Allahabad		904	1643	1422	1674	2099	1320	1610	370	708	1179
Benares and Mirzapore ...		3080	2915	2728	3715	4609	3126	3035	1088	2755	3057
Juanpore		3033	2519	2357	3764	4716	3160	2521	586	3278	3797
Azimghur and Ghazeepore	Benares.	1318	1875	2044	2865	3247	2128	1421	816	1087	1586
Gorruckpore ...		796	1037	873	1091	1718	1300	866	557	713	1036
Patna and Shahabad		3035	3151	3796	3681	3765	2677	1820	238	632	1635
Chuprah		807	1613	866	1046	965	1961	1262	2356	930	2072
Tirhoot		19945	29181	13516	20368	16277	29378	15029	21510	17589	23874
Monghyr		492	890	557	884	643	1482	1064	1747	994	1888
Bhagulpore		3302	2917	3275	3998	2396	4112	3108	3200	1230	3230
Purnea		5130	5390	3872	4810	2960	4283	4496	4366	3491	4763
Malda		2418	1742	1845	1291	1025	2145	2037	2313	1557	2777
Moorshedabad ...		6061	4499	4201	2551	3054	6516	4037	7061	5222	4912

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The Appendix further contains an abstract of Replies to Indigo Planters, sent out by the Commission. A Comparative Statement shewing the Fluctuations or Rise in the Price of Articles of ordinary use and consumption and in the remuneration of Labour in the years 1855 and 1860 in Districts in which Indigo cultivation is carried on; a Statement shewing the instances in which land has been sold under decrees of Courts within the last 3 years in 6 districts; statements shewing the accounts and agreements of Ryots with Planters; a Statement shewing the number of serious offences connected with Indigo planting in the last 5 years; a petition to Sir T. Metcalfe in 1835 of merchants and planters; minutes by the late Lord Macaulay and Mr. J. M. MacLeod and a letter from the Court of Directors on the subject; papers illustrating the system of Indigo in Tirhoot and the North West, the cultivation and manufacture of Opium, and the production of salt, and a letter from the Rev. Dr. Duff, discussing the subject of vernacular education as the chief remedy for the evils disclosed by the whole enquiry.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

1859-60.

THE report on the trade of Bombay for 1859-60 is drawn up as before by Mr. Spooner, Reporter General. Prefixed to the tabular statements, of which the report mainly consists, are a few introductory remarks on the state of the trade of Bombay. This trade had been labouring under very high rates of duty. Up to March 1859 the duty on goods was 5 per cent., except in a few cases in which it was 10 per cent., while the duty on wine was 1 Rupee per gallon, and on spirits 1½ Rupees per gallon. After 14th March 1859 the rate of duty, as a general rule, was raised to 10 per cent., and in some cases to 20 per cent. The duty on wine was raised to 2 Rupees on spirits to Rupees 3, and on beer to 4 annas per imperial gallon. On and after the 20th February 1860, all 20 per cent. duties were reduced to 10 per cent., except that on tobacco; while wool, raw hides, flax, hemp, &c., were ordered to be admitted free of duty both on import and export. The duty on saltpetre was raised to 2 Rupees per Indian maund. The report is divided into four parts.

I. and II.

BOMBAY.

The total Value of Imports in 1859-60 was Rupees 19,87,49,906, whereas in the preceding year the value amounted to Rupees 18,38,15,410, showing an increase in the value of Imports to the extent of Rupees 1,49,34,496. There was an increase in Merchandize to the extent of forty-seven lakhs of Rupees; in Treasure to the extent of one crore of Rupees; while in Horses there was a decrease of about nine-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees.

The Imports from the United Kingdom, Aden, Malabar, Canara, Cutch, and Guzerat showed an increase to an extent of altogether Rs. 1,22,21,623 of which Rs. 69,44,347 was from the United Kingdom. The principal items of this increase were, in Beads, Rs. 3,03,806; Coal, Rs. 3,19,072; Cotton Goods, Rs. 38,37,941; Malt Liquor, Rs. 1,30,413; Metals, Rs. 15,21,948; Military Stores, Rs. 15,75,241; Railway Materials, Rs. 6,54,957; and Woollens, Rs. 2,98,469.

In the year under review the Trade from Hamburg was entirely new, the value of Imports from that Port being as follows:—

		Value.
1, Books and Stationery ...	Rs.	32,235
2, Cotton Goods	,,	12,880
3, Glass-ware	,,	52,416
4, Manufactured Metals ...	,,	17,702
5, Wax and Wax Candles ...	,,	12,333
6, Sundries	,,	40,749

The decrease in Imports amounted to Rs. 84,10,818, which was chiefly owing to a decrease of one-third in the value of imports from China.

The total value of Exports in 1859-60 was Rs. 15,51,54,526 being Rs. 43,54,299 less than in 1858-59. The items were as follows:—

	1859-60.		
Merchandize { Opium ...	Rs. 4,73,97,790 }	Rs.	14,19,28,348
Merchandize { Other Goods	,, 945,30,558 }		
Horses		,,	38,500
Treasure		,,	1,31,87,678
Total Rupees			15,51,54,526

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This shows a decrease of Rs. 16,77,387 in merchandize and Rs. 26,76,912 in treasure. The quantity of opium exported was 32,772½ chests, valued at Rs. 1446 per chest.

The increase in exports was chiefly to the United Kingdom and the Straits. The total increase was Rs. 65,00,537. The decrease was chiefly to China, the Persian Gulf and France. The total decrease was Rs. 84,31,409. The decrease in exports to China was only in opium to the extent of Rs. 90,60,427.

During the year 589 square rigged vessels and 6,967 native craft arrived at Bombay and 635 square rigged vessels and 5431 native craft departed. These are nearly the same numbers as the previous year. The chief increase was in the native craft. The tonnage arriving was 6,72,960¾ and departing 6,77,290.

The quantity of cotton imported at Bombay during the year was 28,66,31,320 lbs. and the value, calculated at Rs. 123 per Bombay Candy of 784 lbs. avoirdupois, was Rs. 4,73,58,451. During the preceding year the quantity imported was 23,77,88,595 lbs. of the value of Rs. 4,27,04,917. The cotton is chiefly exported to Great Britain and China. The total quantity of cotton exported was 32,12,64,017 lbs. valued at Rs. 5,30,57,170. The average export of cotton for five years is 25,31,76,689 lbs. valued at Rs. 4,05,92,031. The export during the year 1858-59 was only 20,69,15,874 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,95,75,639.

The Customs revenue increased from Rs. 61,69,900 in 1858-59 to Rs. 97,12,500 in the year under report. This was owing to the increased rates of duty. With reference to this Mr. Spooner remarks :—

"The results of the season shew that the sudden raising of the rate of Import Duty from a moderate to an exceedingly high rate, say from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., is not a very politic measure, and that while it may cause distress to the honest trader it does not give a corresponding increase of revenue to Government, and in the end it becomes necessary to reduce the rate of duty."

The export duty is only 3 per cent. There was a decrease in the export of articles liable to duty which was not owing to any alteration in the Customs Laws, but solely to the usual fluctuations in trade.

The following is the Price Current of Merchandize in Bombay during the year.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

For the Year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

Numbers.	Articles.	How Sold.	Lowest Price.				Highest Price.				Total Quantity Imported.		Total Quantity Exported.	
					Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.				
1	Alkali (Sajeekhar) ...	Per cwt.	1859	Oct.	1	4	9	1859	May	1	15	8	14,052		.....	
2	Aloes, Socotra	,,	1860	April	25	15	3	,,	Dec.	30	0	9	1,100		869	
3	Assafœtida	,,	1859	Dec.	50	8	7	1860	April	64	3	2	1,448		676	
4	Betelnut, Acheen ...	,,	,,	July	4	6	10	,,	Jan.	5	2	3	93,363		5,762	
	,, Malabar ...	,,	,,	May	8	1	6	1859	Nov.	10	15	3				
5	Brimstone, Country ...	,,	1860	Jan.	6	0	0	1860	Feb.	9	8	0	6,008		125	
6	Camphor, China ...	,,	1859	July	50	4	1	,,	Jan.	122	0	10	759		280	
													Bolts. yds. cwt.		Bolts.	cwt.
7	Canvas, Bengal	Per bolt.	1860	April	8	0	0	1859	Oct.	9	0	0	7,467 863 499		291	8
	,, Europe	,,	,,	,,	8	0	0	,,	July	15	0	0				
8	Cochineal	Per lb.	1859	June	1	13	0	,,	Sept.	2	1	0	1,50,358		23,050	
9	Coffee, Malabar	Per cwt.	1860	March	22	3	1	1860	Jan.	24	3	11	36,495		34,560	
	,, Mocha	,,	1859	May	31	6	8	1859	Sept.	36	14	1				
10	Cordage, Europe ...	,,	1860	April	14	0	0	,,	July	20	0	0	5,671		.....	
11	Cotton, Concan	Per candy.	,,	Feb.	100	8	0	,,	Sept.	137	0	0	1,05,559		.....	
	,, Cutch	,,	,,	April	100	0	0	,,	,,	140	0	0	68,250		....	
	,, Guzerat.. ...	,,	,,	Feb.	120	0	0	,,	,,	151	8	0	1,45,531		.....	
	,, Malabar. ...	,,	,,	March	104	0	0	,,	,,	142	0	0	45,769		.....	
12	Cowbezoar	Per lb.	1859	May	20	0	0	1860	April	20	0	0	.....		551	
13	Elephants' Teeth ...	Per cwt.	,,	July	349	9	1	,,	,,	399	9	1	6,544		4,981	
14	Fishmaws	,,	,,	May	37	8	0	,,	,,	37	8	0	834		1,437	
15	Galls, Persian	,,	,,	,,	30	0	0	,,	,,	30	0	0	5,567		37,131	
16	Ginger, Malabar ...	,,	,,	June	8	1	6	,,	Feb.	9	5	4	12,607		10,633	

Number	Articles.	How Sold.	Lowest Price.				Highest Price.				Total Quantity Imported.	Total Quantity Exported.
				Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		
17	GUMS—											
	Ammoniac	Per cwt.	1859 May	13	8	0	1860 April	13	8	0	86	193
	Arabic	,,	,, ,,	14	0	0	1859 Oct.	14	8	0	4,445	1,500
	Benjamin	,,	,, May	68	1	9	1860 Jan.	75	10	10	3,507	668
	Copal	,,	1860 Jan.	81	15	3	,, April	84	10	11	1,761	1,155
	Myrrh	,,	,, Feb.	25	4	3	1859 June	36	14	1	1,423	1,138
	Olibanum	,,	,, April	14	0	0	,, May	21	0	0	8,757	12,966
											cwt.	cwt.
18	Gunnies	Per 100 Pieces.	1859 Sept.	22	12	0	1860 March	26	8	0	35,65,077	15,638 14,60,333 1,227
19	Hemp	Per cwt.	1860 April	7	5	4	1859 June	8	1	6	1,857	35,375
20	Indigo, Cutch	,,	,, ,,	210	0	0	1860 April	210	0	0	1,964	1,159
21	METALS—											
	Anchor	,,	1859 June	6	8	0	,, ,,	8	0	0	.....	.....
	Copper, Bolt	,,	,, May	68	0	0	,, ,,	68	0	0	4,967	.....
	,, Japan ...	,,	,, ,,	60	0	0	,, ,,	60	0	0	1,093	110
	,, Nails	,,	,, May	49	8	0	1859 Nov.	54	0	0	12	50
	,, Plates ...	,,	,, June	63	12	0	1860 April	71	12	0	.....	.....
	,, Raised Bottoms	,,	,, ,,	64	4	0	,, ,,	73	0	0	.....	.....
	,, Sheathing ...	,,	,, June	63	12	0	,, ,,	71	12	0	7,979	.....
	,, Sheet	,,	,, ,,	63	12	0	,, ,,	71	12	0	31,869	10,329
	,, Tiles	,,	1860 March	63	8	0	1859 June	66	8	0	19,122	2,355
	Iron, Swedish, Bar ...	,,	,, April	8	1	2	1860 Feb.	8	5	4	66,700	17,560
	,, British	,,	,, ,,	4	6	10	1859 Dec.	5	3	8	2,53,400	48,440

	„ Hoop, ...	„	1859	Dec.	5	12	0	1860	April	6	2	0	8,525		6,819
	„ Nails	„	1860	April	9	0	0	1859	Oct.	10	0	0	11,712		1,641
	„ Rod or Bolt ...	„	1859	June	5	8	11	„	May	5	14	11	43,200		1,10,280
	„ Sheet	„	1860	Feb.	5	10	0	1860	April	6	4	0	47,457		2,682
	Quicksilver	„	1859	Dec.	121	1	3	1859	May	137	2	7	2,424		2,298
	Spelter	„	1860	April	11	4	0	„	„	14	0	0	60,818		6,123
	Steel, British	„	1859	July	11	2	0	1860	Feb.	11	14	0	6,264		3,762
	„ Swedish	„			10	0	0	„	„	12	0	0	17,862		1,007
	Tin Plates	Per box of 125 sheets.	1860	April	13	6	0	1859	May	14	0	0	.....		.....
	Lead, Pig and Sheet ...	Per cwt.	1859	June	11	0	0	1860	Jan.	12	4	0	4,575		714
	„ Red	„	„	„	12	12	0	1859	Nov.	15	12	0	2,232	}	1,392
	„ White	„	1860	April	10	0	0	„	June	11	8	0	4,297	}	
22	Musk	Per lb.	1859	May	40	0	0	1860	April	40	0	0	.....		3
23	Opium	Per chest.	1860	Feb.	1,302	8	0	1859	Oct.	1,375	0	0	.....		32,772½
24	Pachuck or Ooplate ...	Per cwt.	1859	June	11	9	9	1860	Jan.	15	11	9	.....		7,779
25	Pitch	Per barrel.	„	Oct.	4	4	0	1859	May	7	8	0	.....		.....
26	RAW SILK—														
	Radanugger, 1st sort ...	Per lb.	1860	April	4	10	0	1860	March	5	1	10			
	Banack, 2nd sort ...	„	„	„	5	8	2	1859	July	5	14	4			
	China, 1st sort ...	„	1859	June	6	4	5	1860	Jan.	7	12	10	12,98,551		1,20,315
	„ 2nd sort ...	„	„	Oct.	6	3	5	„	„	7	6	11			
	Bussora	„	1860	April	5	8	5	1859	May	6	6	6			
27	Rhubarb	„	„	„	0	9	0	„	Nov.	0	11	0	.....		.....
28	Rice Boiled	Per bag of 168 lbs.	1859	May	8	12	0	„	Dec.	10	8	0	1,36,145		64,278
29	Safflower	Per cwt.	1860	Jan.	15	0	5	1860	April	21	13	8	.....		346
30	Saffron, Bussora	Per lb.	1859	May	5	0	0	„	„	5	0	0	4,508		1,177
	„ Europe	„	„	June	16	8	0	„	„	22	8	0			
31	Salammoniac	Per cwt.	1860	Jan.	1	5	10	„	March	1	13	0	104		128
32	Saltpetre	Per bag of 168 lbs.	„	April	11	8	0	1859	July	13	0	0	2,156		87,386

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Numbers	Articles.	How Sold.	Lowest Price.				Highest Price.				Total Quantity Imported.	Total Quantity Exported.
					Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.		
33	Sandal Wood	Per cwt.	1859	Sept.	22	13	8	1860	April	25	11	5	19,054	10,706
34	Senna, Garbled	„	1860	Feb.	8	8	0	„	Mar.	9	0	0	5,436	2,112
35	Sharkfins	„	1859	May	47	8	0	„	April	55	0	0	6,912	784
36	Spices—													
	Cardamoms	„	„	June	165	2	0	„	March	222	9	0	1,918	1,240
	Cassia	Per lb.	1860	April	0	5	3	1859	Oct.	0	6	4	3,98,050	2,69,233
	Cloves	Per cwt.	1859	July	14	2	10	1860	Feb.	18	7	9	27,441	7,479
	Mace	Per lb.	1860	April	0	10	0	1859	Nov.	0	12	0	57,388	7,637
	Nutmegs	„	„	„	0	12	0	1860	Feb.	0	14	0	77,923	9,488
	Pepper, Malabar ...	Per cwt.	„	„	16	8	7	1859	Oct.	18	0	0	67,147	14,212
	„ Malay	„	„	Feb.	17	9	10	„	May	18	6	1		
37	Sugar—													
	Bengal	Per bag of 168 lbs.	1859	July	20	8	0	„	Oct.	26	0	0	3,08,700	1,06,105
	China	Per cwt.	„	Aug.	17	11	10	1860	March	19	2	6		
	Candy	Per quarter tubs.	„	July	7	6	0	1859	Oct.	9	8	0	33,808	19,387
38	Tar	Per barrel.	„	Sept.	13	8	0	„	May	19	8	0	.....	.....
39	Tea, Hyson and Green...	Per ½ picul.	1860	April	37	8	0	„	Oct.	60	0	0	8,998	4,188
40	Tortoise Shell	Per lb.	„	March	8	0	0	1860	Feb.	12	0	0	5,238	2,960
41	Turmeric	Per cwt.	„	Jan.	4	4	7	1859	May	5	11	5	6,208	14,481
42	Wool	Per candy.	1859	July	142	8	0	1860	Feb.	162	8	0	5,051	24,951

III.

The continental Government Ports within the Bombay Presidency are fifty in number, of which 12 are in the Guzerat division and 32 in the Konkan division. The amount of import customs received in such of the ports as carry on trade with foreign ports or with Indian ports beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency was Rs. 29,933, the amount of Export customs was Rs. 1,94,280, making a total sum of Rs. 2,24,214. The import customs duty is chiefly levied on cocoanuts seeds, timber, salt and salted fish, and is very trifling, only in a few ports exceeding Rs. 2000 per annum. The export duty is chiefly levied on salt. These results show an increase in the import trade of the continental ports as compared with the previous year, which is owing partly to increased rates of duty and partly to larger imports of cocoanuts, copra, seeds, salt, provisions, stones and timber.

IV.

Kurrachee.—The number of square rigged vessels, steamers and native craft which arrived at this port during the year was 1009 with an aggregate tonnage of 83,503¾ against 965 vessels with a tonnage of 73,167 the previous year. The departures were 822 vessels with a tonnage of 69,840¾. The total imports of Kurrachee were valued at Rs. 43,01,342 and the exports at 18,79,046.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Spooner is obliged to repeat what he stated in his last report that the principal wants of Bombay are, enlarged Custom House premises, extended wharfage and quay accommodation, with covered sheds, warehouses on a very large scale, an improved description of cargo boats, an improved system of landing cargo so that it may be landed at fair and moderate rates and without the delays and obstacles which at present exist, and docks for ships requiring repairs or requiring to be examined and over-hauled.

The following table exhibits the steady increase of the trade between Bombay and the United Kingdom. The Government investments are not included.

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Years.	Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.
1855-56	3,19,53,124	3,41,37,807
1856-57	3,74,41,910	4,43,04,909
1857-58	4,33,36,397	4,42,29,746
1858-59	6,19,85,914	4,84,65,442
1859-60	6,90,26,303	5,18,40,725

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1858-59.

The Report on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces for the year 1858-59 was submitted to Government on the 4th July 1859 by Captain W. N. Lees, Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

The third University Entrance Examination was held in March 1859. The number of candidates was 706 ; last year it was only 464. Of the 706 candidates 107 passed in the 1st Division and 233 in the 2nd Division. This satisfactory result was partly owing to the standard having been somewhat lowered. Of the 706 candidates 502 came up from Government schools and 176 from aided and private schools. Examinations for University Degrees in the faculties of Arts and Law were held in March and April. In Arts there were 20 candidates and in Law 21 ; of the former 10 passed and of the latter 3. Of those who obtained the Degree of B. A. 7 were from the Presidency College, 1 from Bishop's College, 1 from the Calcutta Free Church Institution and one the Head Master of an Aided School. The three who passed for B. L. were from the Presidency College.

The office of Registrar of the Calcutta University was thrown open to all who were engaged in Educational work. The five Colleges, of Hooghly, Dacca, Kishnaghur, Berhampore and the Presidency College were in a healthy state. In those

of Kishnaghur and Berhampore, however, there was a deficiency of students in the 3rd and 4th year, and instructions were issued that the students of these classes should, if they wished it, be transferred to the Presidency and Hooghly Colleges on the same terms as to fees as they enjoyed in their respective institutions. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was devoted to the erection of a temporary building for the Berhampore College. The re-establishment of the Professorship of Geology in the Presidency College was sanctioned by Government. The Anglo-Persian Department of the Hooghly College was amalgamated with the Collegiate School. The proposal to divide the Sanskrit College into a College proper and a Collegiate school was sanctioned, and the carrying out of the alterations was intrusted to Professor Cowell. No orders were received on the subject of the abolition of the Madrissah and the substitution for it of two or more chairs in the Presidency College for the Arabic Language. It was ruled by the Government of Bengal that no student of the Primary Class, Medical College, shall be considered qualified to be examined for or to hold any Government appointment until he shall have graduated at the College.

The Zillah schools were almost all in a satisfactory state. Those at Cuttack, Howrah, Ooterparah and Bancoorah were raised to the status of 1st grade schools. The operation of the vernacular schools was almost the same as during former years, except that they were somewhat contracted by the lapse of grants-in-aid from various causes incident to the system, and they were not extended on account of the restrictive order of the Home Government :—" we desire that you will bear in mind the great financial difficulties to which we are now exposed, and that you will not on any account sanction any increase of expenditure in any part of India in connection with education without our authority previously obtained." Acting upon this communication the Government declined to sanction the establishment of model Vernacular Schools, Vernacular scholarships and other measures of progress in Cuttack, until further instructions were received.

At this point the report notices the correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the Government of India on the subject of grants-in-aid. Mr. Halliday, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, understood from the despatch of 1854 that the Home Authorities wished the grant-in-aid system to be applied to schools of all kinds, reaching down to the lower class of schools established for the mass of the people. The Government of India on the other hand did not think it advisable to extend the system so far down in the scale. Mr. Halliday was of opinion that the cheapest kind of schools for

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Bengal would cost Rs. 20 a month, whereas the Government of India were led to understand that this was not the lowest cost at which they could be maintained. Mr. Halliday expressed his views on the subject in a minute written in 1854, before the despatch of July 1854, and when subsequently asked for his opinions he referred the Government to that minute. He was ready to carry out whatever measures the Government might resolve on, and conceived the discussions which had been carried on between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal to be grounded on a misunderstanding of the principles of the despatch of 1854 which should have been more clearly defined.

Female Schools.—The following Female Schools, aided by Government, were in operation during the year, as ascertained from the latest returns received in the Office.

Names of Schools.				No. of Pupils.
Coolingram Female School,		Zillah	Burdwan,	... 25
Jowgong,	ditto	,,	ditto,	... 27
Balee,	ditto	,,	Howrah,	... 22
Gopalnagore	ditto	,,	Hooghly,	... 129
Dwarhatta,	ditto	,,	ditto,	... 58
Dacca,	ditto	,,	Dacca, no return received.	
Khajoorah,	ditto	,,	Jessore, no information.	
Calcutta Girls' School		,,	Calcutta,	... 100

The number of such schools would doubtless have increased, but measures for extending the operations of the Department in this direction were discontinued in compliance with the orders of the Supreme Government, "His Honor the President in Council being of opinion that unless Female Schools are really supported by voluntary aid they had better not be established at all." A proposal however for the establishment of eight model Female Schools in each of the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and the 24-Pergunnahs on the same principle as model schools for boys already established in numerous districts, was referred Home for the consideration and orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. An answer to this proposition had not yet been received.

A change was made in the period for holidays in the Colleges and Collegiate schools. There will in future be a summer vacation of 15 days duration and a vacation for one month at Christmas, immediately after the University Entrance Examination. The academic session will therefore commence in January of each year. The holidays in Zillah schools must not exceed 50 days in

the year, exclusive of Sundays, to be regulated according to local circumstances and usages.

A despatch was received from the late Court of Directors in September 1858, expressing their displeasure at one of the Inspectors of Schools having led the people to believe that it was the *order* of Government that their children should be sent to the Government schools. "It is perilous for men in authority to do as individuals that which they officially condemn. The real intention of the Government will be inferred from their acts, and they may unwillingly expose it to the greatest of all dangers, that of being regarded with general distrust by the people."

In consequence of the schooling fee of the Hindu and Coolootollah Branch Schools being raised from Rupees 5 and 4 to 7 and 5 a month, Rajah Radakant Bahadoor and others submitted a petition to the late Lieutenant Governor appealing against the increase. The question was referred to the Director of Public Instruction who replied that he considered the rise in the fees quite in accordance with the policy of the Government and with the despatch of 1854, as Government had no desire to under-sell and injure private schools, particularly in such a place as Calcutta, and if the gradual rise in the fees at Government Schools had the effect of attracting lads to private elementary schools the result would be a matter for congratulation rather than otherwise.

In order to keep the administration of the grants-in-aid under the supervision and control of Government the following rule was passed:—"In the event of an Inspector of Schools having reason to be dissatisfied with, or distrustful of, the manner in which the assets, expenditure, or accounts of any grant in-aid School under his inspection are managed, should he nevertheless not deem the case to be one calling for the annulment of the grant, he shall be empowered, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, to direct that the finances of the School be brought more directly under the control of the Education Department in the manner following; that is to say, that the subscriptions, fees, and other assets of the School be paid every month by the Managers into the District Collectorate, and that bills for the establishment and current expenditure of the School be submitted every month to the Inspector, and be by him, after approval, forwarded for audit and payment in the same way as if they were the establishment Bills of a Government School under his immediate control."

During the year a further advance of Rs. 8,203-2 was sanction-

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ed to Pundit Eswarchunder Surma for a reprint of the following vernacular books.

Outlines of Geography ...	6,000	copies.
Paligonita...	5,000	,,
Nitibodh	1,000	,,

The grant of Rs. 2,400 to the "Education Gazette" was continued for another year. Captain Lees concludes his report with an apology for the absence of accurate statistics, owing partly to his having been required to send in the report within a very short time of his assuming office, and the want of the machinery necessary for collecting statistics with rapidity and certainty.

The appendix contains reports from the various inspectors of schools, from the Colleges, Collegiate Schools and Zillah Schools, examination reports and tabular statements. Mr. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, in his report says:—"Education in East Bengal has during the past year been stationary. That it has not retrograded is most encouraging, since the difficulties in its way have been great. By peremptory orders from the Government here and at home, all fresh grants to Schools have been prohibited, and the utmost economy enjoined in the expenditure of the present assignment. But it is not the suspension of Government encouragement only that I have to regret, the interest of the European community in the cause of Schools has been chilled, and now does not exist. As Mr. Harrison reported last year of Behar, so have I now to report of East Bengal, that an utter distaste to education has been conceived by almost all its former European supporters. Among all ranks of society, civil and military, high and low, rich and poor, scarcely any one now cares for the Schools of his District; Government Officials and private gentlemen feel and show both apathy and dislike to the work of education. Were Schools such exotic plants as some imagine, they would speedily wither and die under the cold blast of general aversion, the aversion I mean of their former European friends. Lord Ellenborough two years ago expressed a fear that the subscriptions and the adhesion to our new system of education, which have been termed voluntary, have but in too many cases been only the result of a desire to stand well with the zealous Officers of the Government who had to introduce and advocate the plan; and he consequently directed that,—"It ought to be made quite clear to the people that our Government does not desire to assist in the education of a single child not brought to the School with the full, voluntary, unsolicited consent of its parents; and that whoever offers a subscription to a School is at liberty to withdraw

it at any time, and will not be the worse thought of for doing so." These directions have received their full and entire accomplishment. No one ever asks a parent to send a child to School, and the capricious fluctuations of the Subscription Lists demonstrate to perfection that Native Gentlemen are fully aware of the liberty they have at any time to withdraw their contributions. Those few, and they are very few, who subscribe simply with a view to stand well with zealous officers of the Government, now spare themselves such a work of supererogation. The subscriptions are spontaneous. Those who want the Schools pay for them. The rich give their contributions because they are asked to do so, not by the Rulers of the land, but by their own relations, servants and tenants. A feeling is abroad that an educated man can earn more than an uneducated man, and therefore every lad anxious to win his way in life, is anxious also for the means of rising, that is for education, and his parents second his views. In East Bengal our Schools are absolutely the most popular of all the institutions in which Government has any share. The police are detested, the courts hated, and the survey dreaded. But the schools are really liked by the people."

So popular are the schools in this district that the villagers frequently locate them of their own accord in their Idol Houses, which are the best buildings they can offer. Out of 169 village schools no less than 60 are held in Idol Houses. Female education in East Bengal was arrested in its progress, but happily by obstacles from without, not from within. Vehement detestation and religious horror of female education are passing away. Opposition when it does appear takes now the garb of pride of birth and shelters itself within a hedge of aristocratic seclusion. There were fourteen schools for native girls in existence during the year. Three were given up for want of funds. The attendance was 240.

Mr. Robinson, Inspector of Schools, North East Bengal and Assam, says the population of the districts under his inspection is about 6,956,300 souls. According to the ordinary rules there should be in this number a juvenile population of 2,550,636, the half of which, 1,275,318 should be of the school going age. The total number of children attending schools of *all* kinds was only 13,300 leaving 1,262,000 without school instruction. Of the adult population not 3 in 100 were capable of reading and writing.

The following tabular statement shows the attendance at the Government Colleges and the cost of educating each pupil:—

Name of Institution.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.				Average daily attendance during the year exclusive of authorized Holidays.	Monthly cost of educating each Pupil.	
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Dacca College, ...	40	0	2	42	27	41 0 4	38 12 9
Hooghly College, English Department .	47	0	0	47	29	44 14 1	0 0 0
„ Arabic Department, ...	1	19	0	20	20	32 13 0	0 0 0
Calcutta Madrissah, Arabic Department,	0	68	0	68	59	19 9 1	19 2 4
Berhampore College, ...	22	0	0	22	8	42 11 0	41 3 4
Kishnaghur College, ...	28	0	0	28	24	35 6 9	32 12 5
Sanscrit College, ...	302	0	0	302	235	8 14 6	7 13 2
Presidency College, General Department,	137	5	3	145	102	60 0 5	54 0 10

The amount expended by Government on Education during 1858-59 was Rs. 10,24,350-2-9.

CAPITAL OF INDIAN GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

To 15TH AUGUST 1860.

Parliamentary Papers.

RETURN of the Amount of CAPITAL Paid, up to the 31st day of December 1859, on the Home T[illegible] PANY having a Guarantee of Interest from the Government of *India*, distinguishing the Amounts Paid into the Home T[illegible] surv and into Treasuries in *India* :—Also, of the Amounts Paid up from the 1st January 1860, in *England*, to the 15th gust 1860, and in *India*, to the Date of latest Returns.

COMPANY.	Amount raised in England to the 31st December 1859.		Amount raised in India to 31st December 1859. (Share Capital).	Total raised on the 31st December 1859.	Amount raised in England from 1st Jan. to 15th Aug. 1860.		Amount raised in India from 1st Jan. 1860, to dates of Latest Advices. (Share Capital).	Total raised from 1st January to 15th August 1860.	Total raised on the 15th August 1860.
	By Share Capital.	By Debentures.			By Share Capital.	By Debentures.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway :	8,870,344	2,745,000	235,876	13,611,857	241,051*	901,000†	595	1,258,366	14,870,2
Main Line	1,757,300	.....	3,337		114,430	.....	1,290	140,580	568,0
Jubbulpore	424,773	.....	2,685	427,458	140,580	.....	.....	.....	
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	128,595	.....	3,336	131,861	65,379	.....	.....	65,379	197,2
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Madras Railway :	2,984,677	347,900	.....	3,808,427	385	388,700	.....	554,125	4,452,5
Main Line	565,850	.....	.....		165,040	.....	.....		
Bellary Line	195,000	.....	1,220	196,220	93,000	.....	.....	93,000	289,2
Great Southern of India Railway	5,099,317	320,100	343,590	5,763,007	308,170	43,800	782	352,752	6,115,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,379 229	106,695	18,243	1,504,166	231,734	267,995	905	500,544	2,004,
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway ...	894 340	.....	20,447	914 787	80,095	250,000	50	330,145	1,244,
Sind Railway	566,945	.....	.....	50 ; 915	198,011	.....	.....	198,011	704,
Punjab Railway	219,140	.....	.....	249,140	365	.....	.....	365	249,
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	446,023	.....	.....	446,023	85,171	.....	.....	85,171	531,
Madras Irrigation and Canal	23,501,448	3,519,695	628,754	27,649,897	1,723,411	1,851,495	3,622	3,578,438	31,228,

* Including Debenture Loans converted into Share Capital. ... £1,044,500

† Debenture Loans paid up ... 143,500 —— £901,000

Less,—Debentures converted into Share Capital

RETURN of the Total Sums Paid to the several Companies for Guaranteed Interest on their Capital to the 31st December 1859 inclusive; and from the 1st January to the 15th day of August 1860.

COMPANY.	Interest Paid to the 31st December 1859:			Interest Paid in England between the 1st January and the 15th August 1860.*
	In England.	In India.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
East Indian Railway ...	2,030,105	39,084	2,069,189	328,333
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	29,729	112	29,841	11,091
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway	5,320	.....	5,320	2,722
Madras Railway	563,116	.....	563,116	104,402
Great Southern of India Railway	5,466	.....	5,466	5,538
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	799,336	76,908	876,244	139,141
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway ...	135,044	1,530	136,574	43,890
Sind Railway	101,622	2,041	103,663	22,718
Punjab Railway	40,223	.....	40,223	13,653
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	11,171	....	11,171	6,232
Madras Irrigation and Canal	13,596	.....	13,596	12,051
£.	3,734,728	119,675	3,854,403	691,801
		Total ...	£4,546,204	

* The Indian Accounts for the period between 1st January and 15th August 1860 have not been received.

Note.—Half the Interest guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government on the Capital of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company is also borne by the Revenues of India. The payments on this Account made by this Department to the present date amount to 19,942*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

RETURN of the SUMS Paid out on account of RAILWAY or other COMPANIES, both in *England* and in *India*, to the 31st day of December 1859, and from that Date to the 15th day of August 1860; also the Estimated BALANCE due on account of each Company on the 15th day of August 1860.

COMPANY.	Amounts Paid out to 31st December 1859:			Amounts Paid out between 1st January and 15th August 1860:			Total Paid out to 15th August 1860 (Partly Estimated.)	Total Paid up to 15th August 1860.	Estimated Balances on 15th August 1860.
	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India (Estimated.)	TOTAL (Partly Estimated.)			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway ...	4,293,205	7,515,275	11,808,480	398 754	1,518,336	1,917,090	13,725,570	14,870,223	1,144,653
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	130,219	46,481	176,700	171,872	100,445	272,317	449,017	568,038	119,021
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway	56,813	14,597	71,410	65,081	31,102	96,183	167,593	197,240	29,647
Madras Railway	1,505,462	2,292,989	3,798,451	136,955	395,042	531,997	4,330,448	4,452,552	122,104
Great Southern of India Railway	112,002	23,318	135,320	99,975	45,325	145,300	280,620	289,220	8,600
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,510,850	2,405,093	4,915,943	162,869	472,757	635,626	5,551,569	6,115,759	564,190
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway ...	891,032	573,799	1,464,831	270,657	242,672	513,329	1,978,160	2,004,711	26,551
Sind Railway	554,985	328,801	883,786	82,587	220,253	252,840	1,136,626	1,244,932	108,306
Punjab Railway	164,419	*80,000	244,419	224,112	74,291	298,403	542,822	704,956	162,134
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	158,654	5,925	164,579	5,868	21,803	27,671	192,250	249,505	57,255
Madras Irrigation and Canal	5,470	4,588	10,058	15,510	10,000	25,510	35,568	531,199	495,631
£.	10,383,111	13,290,866	23,673,977	1,584,240	3,132,026	4,716,266	28,390,243	31,228,335	2,838,092

* Estimated, the accounts not having been received from India.

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Days of World War II - Colonel

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RETURN of the Amount of CAPITAL of any RAILWAY or other COMPANY having a Guarantee of Interest from the Government of *India*, Authorised, but not yet Raised, on the 15th August 1860.

COMPANY.	Amounts Authorised to be Raised.			Amounts Paid by the Railway Companies.			Difference, being the Amounts Authorised, but not yet Raised.		
	Capital.	Debenture Loans.	TOTAL.	Capital.	Debenture Loans.	TOTAL.	Capital.	Debentures.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway :									
Main Line Capital	9,409,300	4,090,700	13,500,000	9,358,666	3,635,200	12,993,866	50,634	455,500	629,777
Jubbulpore Capital ...	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000	1,876,357	.....	1,876,357	123,643	.....	
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	568,038	.....	568,038	431,962	.....	431,962
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway	250,000	.....	250,000	197,240	.....	197,240	52,760	.....	52,760
Madras Railway :									
Main Line Capital	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,985,062	736,600	3,721,662	14,938	263,400	547,448
Bellary Capital	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	730,890	.....	730,890	269,110	.....	
Great Southern of India Railway ...	500,000	90,000	590,000	289,220	.....	289,220	210,780	90,000	300,780
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	8,000,000	833,300	8,833,300	5,751,859	363,900	6,115,759	2,248,141	469,400	2,717,541
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	2,450,000	550,000	3,000,000*	1,630,111	374,600	2,004,711	819,889*	175,400	995,289
Scinde Railway	1,000,000	250,000	1,250,000	994,932	250,000	1,244,932	5,068	.....	5,068
Punjaub Railway	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	704,956	.....	704,956	795,044	.....	795,044
Indus Steam Flotilla	250,000	.....	250,000	249,505	.....	249,505	495	.....	495
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	531,199	.....	531,199	468,801	.....	468,801
Total ... £.	31,359,300	6,814,000	38,173,300	25,868,035	5,360,300	31,228,335	5,491,265	1,453,700	6,944,965

* The Railway Company have expressed their inability at present to raise 700,000*l.* of this capital on the terms offered by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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